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INTRODUCTIONS BY ANDREW LANG AND DONALD G. MITCHELL (IK MARVEL)

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OF

LITERATURE, ART, AND RARE MANUSCRIPTS.

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"Maartens, Maarten" (mär'tenz), pseudonym of J. M. Van der Poorten-Schwartz. The most noted Dutch novelist of the day; born in Amsterdam, 1858. He writes his books in English. Among them are: The Sin of Joost Avelingh (1890); A Question of Taste (1891); God's Fool (1892); The Greater Glory (1894); etc.

Mabie, Hamilton Wright. A distinguished American essayist, critic, and editor; born at Cold Spring, N. Y., December 13, 1845. He graduated from Williams College, practised law for a time in New York City, and then entered journalism, becoming in 1879 associate editor of the *Christian Union*, now *The Outlook*. His thoughtful, happily turned, and sound essays, many of which have appeared originally in his paper, have won him the position of a critic of recognized authority and influence. He has insisted on the value of the past and the necessity of a broad culture for the true appreciation of literature, while sympathetic towards the new. The wide sale of his books has done much to stimulate and direct the American taste for letters. He has supplemented the written word by much work on the lecture platform. He is one of the most acceptable lecturers on literary subjects in the country. His books are: Norse Stories Retold from the Eddas; My Study Fire; Under the Trees and Elsewhere; Short Studies in Literature; Essays in Literary Interpretation; Essays on Nature and Culture; Essays on Books and Culture.

McAfee, Robert Breckinridge. An American lawyer and historian; born in Mercer County, Ky., February, 1784; died there, March 12, 1849. He was United States chargé d'affaires at Bogota, Colombia, from 1833 till 1837; and was a member of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Denmark. He wrote a History of the War of 1812 (1816). Much valuable information has been obtained from his private journal, relating to the early history of Kentucky.

Macaulay, Thomas Babington, Lord. An English statesman and historian; born at Rothley, in Leicestershire, October 25, 1800; died at Kensington, London, December 28, 1859. His father, Zachary Macaulay, was a West Indian merchant noted for his philanthropy. The son was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, at the age of eighteen, and won high honors, taking his bachelor's degree in 1822, and his master's degree in 1825. He was called to the bar in 1826, though he never more than nominally entered upon legal practice. As early as 1823 he began to contribute, in prose and verse, to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, a brilliant periodical, of which only a few numbers were issued. Among his contributions in verse were the ballads of Moncontour and Ivry, and notable among his prose pieces the imaginary Conversation between Mr. Abraham Cowley and Mr. John Milton, touching the Great Civil War, which he himself regarded as not inferior to anything which he ever afterward wrote. Macaulay's connection with the Edinburgh *Review* began in 1825. The History of England is his one large work. Vols. I and II appeared in 1849; III and IV in 1855; V, edited by his sister, Lady Trevelyan, in 1866. He was a keen critic, an eloquent and convincing orator, and one of the most delightful of English letter-writers. He has contributed to English literature a vast number of brilliant essays.

MacCarthy, Denis Florence. An Irish poet; born at Dublin, 1817 (?); died 1882. He was a lawyer by profession, but never practised. He won the love of his countrymen by his lyrics on Irish history and legend. Among his works are: Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics (1850); The Bell-Founder, etc. (new ed., 1857); Underglimpses, etc. (1857). He also wrote Early Life of Shelley (1872).

McCarthy, Justin. An Irish journalist, historian, novelist, and politician; born at Cork, November 22, 1830, and educated there at a private school. His first writing was done for the Cork *Examiner* and *Northern Times* of Liverpool, in 1853. Seven years later he became Parliamentary reporter of the *Morning Star* of London, and was made foreign editor the following autumn, and chief editor in 1864. This position he held until 1868, when he made a three years' tour of the United States, during which time he contributed to the *Galaxy* a series of papers entitled Modern Leaders. Upon his return he joined the editorial staff of the *Daily News*, which position he resigned in 1886, but afterward resumed. In 1879 he represented Longford, Ireland, in Parliament, to which office he was twice re-elected. In 1880 he was made vice-president of the Home Rule party in Parliament, and upon the disruption in December, 1890, became chairman of the party opposed to Parnell, which office he held until 1896. Although several times

unsuccessful in contesting Londonderry, he was in 1886 made sitting member. He became a zealous Nationalist. He has several times lectured successfully in America, and has contributed to the *North American Review* and other magazines of note. His most important work is a History of Our Own Times: it is an account of the British domains from the accession of Queen Victoria to the general election of 1880. The Epoch of Reform, one of the series of The Epochs of History, and the Life of Sir Robert Peel in the Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria series appeared in 1882 and 1891, respectively. He has also written A History of the Four Georges (1884) and Prohibitory Legislation in the United States (1872). In collaboration with Mrs. Campbell-Praed he has issued three novels: The Right Honourable (1886); The Rebel Rose (1887), and The Ladies' Gallery (1888). Other works of fiction by him are Paul Massie (1866); Waterdale Neighbors (1867); My Enemy's Daughter (1869); Lady Judith (1871); A Fair Saxon (1873); Linley Rochford (1874); Dear Lady Disdain (1875); Miss Misanthrope (1877); Donna Quixote (1879); The Comet of a Season (1881); Maid of Athens (1883); Camiola (1885); The Dictator (1892), and Red Diamond (1893). He has given us a volume of critical essays under the title of Con Amore (1868).

The Waterdale Neighbors (1867). A novel of character—the contrasted life-story of two men, one a manly and upright worker, the other a political turncoat, a Chartist who joins the Tories for the sake of personal success and, when ruin stares him in the face, commits an act of treachery that is quickly followed by retribution. The wife of the latter—"a sugar-plum," the author calls her—forms another contrast with high-souled Myra.

A Fair Saxon (1873). The fair Saxon's lover is an Irish M. P., whose chivalry leads him into embarrassing entanglements with the Fenians, and brings his political career to an abrupt close. Dashing and incisive sketches of men and women, often satirical, are the prominent feature of the book.

Dear Lady Disdain (1875). "A free, friendly, half-boyish sort of nature, which seemed to turn with impatience and even contempt from sentimentalisms and love-making"—such is the heroine, and there are other fresh and attractive characters, as well as sundry eccentrics. The plot moves on with little complication to the happy conclusion.

McCaul, John. A Canadian educator and writer; born in Dublin, Ireland, 1807. In 1849 and 1853 he was elected president of Toronto University. He published several volumes of articles and treatises on classical subjects, besides editing portions of Horace, Longinus, Lucian, and Thucydides, as college text-books. He also wrote: Britanno-Roman Inscriptions (1863), and Christian Epitaphs of the First Six Centuries.

MacClelland, Margaret Greenway. An American novelist and poet; born at Norwood, on the James River, in the hill-country of Virginia; died there, August 2, 1895. She was educated in her native town, and lived there all her life. She was known to many as *par excellence* "The Virginia Novelist." Her scenes and characters, however, are drawn in North Carolina chiefly. She was one of the Southern writers who had been "impelled to fiction by the disasters of the Civil War and the great social changes which it brought about." Among her earlier compositions were Mammy Mystic, and Old Ike's Memories, a book of verses which appeared in 1884. In Oblivion, which was published in 1885, she showed her perfect command of the dialect of the mountaineers, and of the pathos and humor of their peculiar life. This was followed by The Princess (1886); Jean Monteith (1887), and Madame Silva (1888). Her later works were Manitou Island, Burkett's Lock, St. John's Wooing, and The Old Post Road.

Oblivion (1885). Picturesque delineation of manners and character among the villagers of North Carolina mountains. A terrible occurrence destroys the memory of a lady who is travelling in the locality; she lives among the country people, and innocently becomes engaged to a passionate lover, before the memory of home and husband is restored.

Jean Monteith (1887). "A brave little story" of a loyal girl's devotion to her father's memory: the scene being a hamlet at the foot of the Cumberland range.

Macleod, Norman. A distinguished Scottish divine, and miscellaneous writer; born at Campbeltown, June 3, 1812; died at Glasgow, June 16, 1872. He founded the Evangelical Alliance in 1847; became chaplain to the queen for Scotland in 1857; edited *Good Words* 1860–72, making it an educational and literary power. Among his works are: The Earnest Student (1854), a biography; Parish Papers (1862); Wee Davie (new ed., 1865); The Starling (1867, new eds., 1870–77–80), a Scotch story; Peeps at the Far East (1871); Character Sketches (1872); etc.

MacColl, Evan. A Canadian poet; born in Kenmore, Argyleshire, Scotland, September 21, 1808. Since emigrating to Canada (1850), he has written many poems, and is called the bard of St. Andrew's Society of Kingston. Among his publications are: My Rowan Tree, best known of his lyric verses; Clarsach Nan Beann, or Poems and Songs in Gaelic (1837); and The Mountain Minstrel, or Poems and Songs in English (1887).

Macdonald, George. A Scottish poet and novelist; born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, in 1824. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, studied theology at the Independent College of London, and became an Independent minister. He soon resigned his ministry and began a literary life in London, and visited the United States on a lecturing tour. Afterward he and his family removed to Italy. His first work, a dramatic poem, entitled Within and Without, appeared in 1856. It was followed by A Hidden Life and Other Poems (1857), and by Phantastes, a Faerie Romance, in 1858. Among his subsequent works are David Elginbrod (1862); The Portent, a Story of Second Sight (1864); Alec Forbes of Howglen (1865); The Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood (1866); Guild Court (1867); The Disciple and Other Poems, and Robert Falconer (1868); Unspoken Sermons (1869); The Miracles (1870); The Vicar's Daughter (1872); Malcolm (1874); St. George and St. Michael (1875); Thomas Wingfold, Curate (1876); The Marquis of Lossie (1877); Paul Faber, Surgeon (1879); Mary Marston (1881); The Gifts of the Child Christ, and Other Poems (1882); Home Again (1887); A Rough Shaking (1891); Poems (1893); The Light Princess and Other Fairy Tales (1893); Heather and Snow (1893); and Lilith (1895).

Phantastes; a Faerie Romance (1858). A fairy-tale for grown-up people. Novel in idea, full of poetry both in verse and prose, it uses many of the old properties of fairyland, and shows a fecund imagination in the author. He excels in the power of awakening illusion, howsoever daring his fancy Like Meredith's almost contemporary Shagpat, it teaches a noble lesson of valor and self-control.

David Elginbrod (1862). A story of humble life, centring in two personalities, a dignified and pious Scottish peasant, and his daughter. A vein of mysticism runs through the story, and mesmerism and electro-biology are introduced.

The Portent; a Story of Second Sight (1864). A weird romance, laid in England and Scotland at the beginning of the nineteenth century—the love-tale of two beings whose spiritual natures are connected by a mystical affinity. The events are tragic, and the tale closes amid tragic hints and forebodings; but the poetical and suggestive treatment gives it all a strange, unearthly beauty.

*** Alec Forbes of Howglen** (1865). The story of some inhabitants of an obscure village in the north of Scotland. Alec's boyhood, his university life in Glasgow, his temptation and fall, and his final restoration, are the main theme. Blended with his life is that of a poor orphan girl, who from first to last is his good angel, while the minor characters are full of variety, *e. g.*, the brutal schoolmaster, the hypocritical grocer, the clever but drunken professor.

Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood (1866). Character-portraits and studies of conduct in a Scottish parish—an amiable parson, epitome of all the virtues, a number of oddities, whose talk is often humorous, the various inmates of an ancient hall, the imperious mistress, the dilettante and egotistic musician, the edifying heroine, and the wanton little sprite Gladys. Ethical and religious interest is paramount, and a spirit of good-will towards men pervades the book, which abounds in semipoetical descriptions.

The Seaboard Parish (1868). History of a long holiday spent by a clergyman and his family on the Cornish coast (Bude). Many incidents are narrated, but the interest centres in the clergyman's talks and conversations, which voice the author's beliefs concerning things in heaven and things on earth. Contains an ideal picture of family happiness and concord.

*** Robert Falconer** (1868). The childhood, growth, and manhood of a philanthropist, who puts in action the author's ideas of what should be done. The account of the joys and the woes of boyhood is touching; and such characters as the musical souter, Dooble Sammie, with his love for his old fiddle, and the Calvinistic grandmother, whose heart is full of affection which she thinks it her duty to repress, are pathetic creations. Aberdeenshire is principally the scene; and broad dialect is introduced.

Malcolm (1874). **The Marquis of Lossie** (1877). Two novels forming the life-history of a boy, heir to an earldom, who, stolen in infancy, became the adopted son of a Highland piper, and was brought up to be a fisherman. Ultimately his true relationship is acknowledged, and he is enabled to befriend his humble protectors.

St. George and St. Michael (1875). A story of the English Civil War, with many historical and some fictitious personages. The hero is the Earl of Glamorgan, who is represented as the King's scapegoat in the affair of the intrigues for bringing an Irish army into England. The Marquis of Worcester is prominent among the men and women from both sides who are introduced. The love-tale of the Puritan and the Royalist, parted at first by their difference of opinion, and brought together by their respect for each other's sincerity and steadfastness, is characteristic of the author.

Thomas Wingfold, Curate (1876). Traces the conversion of a clergyman from mere professional lip-service to a hearty and genuine faith in God. Interwoven is the story of a youth who accidentally kills a heartless girl to whom he is strongly attached. He is led to repentance and peace by the curate's influence.

Paul Faber (1879). In some sort a sequel to Thomas Wingfold. Tells how a doctor, devoted to his profession, and eager in the service of humanity, is led by painful experience, sorrow, and love for his neighbor, to a belief in God. English nonconformity is depicted in far from attractive colors.

*** Sir Gibbie** (1897). A psychological history. Whether as the poor dumb waif in Glasgow, whose heart is full of love for all men, or as Sir Gibbie the social reformer, the hero is a beautiful and interesting character. The inquiry, "What would Jesus do?" is answered by more than one person here; for instance, by the lonely cotter's wife, to whom the unseen is more real than the seen.

Donal Grant (1884). A story of mystery and sensation. Donal is another of these men of lowly life who influence their neighbors for good; a noble, unselfish being, who wears religion as a familiar everyday garment. On the one hand, we have his boyish education, his college struggles, and worthy life; on the other, the sensational and mystical story of a quest for a lost room in the castle.

Heather and Snow (1893). Another romance of Aberdeenshire, with dialogue in the usual "broad Saxon." An athletic and religious peasant girl, her brother, half-witted, but spiritually strong, the hero and his unpleasant mother are the more prominent characters.

What's Mine's Mine. The story of an exiled chief and his brother, forced to sell their lands and emigrate with the remnant of the clan. The interest is largely concerned with their powerful influence for good on the lives of two English girls, daughters of their supplanter, and on the contrast of their broad views of God's fatherhood with the stern Calvinism of their mother. A very characteristic work.

Macé, Frances Parker (Laughton). An American poet; born at Orono, Me., in 1836. In 1855 she married Benjamin H. Macé, and in 1885 removed to San Jose, Cal. Besides contributing poems to periodicals, she has published Legends, Lyrics, and Sonnets (1883), and Under Pine and Palm (1887). Her poem Only Waiting appeared in the Waterville *Mail* in 1854, when she was eighteen, and was long claimed by others. She proved authorship of it in 1878.

Macedo, Joaquim Manoel de (mä-thā'-do). A Brazilian poet; born in San João d'Itaborahi, June 24, 1820; professor of national history in the College of Rio Janeiro. He has written very successful novels, dramas, and comedies. As a lyric poet he is greatly esteemed. His works include: Moreninha, a novel (1844; 5th ed., revised, 1877); O Moço Loura, a novel of the early stages of the Portuguese conquest (1845); A Nebulosa, a poem (1857); Cotie, a drama; Fantasma Branco, a comedy (1856); and Corographia do Brasil (1873).

MacGahan, Januarius Aloysius. A noted American journalist and war correspondent; born near New Lexington, O., June 12, 1844; died at Constantinople, June 9, 1878. He was war correspondent of the New York *Herald* during the Franco-Prussian war (1870–71); accompanied the Russian expedition against Khiva in 1873, and the Arctic expedition on the Pandora in 1875. He wrote: Campaigning on the Oxus, and the Fall of Khiva (1874); Under the Northern Lights (1876); Turkish Atrocities in Bulgaria (1876), which appeared originally during the same year as a famous series of war letters in the London *Daily News*. He is regarded by the Bulgarians as the author of their independence.

MacGillivray, William. A Scottish naturalist; born at Old Aberdeen, 1796; died at Aberdeen, 1852. He was professor of natural history in Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1841–52. His principal work was a History of British Birds (5 vols., 1837–52). He wrote also Lives of Eminent Zoölogists (1834), etc.

MacGregor, John. An English traveller; born at Gravesend, January 24, 1825; died at Boscombe, near Bournemouth, July 16, 1892. He was called to the bar in 1851; was captain of the Royal Canoe Club 1866. He wrote The Rob Roy on the Baltic (new ed., 1872–79); The Voyage Alone in the Rob Roy (4th ed., 1880); The Rob Roy on the Jordan (new ed., 1880); A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy (13th ed., 1884); etc.

Mackenzie, Alexander Slidell. An American naval officer and author; brother of John Slidell, the famous Confederate commissioner—"Mackenzie" being assumed later; born in New York, April 6, 1803; died in Tarrytown, N. Y., September 13, 1848. He published A Year in Spain, by a Young American (2 vols., 1829–31; enlarged ed., 3 vols., 1836), which attained great popularity in England and the United States. Washington Irving commended it highly. He also wrote: Popular Essays on Naval Subjects (2 vols., 1833); The American in England (2 vols., 1835).

Mackenzie, Robert Shelton. An Irish-American journalist, novelist, and biographer; born at Cork, June 22, 1809; died in Philadelphia, November 30, 1880. He studied medicine, but did not enter upon medical practice. He became a journalist in London, and was for a time editor of the Liverpool *Journal*. From 1834 to 1851 he was the English correspondent of the New York *Evening Star*. In 1852 he came to America, residing in New York until 1857, when he became literary editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, a position which he held until his death. Before coming to America he had published several books, among which were Lays of Palestine (1828); Titian, a Venetian art-novel (1843), and Life of Curran (1855). After coming to America he edited several collections, among which are the Noctes Ambrosianæ (1854) and Maginn's Miscellaneous Works (1857). He also wrote The Life of Charles Dickens (1870); and Sir Walter Scott, the Story of His Life (1871). Mackenzie was an industrious writer and a life-long student. He always wrote in a pleasing and entertaining style, and his newspaper experience inculcated a direct and concise form of statement, which added much force to his writings.

Mackie, John. A Scotch novelist; born in Stirlingshire, July 28, 1862. Educated at Stirling High School; Stanley House, Bridge of Allan. Was gold medalist of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 1882; went to Australia in 1882; became in turn explorer, pioneer, gold-digger; travelled much in Australasia and the East generally; went to North America, 1888; was member of the Northwest mounted police there; travelled extensively on American continent; joined Brabant's Horse, South African War; served through battle and siege of Wepener; at taking of Bethlehem; Witte-Bergen and Prinsloo's surrender; Belfast; Lydenberg Mountains, Frederickstadt, etc. (medal and five clasps). Publications: The Devil's Playground (1894); Sinners Twain (1895); They that Sit in Darkness (1897); The Prodigal's Brother; The Heart of the Prairie (1899); The Man who Forgot; Tales of the Trenches (1901); The Rising of the Red Man (1902).

The Devil's Playground (1894). A romance of love and adventure that culminates in the wilderness of western Canada: theme, two lovers parted and thrown together by fortune, but holding out to the end against the devil's temptations. Largely descriptive of scenery and of the wild life of settlers.

The Prodigal's Brother (1899). A story of adventure and love, dealing with the northwest provinces at the time of Riel's rebellion, 1885. Local color good, and episodes of fighting accurate, the writer having been an officer in the Canadian mounted police.

The Man Who Forgot (1901). This strange plot of a man's loss of memory is said to be founded on fact. His accident involves him in embarrassing situations, such as being taken by the detectives for a notorious dynamitard.

Macleod, Fiona (mak-loud'). An Irish poet and novelist; born 18—. She is one of the younger writers connected with the Celtic renaissance. She spent a large part of her childhood in the islands of Iona and Arran, and has travelled in Italy and southern France. Besides magazine work she has published: Pharais (1895), a romance; The Mountain Lovers (1895); The Sin-Eater and Other Tales (1895); The Washer of the Ford (1896); Green Fire (1896); and a modern version of the old Celtic romance, The Laughter of Peterkin.

Macpherson, James. A Scottish poet; born at Ruthven, Inverness-shire, October 27, 1738; died February 17, 1796. His claim to a place in literature rests solely upon his connection with the so-called "Ossianic Poems." About 1760, when acting as a private tutor, he published a small volume entitled Fragments of Ancient Poetry Collected in the Highlands. A subscription was raised to enable him to travel in the Highlands and the Scottish islands for the purpose of gathering up more fragments of ancient Gaelic poetry. In 1762 he put forth as the result of his researches, Fingal, an ancient Epic Poem, in six books; together with several other poems composed by Ossian, the son of Fingal, translated from the Gaelic. This was followed the next year by Temora, in eight Books, with other Poems by Ossian. The genuineness of these works has been eagerly impugned and no less eagerly maintained. Macpherson promised to put forth the Gaelic originals from which he professed to have made his translations. But though he lived thirty-three years after the publication of Temora, the manuscripts were not forthcoming. Ten years after his death the manuscripts were published, all of them being in the handwriting of Macpherson or of his own amanuenses; from which it has been inferred that these alleged Gaelic originals had no existence, but were translated into Gaelic from Macpherson's own English. He made a fortune, entered Parliament, and wrote among other works, a History of Great Britain from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover, and a prose translation of the Iliad.

Macquoid, Katherine S. An English novelist; born in London about 1835. She married Thomas R. Macquoid, an artist. Her literary bent was displayed in early life, but she did not begin writing for the press until long after her marriage. Her first novel, A Bad Beginning, was published in 1868. She then became an industrious writer of novels, contributor to periodicals, and the author of several pleasing records of travel. Among her works are Hester Kirton (1864); Elinor Dryden's Probation (1867); Rookstone and Patty (1871); Too Soon, My Story (1875); The Evil Eye and Other Stories (1876); Doris Baugh, a Yorkshire Story (1878); A Berkshire Lady (1879); Sweet Springtime (1880); Beside the River (1881); Little Fifine and Other Tales, and A Faithful Lover (1882); Mère Suzanne and Sir James Appleby (1887); Through Normandy (1874); Through Brittany (1877); In the Ardennes (1881); At the Red Glove (1885); At an Old Chateau (1890); The Old Courtyard (1890); Appledore Farm (1892); Maisie Derrick (1892), and, in conjunction with her husband, Pictures and Legends from Normandy (1879), and About Yorkshire (1883).

McCosh, James. A Scottish-American philosopher and educator; born in Ayrshire, April 1, 1811; died at Princeton, N. J., November 16, 1894. He was educated at the universities of Glasgow and

Edinburgh, and was ordained minister at Arbroath in 1835. In 1839 he went to Brechin, and took an active part in the reorganization of the Free Church of Scotland in 1843. From 1851 to 1867 he was professor of logic and metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast. In 1868 he was elected president of the College of New Jersey at Princeton. He occupied this position, with marked ability, until 1888, when he resigned it, but retained the chair of philosophy. Among his works are The Laws of Discursive Thought (1869); Christianity and Positivism (1871); The Scottish Philosophy (1874); The Emotions (1880); Psychology (1886); Realistic Philosophy (1887); The Religious Aspects of Evolution (1888).

McClintock, John. An American educator and author; born in Philadelphia, October 27, 1814; died in Madison, N. J., March 4, 1870. He was made president of Drew Theological Seminary in 1867. He was the author with James Strong of a large and valuable Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature (12 vols.), a work of many years' labor, and intended to cover the whole field embraced in the title. The last volume was published in 1895. He wrote also An Analysis of Watson's Theological Institutes (1850); Temporal Power of the Pope (1853); and Living Words, a volume of sermons published since his death.

McHenry, James. An American physician, novelist, and poet; born in Larne, County Antrim, Ireland, December 20, 1785; died there, July 21, 1845. He emigrated to the United States in 1817, and settled in Philadelphia in 1824. Included in his many publications are: The Pleasures of Friendship, a poem (1822); The Usurper, An Historical Tragedy (a poetical work); also O'Halloran, or the Insurgent Chief, A Romance of the Irish Rebellion, reprinted at Glasgow; The Wilderness of Braddock's Times: A Tale of the West (2 vols., 1823); and The Betrothed of Wyoming (2d ed., 1830).

Madison, James. The fourth President of the United States; born at Port Conway, Va., March 16, 1751; died at Montpelier, Va., June 28, 1836. He served two terms as President (1809–17). He was associated with Jay and Hamilton in the composition of the Federalist. He was, in many ways, a voluminous writer, as shown by the Madison Papers, purchased by Congress after his death, a portion of which were published in 3 vols., in 1840; and Letters and Other Writings, 4 vols., in 1865. His complete works have been published in 6 vols.

Maeterlinck, Maurice (met'ėr-lingk). A Belgian dramatist; born at Gand in 1862. His studies being completed, he devoted himself exclusively to letters. In 1891, after the appearance of his Princess Maleine, he was awarded the prize for literary drama, which he refused. L'Intruse, one of his first pieces, has been played at Paris at the Théâtre d'Art, under the management of the Vaudeville, May 20, 1891. A representation of L'Aveugle was organized in December of the same year by this society. L'Intruse was given in Brussels, at the Park Theatre, toward the close of March, 1892. These two pieces were reproduced in German at Vienna, and in Danish at Copenhagen. Among his other works are Les Sept Princesses, Pelleas and Mellisande, and some verses entitled Les Serres Chaudes. He has also translated L'Ornement des Noces Spirituelles de Ruysbroeck; L'Incomparable; Le Trésor des Humbles, mystical essays, and Le Barbare. His Treasure of the Humble and Aglevaine and Selysette have been well rendered in English by Alfred Sutro. The latter play shows strong Ibsen influence in the central situation, but the craftsmanship is that of Maeterlinck.

Magalhaens, Domingo José Goncalves de (mä-gäl-yä'ens). A Brazilian poet; born in Rio Janeiro in 1811. From 1845 to 1867 he was Brazilian minister to Dresden, Naples, Turin, and Vienna. As a lyric poet he ranks high among his countrymen. His works include: Poesias (1832); and Antonio Jose and Olgiato, two dramas which had great popularity in Spanish, French, and English translations.

Maginn, William. An Irish poet and general writer; born at Cork, July 10, 1794; died near London, August 21, 1842. He was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1811, and in 1818 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., he being then only twenty-two—the youngest man who had ever received that dignity. About this time he began to contribute to *Blackwood's Magazine* over several noms de plume. In 1823 he went to London, and engaged in journalism. In 1830 he, with Mr. Hugh Fraser, set up *Fraser's Magazine*, of which, as "Oliver Yorke," he acted for a while as ostensible editor. In this capacity he is perhaps best known as having brought Carlyle's Sartor Resartus to a hasty conclusion. His irregular way of life lost him a position, notwithstanding his brilliant genius and varied attainments. He was in 1842 imprisoned for debt, passed through the insolvency court, and fell into great poverty.

Magruder, Julia. An American prose-writer; born at Charlottesville, Va., Sep-

tember 14, 1854. She has published Across the Chasm, anonymous (1885); At Anchor (1887); A Magnificent Plebeian (1887); Princess Sonya; Violet.

Mahaffy, John Pentland. An Irish classical scholar and historian; born at Chafonnaire, on Lake Geneva, Switzerland, February 26, 1839. He was educated in Germany by his parents, till he entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1856. He gained his fellowship by competition in 1864, and became professor of ancient history in 1871. He was decorated with the gold cross of the Order of the Saviour by the King of Greece in 1877; and became an honorary fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1882. He is examiner and lecturer in Trinity College, Dublin, in classics, philosophy, music, and modern languages. Besides many papers in periodicals and reviews, he has published a translation of Kuno Fischer's Commentary on Kant (1866); Twelve Lectures on Primitive Civilization (1868); Prolegomena to Ancient History (1871); Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers (1871); Greek Social Life from Homer to Menander (1874); Greek Antiquities (1876); Rambles and Studies in Greece (1876); Greek Education (1879); History of Classical and Greek Literature (1880); Report on the Irish Grammar Schools (1880); The Decay of Modern Preaching (1882); The Story of Alexander's Empire (1886); Greek Life and Thought (1887); Art of Conversation (1889); The Greek World Under Roman Sway (1890); Greek Pictures (1890); Problems in Greek History (1892); Life and Teaching of Descartes (1894); and is editor of the English edition of Duruy's Roman History.

Mahan, Alfred Thayer. A distinguished American naval officer and writer on naval history; born at West Point, N. Y., September 27, 1840. He served in the Civil War; and was president of the Naval War College, Newport, in 1886–89 and 1890–93. Visiting Europe in command of the "Chicago" in 1893, he received many honors, among them degrees from both Oxford and Cambridge. His chief work, Influence of Sea Power upon History (1890), with its continuation, Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire (1892), gave him a world-wide reputation. He has published also: The Gulf and Inland Waters (1883); Life of Admiral Farragut (1892); The Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future (1897), a compilation of his magazine articles; Life of Nelson (1897).

Mahony, Francis. An Irish journalist; born at Cork about 1804; died in Paris, May 18, 1866. He was educated at a Jesuit College in Paris, afterward studied at Rome, where he took orders in the Roman Catholic Church. Abandoning the clerical profession, he became, about 1832, a regular writer in *Fraser's Magazine*, and subsequently in *Bentley's Miscellany*, under the nom de plume of "Father Prout." From 1840 until 1864 he was a foreign correspondent, at Rome and Paris, of several English newspapers. The Bells of Shandon is his best-known poem. In 1864 he retired to a monastery in Paris, where he died. Several collections of his articles have been published, among which are The Reliques of Father Prout (1836; new ed., 1860), and The Final Reliques of Father Prout, edited by Blanchard Jerrold (1874).

Maimonides, or Moses Ben-Maimun (mī-mon'i-dēz). A celebrated Jewish rabbi and philosopher; was born at Cordova, Spain, March 30, 1135; died at Fostat (Old Cairo), Egypt, December 13, 1204. Of his early life, little is known. We are in doubt as to who were his teachers, though it is supposed that in many branches his father was his instructor. He harmonized Judaism and philosophy. Driven with his family from Spain, he resided in Fez; then travelled by way of Palestine to Cairo, becoming there chief rabbi and the caliph's physician. His chief work, written in Hebrew, is Mishneh Torah (Repetition of the Law: 1170–80), a masterly exposition of the whole of the Jewish law as contained in the Pentateuch and the voluminous Talmudic literature. His principal philosophical work, written in Arabic, was Dalalt al Hairin (Guide of the Perplexed: 1190). The estimation in which he is held by the Jews can be seen in their saying, From Moses (the law-giver) to Moses (Maimonides) there is none like unto Moses.

Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner. An English jurist; born August 15, 1822; died at Cannes, February 3, 1888. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took an exceptionally brilliant degree in 1842. He became a tutor; and in 1847 he was made professor of civil law at Cambridge University. He was called to the bar in 1850; and in 1854 he was appointed reader of jurisprudence at the Middle Temple. Two years later he published Roman Law and Legal Education; and in 1861 he issued his great work on Ancient Law. The following year he joined the Supreme Council of India as a law member, and after a seven years' stay in India, returned to become professor of jurisprudence at Oxford. In 1871 he was made a member of the council of the secretary of state for India, and in the same year he published his Lectures on Village Communities. In 1877 he was

elected master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Besides the above, his works include The Early History of Institutions (1875) and Dissertations on Early Law Customs (1883).

Maistre, Count Xavier de. A French miscellaneous writer; born at Chambéry, Savoy, in October, 1764; died at St. Petersburg, June 12, 1852. His classical studies completed, he at first gave himself to painting. He later served as an officer in the Sardinian infantry. The French revolution led to the conquest of the duchy of Savoy. Not wishing to entangle himself in a civil war, he left the service and followed his brother to Russia, who had first been made ambassador of Sardinia in 1802. Xavier in 1810 entered the Russian army as domo-major, after having been one of the executives of the Royal Marines. He fought in the Caucasus and in Persia, and was granted the rank of major-general. After the war he returned to St. Petersburg, and married and settled there in 1817. He rarely visited his native land, but went to both Naples and Paris shortly before his death. He wrote A Trip About My Room (1794); The Leper of the City of Aoste (1812); The Prisoners of Caucasus and The Young Siberian (1815); An Expedition by Night About My Room (1825). As a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of Turin, he published in the archives of these societies several works on chemistry and chimeography. The Library of Geneva has also some of his scientific researches. A Treatise on Colors, which has to-day no especial interest, was found in manuscript. His complete works were published in Paris in 1825, in 3 vols.

Malcolm, Howard. An American clergyman and religious writer; born in Philadelphia, January 19, 1799; died there, March 25, 1879. He was educated at Dickinson College, studied theology at Princeton, was for five years pastor of a church at Hudson, N. Y., and in 1827 became pastor of one in Boston. He had then for two years been connected with the American Sunday-School Union, and in its behalf had visited many cities in the United States. He was one of the founders of the American Tract Society. In 1835 he was sent on a tour of inspection of the Baptist missions in India, Burmah, Siam, and China. From 1839 to 1849 he was president of the College at Georgetown, Ky., and from 1851 to 1858 of the Lewisburg University, Pa. Among his works are a Dictionary of the Bible (1828); The Nature and Extent of the Atonement (1829); The Christian Rule of Marriage (1830); Travels in Southeastern Asia (1839), and Index to Religious Literature (1870). Mr. Malcolm's Dictionary of the Bible had a very extensive circulation in the United States, and was for many years a standard authority on the subject.

Malebranche, Nicolas (mäl-bronsh'). A French philosopher; born in Paris, August 6, 1638; died there, October 13, 1715. He was the youngest child of Nicolas Malebranche, secretary to Louis XIII. His constitution was delicate, and he did not leave home until he was old enough to begin the study of philosophy at the College of La Marche. He afterwards studied theology at the Sorbonne, with the intention of entering the Church, but his love of retirement led him to decline a canonicate in Notre Dame. When twenty-two years old he entered the Congregation of the Oratory. Here he occupied himself first with the study of ecclesiastical history, and then with that of Hebrew and Biblical criticism. He relinquished the first because he could not succeed in arranging the facts harmoniously in his mind, and he was not zealously pursuing the second, when the perusal of Descartes's Traité de l'Homme roused his dormant enthusiasm. He now devoted himself to philosophy, and in 1674–75 published his Recherche de la Vérité, in which he adopts Descartes's fundamental principle of the absolute difference of mind and matter. The work passed through several editions during the author's life, and excited much controversy. His other works are Conversations Chrétiennes (1676); Traité de la Nature et de la Grâce (1680); Méditations Chrétiennes et Metaphysiques (1683); Traité de la Morale (1684); Entretien sur la Metaphysique et la Religion (1688); Traité de l'Amour de Dieu (1689); Entretien d'un Philosophe Chrétien et d'un Philosophe Chinois sur l'Existence et la Nature de Dieu (1708), and Réflexions sur la Premotion Physique (1715).

Malesherbes, Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon de (mäl-zārb'). A famous French statesman and miscellaneous writer; born in Paris, December 6, 1721; was guillotined there, April 22, 1794. He was censor of the press and president of the excise court 1750–71; minister of the interior 1774–76; Louis XVI.'s counsel before the convention 1792–93. He wrote Public Law of France (1779); Thoughts and Maxims (1802); Book-Selling and the Liberty of the Press (2d ed., 1827); etc. The second edition of his Unpublished Works appeared in 1822.

"Malet, Lucas" (pseudonym of Mary St. Leger Harrison). An English novelist, youngest daughter of Charles Kingsley; born 1852, and now wife of Rev. W. Harrison, rector of Clovelly, England. Her

novels include Colonel Enderby's Wife; A Counsel of Perfection; Little Peter; Mrs. Lorimer; The Wages of Sin; etc.

Malherbe, Francois de (mä-lärb'). A famous French poet; born at Caen, 1555; died in Paris, October 16, 1628. He became court poet in 1605. He was the inaugurator of French classicism, and made Parisian French the standard of the kingdom. His poems were marked by purity of diction and harmony of versification, rather than by great poetic feeling. Besides translations from Latin, he wrote but one volume of poetry, containing Stanzas, Odes, Sonnets, Epigrams, and Songs. The best edition of his works is in Lalanne's Great Writers.

Mallet, originally **Malloch, David** (mal'-et or mal'loch). A Scottish poet and dramatist; born at Crieff, Perthshire, about 1700; died in England, April 21, 1765. He was under-secretary to the Prince of Wales, and a friend of Pope, Bolingbroke, and other celebrities of the time. He wrote in verse The Excursion (1728); The Hermit (1747); Edwin and Emma (1760); the tragedies Eurydice (1731), Mustapha (1739); etc. The famous English patriotic song Rule Britannia appeared in Alfred, a Masque (1740), written with James Thomson; its authorship has been claimed for each.

Mallock, William Hurrell. An English essayist and poet; born in Devonshire in 1849. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where in 1871 he gained the Newdigate prize by a poem on The Isthmus of Suez. He has published The New Republic (1876), parts of which had appeared in *Belgravia;* The New Paul and Virginia (1877); Is Life Worth Living? (1879), printed in parts in the *Contemporary Review* and the *Nineteenth Century;* Poems (1880); A Romance of the Nineteenth Century and Poems (1881); Social Equality, a Study in a Missing Science (1882), mostly from the *Contemporary Review* and the *Nineteenth Century;* Property and Progress (1884), from the *Quarterly Review;* Atheism and the Value of Life, or Five Studies in Contemporary Literature (1885); a novel, The Old Order Changes (1886); A Human Document (1892); In an Enchanted Island (1892); Labor and the Popular Welfare (1893); Verses (1893); Studies of Contemporary Superstition (1895), and The Heart of Life (1895).

Malmesbury, William of. A noted English historian; born in Somersetshire, about 1095; died at Malmesbury, about 1143. He was a monk, and librarian of the monastery of Malmesbury. Of his great work, History of the Kings of England, which next to the Saxon Chronicle is the highest authority for Anglo-Saxon times, and its continuation, Modern History, both in Latin, the latest and best edition is Hardy's (1840). The latest English translation of the former is in Bohn's Library (1847).

Malone, Edmund. A noted Irish Shakespearian scholar and editor; born at Dublin, October 4, 1741; died in London, April 25, 1812. He was originally a lawyer. He edited the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds (1797), Dryden (1800), W. G. Hamilton (1808), with memoirs; he wrote also a History of the English Stage (1790). He is chiefly known for his edition of Shakespeare (11 vols., 1790), and for having collected the material of the Variorum Shakespeare, edited by James Boswell (21 vols., 1821).

Malory, Sir Thomas. The British author of the famous Morte d'Arthur; born probably about 1430; died after 1470. He was probably a priest. The Morte d'Arthur (1469 or 1470) is a prose collection of the romantic traditions concerning King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. It was the main source upon which Tennyson drew in writing his Idylls of the King. The latest editions are Sommer's 1890–91 (the standard), and Dent's, with a preface by Professor Rhys (1893).

Malot, Hector (mä-lō'). A French novelist; born near Rouen, May 20, 1830. He has been a prolific writer. Of his numerous works the best known are: The Victims of Love, in three parts; The Lovers (1859); Husband and Wife (1865); The Children (1866); Doctor Claude (1882); Accomplices (1892); In the Bosom of the Family (1893); etc. Most of his books treat of French life under the Second Empire.

Doctor Claude (1882). A curious portrayal of a man who is outwardly honest and respectable, but at bottom is a monstrous criminal.

*** No Relations** (1880). The adventures of an English foundling in France and elsewhere; in design a sort of picturesque novel, with a lovable boy as the hero. Presents a varied series of pictures of life in town and country, among thieves, vagabonds, and simple rustics, with sad and mirthful episodes, and touching sketches of character. The romance of vagabondage is brought before us in scenes from the life of a wandering musician and his wonderfully attractive animals. A book that may safely be given to the young.

A Mother (1890). Portrays the seamy side of outwardly reputable life in Paris with realism and satire. The class depicted is that of well-to-do manufacturers, financiers, etc., and wealthy young men of pleasure. Shows how a man, healthy in mind and body, might be taken for a madman and deprived of his liberty: an attack on science and justice in France.

Conscience (1891). In a reunion of ambitious young men, advocates, writers, etc., one of them, a physician of great talent, argues from scientific premises that there is no such thing as conscience.

Malte-Brun, Conrad (mält-brun'), originally Malte Conrad Brunn. A famous French geographer and publicist; born at Thisted, Denmark, August 12, 1775; died in Paris, December 14, 1826. Banished from his native country in 1800, he resided in Paris. His great work was Epitome of Universal Geography (1810–29; latest ed., 6 vols., 1872). He also founded the Annals of Travels, Geography, and History (1808–14); collaborated in Mathematical, Physical, and Political Geography (16 vols., 1804–7), and Dictionary of Universal Geography (8 vols., 1821); wrote Scientific and Literary Miscellanies (3 vols., 1828); etc.

Malthus, Thomas Robert. An English clergyman and political economist; born at Albury, near Guildford, Surrey, February 17, 1766; died at Bath, December 23, 1834. In 1784 he entered Jesus College, Cambridge, where he became one of the foremost classical scholars. In 1797 he received a fellowship, was admitted to holy orders, and divided his time between his studies at the University and the care of a small parish in Surrey. In 1805 he married, and was appointed professor of history and political economy in the East India College at Haileybury, a position which he held until his death. He wrote Observations on the Effects of the Corn Laws (1814); An Inquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent (1815); Principles of Political Economy (1820); Definitions in Political Economy (1827), and several other works of a kindred character. But his most notable work is the Essay on the Principle of Population as It Affects the Future Improvement of Society (1798). He attracted public attention to his work by laying down the somewhat novel principle that population tends to increase in geometrical progression, and that food and other necessaries of life can only be produced by arithmetical progression. His principles were approved by many statesmen and political economists, and it is only due to the memory of Malthus to say that his one method of solving the surplus population question was moral self-restraint, and that he was in nowise responsible for the immoral theories that are popularly connected with his name.

Mandeville, Sir John. An early English traveller and romancer; born at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, about 1300; died in 1372. He seems to have been well versed in all the knowledge of his time—theology, natural philosophy, and medicine. In 1322 he began a long tour in the East, under favor of the Sultan of Egypt, visiting, as he alleged, Palestine, Armenia, Persia, India, and Northern China, though he probably never got farther away from home than Jerusalem. He returned to England about 1355, and wrote an account of his journeyings in Latin; this was translated into French, and afterward into English, in order, as he says, "that every man of my nation may understand it." The title of the English version, printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1499, is as follows: Voiage and Travaile, which treateth of the Way to Hierusalem, and Marvales of Ynde, with other Llands and Countryes. An edition, for which several manuscripts and various early printed editions were carefully collated, was issued in 1839 by J. O. Halliwell. Sir John Mandeville is absurdly called the earliest writer of English prose. He might better be styled the earliest writer of English hoax. In fact, he did not write in English at all, but in French and Latin, and the translators are unknown. His book abounds in marvellous and extravagant stories, partly taken from Pliny, and from mediæval romances, and filled out from the writings of Odoric, Carpini, Boldensele, and other travellers.

Manetho (man'e-thō). An Egyptian priest and annalist; born at Sebennytus, in Lower Egypt; lived about 250 B.C. He composed three books in Greek, which purported to give the history of Egypt from the mythical period downward; but only fragments remain, imbedded in the works of Josephus and other writers. His writings, coming down through translations and transliterations of Syncellus, Eusebius, Jerome, and Africanus, have been the chief source of information as to the successive dynasties of Egypt; and with the inscriptions coming to light, assist archæologists in framing its chronology.

Mangan, James Clarence. An Irish poet; born in Dublin, May 1, 1803; died there, June 20, 1849. At fifteen he obtained a situation in a scrivener's office, which he held seven years, when he became a solicitor's clerk. His way of life was distasteful to him; and, as he says, "In seeking to escape from this misery, I laid the foundation of that evil habit which has proved to be my ruin." This habit was that which ruined Burns. He was for a time employed in the library of the Dublin University and acquired great learning. In his later years he fell into a state of extreme destitution, and died in a public hospital. He attained great proficiency in modern languages, and a volume of his translations from the German was issued in 1845, under the title Anthologia Germanica. His most famous poem is Dark Rosaleen, a musical

and mystic celebration of the charms and wrongs of Ireland. An edition of his poems was published in New York in 1870, edited by John Mitchel, who in his biographical preface says: "Of him it may be said that he lived solely in his poetry; all the rest was but a ghastly death in life."

Mann, Mary E. (Mrs. Fairman Mann). Novelist; oldest daughter of late William Simon Rackham, merchant of Norwich, Eng. Publications: The Parish of Hilby; A Lost Estate; Susannah; The Cedar Star; Moonlight; The Patten Experiment; Among the Syringas; The Fields of Dulditch; The Mating of a Dove; Olivia's Summer, etc.

Susannah (1895). A young lady in reduced circumstances goes out as general servant, so that she may be able to nurse her dying brother. She meets with some comic experiences of life and some severe trials, and the upshot is that she loses a doubtful lover and gains a true one. A household tyrant, slave to her paragon of a son, and several young bohemians, furnish a good deal of comedy.

The Patten Experiment (1899). A comedy of character, with a farcical plot. A wealthy family try to live for a week on a laborer's wages, and meet with unexpected difficulties.

Out in Life's Rain (1899). The history of two children, who, like John Halifax, are loyal and true in the face of bitter trials; a simple story of real life.

Among the Syringas (1901). Portraiture of average humanity and of the joys and troubles of the average life; commonplace characters, mixed of good and evil, with their vulgarisms and weaknesses and moments of inspiration and courage. From among such characters the heroine stands out, but is no ideal creature; her story is genuinely human and touching; and there is humor in the scenes of child-life.

Manning, Anne. An English author, born in London, February 17, 1807; died at Tunbridge Wells, September 14, 1879. A most prolific writer, Miss Manning was at her best in her historical tales of the sixteenth century. All her books evince extreme reading, and some of them profess a gentle pedantry. Her Family Pictures (1861) and Passages in an Authoress's Life (1872), contain interesting autobiographical reminiscences. Her principal works are: The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell (1850); The Household of Sir Thomas More (1851); History of Caliph Haroun Al Raschid (1855); The Good Old Times, a tale of Auvergne (1857), etc.

The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell (1850). The family life of the poet Milton, set forth in the autobiography of his wife. Their meeting and courtship, their London life, the famous estrangement that led to the tracts on divorce, and their ultimate reconciliation, are related with a fulness of detail that arises from deep feminine sympathy, and written in a close imitation of the old prose.

The Old Chelsea Bun-house (1855). A quiet little tale, with pictures of bygone society (eighteenth century) woven round scenes which Miss Manning knew and loved.

Manrique, Jorge (män-rē'kā). A Spanish soldier and poet; born about 1450; died in 1479, having been mortally wounded in a skirmish near Canavete. He was a poet full of natural feeling when the best of those about him were almost wholly given to metaphysical conceits, and to what was then thought a curious elegance of style. We have, indeed, a considerable number of his lighter poems which are not without the coloring of his time, but his principal poem is almost entirely free from affectation. It was written on the death of his father, Rodrigo Manrique, Count of Paredes, who died in 1476, and whose name constantly occurs in the history of his time. This poem, of about five hundred lines, is called, with a simplicity and directness worthy of his own character, the Coplas de Manrique—the Stanzas of Manrique—as if they needed no more distinctive name. This elegiac poem consists of eighty-four coplas, or stanzas, of which about one-third are translated by Longfellow.

Mansfield, Edward Deering. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer; born at New Haven, Conn., August 17, 1801; died at Morrow, O., October 27, 1880. He has written Political Grammar (1834); Life of General Scott (1846); Legal Rights of Women (1847); History of the Mexican War (1848); American Education (1850); Personal Memoirs (1879); Utility of Mathematics; etc. He was for many years a contributor to the New York press over the signature "Veteran Observer."

Manzoni, Alessandro, Count (mäntsō'nē). A famous Italian novelist and poet; born at Milan, March 7, 1785; died there, May 22, 1873. He became senator in 1860. He was the leader of the Italian romantic school. His most celebrated work was the romance I Promessi Sposi (The Betrothed: 1827; English translation in Bohn's Library, 1883). He wrote also the allegorical poem Urania (1807), in honor of poetry; Sacred Hymns (1815); the great tragedies, The Count of Carmagnola (1820) and Adelchi (1822); the famous ode on Napoleon's death: The Fifth of May; etc.

Marchand, Felix Gabriel. A Canadian journalist and dramatist; born at St. John's, P. Q., January 9, 1832. Among his works are the prose comedies, Fatenville and Mistakes Don't Count; the comedies in verse, One Good Fortune Brings Another and The Paste Diamonds; also a comic opera, The University Laureate.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. A Roman emperor and philosopher; born A.D. 121; died A.D. 180. His original name was Marcus Annius Verus; but his father having died while he was an infant, he was adopted by his uncle, Aurelius Antoninus (surnamed Pius), who was himself the adopted son and successor of the Emperor Hadrian. When the young man grew up he dropped his last two names, assuming in their stead those of Aurelius Antoninus. At the age of twenty-five he married Faustina, the daughter of Antoninus Pius, with whom he had been associated in the government, and whom he succeeded in 161. His reign was upon the whole a prosperous one, though the empire was disturbed by hostilities with the Parthians on the one side, and upon the Danube on the other, and by questions growing out of the rapid extension of Christianity. He died in the neighborhood of Vienna, while conducting a campaign against the Germanic tribes. The education of Marcus Aurelius was carefully conducted. He early devoted himself to the study of the ethical philosophy of the Stoics, which he kept up to the close of his life. His Meditations are comprised in twelve books, some of them consisting of brief aphorisms. A fine translation is that of George Long (1862).

Marguerite d'Angouleme, or de Navarre (mär'gė-rēt dăñ-gö-lăm). Queen of Navarre; born at Angoulême, France, in April, 1492; died in Bigorre, France, in 1549. She was the daughter of Charles of Orleans, Duke of Angoulême, and of Louisa of Savoy and sister of Francis I. She was brought up at the court of Louis XII. She married Charles IV., last Duke of Alençon, in 1509, who died soon after the battle of Pavia, in 1525. When her brother was sick in a Spanish prison she visited him and petitioned Charles V. in his favor. This devotion greatly endeared her to him, and he styled her his Marguerite des Marguerites. In 1527 she became the wife of Henri d'Albret, King of Navarre, and her daughter was the mother of Henri IV. She was a patron of agriculture and the useful arts, effected reforms in justice, and promoted culture and civilization. She was fond of reading, and, becoming interested in the opinions of the Reformers, she befriended Berquin, Stephen Dolet, and Calvin. The poet Marot took refuge with her, and has paid her a fitting tribute in a most beautiful poem. She interceded with her brother, Francis I., for the reformed converts in his territories. She read her Bible in French, and then wrote some mystery-plays on New Testament scenes, which were enacted in her court. She also wrote a book on divinity, called Le Miroir de l'Ame Pecheresse (1533). Although reading her Bible in Greek and Hebrew, she was a rigid Romanist regarding ceremonials. She wrote l'Heptameron (1558), a story on the plan of Boccaccio's Decameron and Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

The Fortunate Lovers (1887). Twenty-seven novelettes from the Heptameron, in bulk perhaps one-third of the whole. The plan of the Heptameron resembles those of the Canterbury Tales and the Decameron; a party of ladies and gentlemen are blockaded by floods in the Pyrenean village of Cauderets, and amuse each other by telling tales. These tales are based on the *fabliaux*, the collection of licentious stories entitled Les Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles, and on various productions of the Italian *novelleiri*. The subjects are largely erotic and scandalous, amorous plots and intrigues, gossip of courtiers, etc., with satire on the monks. In spite of the licentious comedy, the writer's aim seems to be a serious, and even a moral one. The Heptameron has been translated for the "Society of English Bibliophilists" from the authentic text of Le Roux de Lincy, including the notes, etc.

Marie de France (mă-rē' dė frońs). The earliest French poetess; lived probably in the latter half of the twelfth century. She spent her life in England. She wrote Lais (Lays), a collection of narrative poems, descriptive especially of love, and belonging to the finest specimens of the Old-French ballad; Ysopet, fables; and of a poem on the purgatory of St. Patrick.

Markham, Clements Robert. An English traveller, geographer, and historian; born at Stillingfleet, near York, July 20, 1830. He accompanied an Arctic expedition in 1851; visited Peru 1852–54; visited Peru and India as commissioner to introduce cinchona plants into the latter country, 1860; was secretary of the Royal Geographical Society 1863–88; accompanied the Abyssinian expedition 1867–68. He has written: Travels in Peru and India (1862); History of the Abyssinian Expedition (1869); History of Peru (1892); etc. He has edited a number of reprints of works on South America for the Hakluyt Society.

"Marlitt, E." (mär'lit). Pseudonym of Eugenie John, a popular German novelist; born in Arnstadt on the Gera, December 5, 1825; died there, June 22, 1887. Her novels deal largely with domestic scenes and incidents, and include: Gold Else (1866); Blue Beard (1866); The Little Moorland Princess (1871); In the Schillingscourt (1880); The Eulen House.

At the Councillor's (1877). A fair specimen of this prolific writer's sentimental fiction. Illustrates the unsettled state of the country after the Franco-German war; the troubles caused by sudden alterations of fortune.

Marmontel, Jean Francois (mär-môń-tel'). A famous French miscellaneous writer; born at Bort, July 11, 1723; died

at Abbeville, December 31, 1799. He was brought up by the Jesuits, and intended for the church. Among his works were: the popular tragedies, Dionysius the Tyrant (1748), Aristomenes (1749), etc.; Moral Tales (1761); the novels Belisarius (1767) and The Incas (1778); etc. Of more lasting value, however, were French Poetics (1763); his contributions to the Encyclopédie collected as Elements of Literature (1787); and his Memoirs (1804).

Marryat, Frederick ("Captain Marryat"). An English naval officer and novelist; born in London, July 10, 1792; died at Langham, Norfolk, August 9, 1848. At the age of fourteen he entered the navy, having previously shown his inclination for a nautical life by running away to sea. During his services on the "Imperieuse," to which he was first assigned, he was present at more than fifty engagements, received rapid promotion, and in 1818 was awarded the medal of the Humane Society for "at least a dozen" rescues. In the Burmese War of 1824–25 he commanded the "Larne." When, in 1830, he retired from the navy, he was a Companion of the Bath, an officer of the League of Honor, and a member of other honorable orders. His first novel, Frank Mildmay, was published in 1829, his second, The King's Own, in 1830. His subsequent works were Newton Forster (1832); The Pacha of Many Tails and The Pirate and the Three Cutters (1835); Mr. Midshipman Easy and Japhet in Search of a Father (1836); Peter Simple (1834); Snarleyyow (1837); Jacob Faithful (1834); The Phantom Ship (1839); Olla Podrida and Poor Jack (1840); Masterman Ready and Joseph Rustbrook, or The Poacher (1841); Percival Keene (1842); Monsieur Violet (1843); The Settlers in Canada and The Privateersman (1844); The Mission, or Scenes in Africa (1845); The Children of the New Forest and The Little Savage (1847), and Valerie, completed by another hand (1849). He also visited America, and in 1839 published his impressions and opinions in A Diary in America, with Remarks on Its Institutions.

Frank Mildmay; or, the Naval Officer (1829). A sea novel, made up of Marryat's experiences as a midshipman under Lord Cochrane on board the "Imperieuse." In two and a half years' service he is said to have seen fifty engagements, many of them very brilliant; and it is a life of perpetual adventure and activity that is here described. Certain naval notabilities are supposed to be sketched among the characters. The book is not, however, mere autobiography, for the plot is purely fictitious, and so is the vicious hero.

***The King's Own** (1830). The previous book was made up of reminiscences in the form of fiction; this, constructed of like materials, is more of a novel. In the opening chapters is a very full narrative of the mutiny at the Nore (1797), followed by the adventures of a daring smuggler, who impresses the young hero into his crew. In this novel occurs the famous story of an English captain, who deliberately loses his frigate on a lee shore in order to wreck a French line-of-battle ship.

Newton Forster (1832). Opens with a terrible shipwreck and the rescue of an infant, who in the end proves to be the heiress of a French marquis that Newton becomes acquainted with in the West Indies. Newton is wrecked and has a marvellous escape in an open boat; and later becomes an officer, eventually captain, on an East Indiaman, winning a beautiful and wealthy girl for his wife. Farcical scenes of connubial strife, society on shipboard, etc.

***Peter Simple** (1834). Journal of a sailor, from the day he is entered as midshipman to his marriage and retirement as Lord Privilege. Peter, the supposed dunce, with his real sagacity, his innocent misadventures and escape from every peril and quandary; the pungent character-sketches, *e. g.*, Mr. Chucks and romancing Captain Kearney, as comic as a sheer caricature; the escapes from shipwreck, cutting-out expeditions and adventures of the fugitive prisoners, make a lively and humorous picture of naval life.

***Jacob Faithful** (1834). As usual, the hero tells his own story from infancy upwards. His life at a charity school, apprenticeship to a Thames waterman and life on the river till he and Old Tom are impressed and see service in a frigate, are episodes crammed with humorous incident. The vulgar Turnbulls and their attempts to be fashionable, the theatrical party, the "Dominie," and an incurable punster, Old Tom, provide continual mirth. This novel contains an unusual quantity of verse.

***Mr. Midshipman Easy** (1836). Like his first novel, this is founded on the author's experiences of active service round the coasts of France and Spain during the great war; full of thrilling episodes, rich in salt-water character (Mr. Easy is especially individual and humorous), full of fun also, and of yarns which Munchausen might have fathered.

Japhet in Search of a Father (1836). Exceptional among Marryat's stories as not dealing with the sea; a picaresque story pure and simple, showing the author's usual characteristics of broad fun and humorous idiosyncrasy.

***Snarleyyow; or, the Dog Fiend** (1837). A story of William the Third's reign. The dog which plays such a prominent part belongs to a rascally lieutenant commanding a small vessel hunting for smugglers. The lieutenant's avarice gets him mixed up with the Jacobites, and when he has quite filled up the cup of his cruelties and treachery, it is at their hands he meets with his doom. Lieut. Vanslyperken and his dog are grotesques, verging on the horrible; but the story has many episodes of characteristic fun and comedy, while Short and the Widow are very humorous.

The Phantom Ship (1839). A thrilling narrative of Philip Vanderdecken's arduous search for, and eventually successful, though calamitous discovery of, his father, the "Flying Dutchman." The story is placed in the seventeenth century.

Masterman Ready; or, the Wreck of the Pacific (1841). A story for children—a wreck, Crusoe life on an island, a fight with savages and the death of the fine old sailor, Masterman Ready, through the carelessness of a naughty boy.

Marsh, George Perkins. An American scholar and diplomat; born at Woodstock, Vt., March 15, 1801; died at Vallambrosa, Italy, July 24, 1882. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1822, studied law, and entered upon practice at Burlington, Vt. He was elected as Representative in Congress in 1842, holding his seat until 1849, when he resigned, in order to become minister to Turkey, which position he held until his death. Both before and after his appointment to the ministry in Italy he devoted himself largely to philological studies. His principal works in this department are Lectures on the English Language (1861); Origin and History of the English Language (1862). He also wrote Man and Nature, or Physical Geography as Modified by Human Action (1864); this work, entirely rewritten, was published in 1874 under the title The Earth as Modified by Human Action.

Marston, John. An English dramatist and poet; born about 1575; died in London, June 25, 1634. He graduated at Oxford in 1594, and became lecturer at the Middle Temple, London, 1593. His chief work was The Malcontent (1604), a tragi-comedy which he recast from its original form as written by John Webster. The comedy Eastward Ho! (1605), written with Ben Jonson and George Chapman, caused the imprisonment of all three on account of its satire on the Scotch.

Marston, Philip Bourke. An English poet and essayist; born in London, August 13, 1850; died February 13, 1887. He was the son of Westland Marston, dramatist and poet, and the child upon whom Miss Mulock wrote the poem Philip, My King. In his fourth year a cataract began to form upon both of his "large, brown eyes," and he soon became totally blind. He was, however, well educated, manifested unusual precocity, contributed verse to the *Cornhill Magazine* and other periodicals. Song-Tide, his first volume of poems, appeared in 1870. This was followed, in 1875, by All in All, and by Wind Voices in 1883. He contributed critical and biographical articles to English and American periodicals. His biographico-critical paper on James Thomson in Ward's English Poets perhaps shows him at his best as an essayist. This James Thomson was a Scottish poet, born in 1834, died in 1882, and an altogether different person from that other Scottish poet of the same name, the author of The Seasons.

Martel de Janville, Gabrielle de, Countess (mär-tel′ de zhoṅ-vēl′). ("Gyp.") A popular French novelist; born at the Château de Koëtsal, Morbihan, about 1850. She is the creator of several new types, among them Paulette, Loulou, Bob, etc.; and has been a prolific writer. Among her numerous works are; About Marriage (1883), dramatized the same year; About Divorce (1886); Conjugal Joys (1887); Miss Eve (1889); The Duke (1892); The Duchess (1893); etc.

Martial—Marcus Valerius Martialis (mär′shal). A famous Latin poet; born at Bibilis, Spain, 50 (?) A.D.; died in Spain about 102 (?). He spent most of his life at Rome, where he enjoyed the favor of the Emperors Titus and Domitian. His fame rests upon his Epigrams, in fifteen books; they are witty and marked by great felicity of form and expression, but are often sensual and marred by flattery of the great. A late edition, with notes and indices by Friedlander (2 vols.), appeared at Leipzig in 1886.

Martin, Bon Louis Henri (mär-tan′). One of the most eminent of French historians; born at St. Quentin, Aisne, February 20, 1810; died in Paris, December 14, 1883. He studied law originally; became a senator in 1876, and member of the Academy in 1878. His great work, the History of France, in 16 volumes, appeared in 1855–60; the Popular History of France in 1867–75; and the continuation bringing the account down to the present day, History of Modern France from 1789, 1878–85. He wrote besides: France, her Genius and her Destinies (1847); Italian Unity (1865); Russia in Europe (1866); etc.

Martin, Theodore, Sir. An English poet, translator, and biographer; born at Edinburgh, 1816. He became a solicitor in London in 1846; married the actress Helen Faucit in 1851; was elected rector of the University of St. Andrews in 1880. He first became known as an author in London under the pen name "Bon Gaultier"; and jointly with W. E. Aytoun published the famous Book of Ballads about 1858, also under that pseudonym. He has made many excellent translations from Horace and Catullus, from Dante, from Goethe, Schiller, and Heine, and from mediæval ballads, epigrams, etc. Upon the completion of the Life of the Prince Consort (5 vols., 1874–80), he was knighted. He also wrote Life of the Princess Alice (1883); and other biographies.

Martineau, Harriet (mär′ti-nō). An English miscellaneous writer; born at

Norwich, June 12, 1802; died near Ambleside, June 17, 1876. At an early age she lost almost entirely the sense of hearing, and found her chief recreation in literary composition. Her family fell into pecuniary straits, and she was obliged to rely upon her pen for support. Her first work, Devotional Exercises for the Use of the Young, appeared in 1823; this was followed next year by a tale entitled Christmas Day, a sequel to which, entitled The Friend, appeared in 1825. From this time she produced works in almost every department of literature, only a few of which can here be even alluded to. About 1830 she began a series of stories illustrating the principles of Political Economy, which reached the number of nearly thirty. From 1834 to 1836 she travelled in the United States, and wrote Society in America (1837) and Retrospect of Western Travel (1838), besides more than a hundred stories, and Deerbrook (1839), and The Hour and the Man, founded on the career of Toussaint L'Ouverture (1840). Her health gave way, and for a long time she was capable of little literary labor; but recovering, as she believed, through the agency of animal magnetism, she resumed constant work in 1845. In 1846, in company with friends, she made an Eastern tour, an account of which was given in her Eastern Life, Past and Present (1848). In 1849 she began a History of England During the Thirty Years' Peace, 1816–1846, a work which had been commenced by Charles Knight; this fills two quarto volumes. Among her later works are British Rule in India (1857); England and her Soldiers (1859); Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft (1861); Steps in the Dark (1864). Her Autobiography was published in 1877. She wrote frequently leading articles for the London *Daily News* and contributed to other journals.

Deerbrook (1839). A village tale, simple in structure, progress being made by conversation rather than events. Portrays the relations between two rival families, their jealousy and narrowness and the bad results of idle gossip. Characters somewhat idealised; the friends Maria, the lame governess, and Margaret are both exemplary characters; Hope, the surgeon, a fine, fearless man, who loses his practice for a while through putting conscience first, is of the same order. A story of the good old-fashioned sort in which all comes right in the end.

The Hour and the Man (1840). Toussaint L'Ouverture, whom Wendell Phillips immortalised as a greater soldier than Napoleon, a greater statesman than Cromwell, and a better man than Washington, is "the Man," and "the Hour" is that remarkable time when the slaves of San Domingo declared themselves free and fought so bravely for their liberty. A picture of great moral power and historically faithful. The humility, energy, justice and tenderness of the hero are finely brought out.

Martineau, James. An English clergyman, essayist, and metaphysician, the brother of Harriet Martineau; born in Norwich, April 21, 1805. He was educated at Manchester New College, York, was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Dublin, and of a Unitarian church in Liverpool, and in 1841 was appointed professor of mental and moral philosophy in Manchester New College. He removed to London on the transfer of the college to that city, and in 1859 became one of the pastors of the Little Portland Street Chapel. From 1868 to 1874 he was principal of the college in which he had been so long a professor. He resigned his pastorate in 1872. Among Dr. Martineau's works are The Rationale of Religious Inquiry (1837); Lectures on the Liverpool Controversy (1839); Endeavors After the Christian Life (1843–47); Studies of Christianity (1858); Essays Philosophical and Theological (1868); Modern Materialism (1876); Ideal Substitutes for God Considered (1878); The Relation between Ethics and Religion (1881), and Types of Ethical Theory (1885). He was one of the founders of the *National Review*, to which he has frequently contributed.

Martinez, Francisco de la Rosa (märtē'neth dā lä rō'sä). A Spanish poet and statesman; born at Granada, March 10, 1789; died at Madrid, February 7, 1862. He was educated at the university of his native city, where he became professor of philosophy in 1808. Spain was invaded by the French in the same year; and he enlisted under the standard of the national party. Upon the defeat of the patriots, he took refuge in Cadiz; whence he was sent to London as an agent of the Cortes. Here he wrote his poem Zaragoza. On his return to Cadiz he composed La Vinda de Padilla, which was represented in the midst of the siege, while the spectators were exposed to the continual bursting of the bombs thrown by the French. In 1814 he was appointed a member of the Cortes. In 1834 he became minister of foreign affairs as leader of the Moderate party. He was afterward ambassador to France; and in 1858 he became leader of the ministry, and in 1860 president of the senate. Among his other literary works are Edipo, a tragedy; several comedies; Doña Isabel de Solis (1837–40); a romance; A History of the French Revolution, founded upon Thiers.

Marvell, Andrew. An English poet and satirist; born at Winestead, Yorkshire, March 31, 1621; died in London, August 18, 1678. He was Milton's friend, and his assistant in the Latin secretaryship to

the Commonwealth (1657). He was called "the British Aristides." He is best known by his Poems on Affairs of State (1689), a collection of satires on Charles II. and the Stuarts; though often coarse, they abound in lofty and generous sentiments. Of his other writings, the best are the Horation Ode on Cromwell's Return from Ireland (1776); The Rehearsal Transposed (1672–73); the single poem The Nymph Complaining; etc.

Mason, Alfred Edward Woodley. An English novelist; born May 7, 1865; youngest son of late William Woodley Mason, Everleigh, Dulwich. Educated Dulwich College; Trinity College; Oxford (Exhibitioner) B. A. Publications: A Romance of Wastdale (1895); The Courtship of Morrice Buckler (1896), dramatised by Miss Isabel Bateman and author at Grand Theatre, Islington; The Philanderers (1897); Lawrence Clavering (1897); Parson Kelly (with Mr. Andrew Lang) (1899); Miranda of the Balcony (1899), produced as a play, New York (1901); The Watchers (Arrowsmith's Xmas Annual) (1899); Ensign Knightley; Clementina (1901); The Four Feathers (1902).

The Courtship of Morrice Buckler (1896). A semi-historical romance after the style of Dumas. Opens tragically with a story of Monmouth's Rebellion (1685), and passes, with episodes of exciting and unexpected incident, from England to the Tyrol. The heroine is Tyrolese.

Lawrence Clavering (1897). A modern romance of love and intrigue, sin and expiation, with historical scenery, the Lake District and Carlisle at the time of the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715.

Miranda of the Balcony (1899). An intricate story of rascality, love, and adventure. Compared with the former works, it shows an advance towards the modern form of novel—the social comedy. Sketches of life in Scilly, Tangier, Spain, and Devon give the action a changing environment.

The Watchers (1899). An entangled web of adventure, amorous and otherwise, located in eighteenth-century Scilly.

Massey, Gerald. An English poet; born at Tring, in Hertfordshire, May 28, 1828. At eight years of age he began working twelve hours a day in a silk factory. At fifteen he went to London and found employment as an errand-boy. In his boyhood Massey had no opportunity for education other than that afforded by a penny school, but poetry was born within him, and he began to write verse at seventeen, a collection of which, entitled Poems and Chansons, was published about 1848. In 1849 he became editor of the *Spirit of Freedom*, a small workingmen's journal, and was subsequently connected with the *Athenæum*. About 1852 he became an advocate of Spiritualism, upon which and kindred topics he lectured in Great Britain and the colonies, and in the United States in 1873. In 1863 he was granted a pension on the civil list. His principal works in verse and prose are Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love (1850); The Ballad of Babe Christabel (1854); War Waifs (1855); Craigcrook Castle (1856); Havelock's March (1860); The Secret Drama of Shakspeare's Sonnets (1864, 1872, 1888); A Tale of Eternity, and Other Poems (1869); Concerning Spiritualism (1872); A Book of the Beginnings (1882); The Natural Genesis (1884); My Lyrical Life (1889), being his collected poems.

Massillon, Jean Baptiste (mă-sē-yôn′). A noted French pulpit orator; born at Hyeres, June 24, 1663; died September 18, 1742. He was the son of a notary, and was destined for his father's profession; and it was with great difficulty that he obtained permission to enter the church. From the very outset he gave promise of distinction, but his retiring disposition led him to shrink from appearing in public; and even after his brilliant successes in the funeral orations of the archbishops of Vienna and Lyons, in 1692 and 1693, he seems to have thought of assuming the vow of silence in a Trappist monastery. In 1699 he was called to the Church of the Oratory, in Paris, and preached the Advent Sermons before Louis XIV., at Versailles. His Lenten Sermons—the Grand Carême, as they are called—delivered in 1701, were greatly admired by the king, who invited him again in 1704. Le Petit Carême, a course of ten sermons preached in the Lenten season of 1718, is the most celebrated of Massillon's works; but Sainte-Beuve regards the earlier Advent Sermons and the Grand Carême as composing the most beautiful as well as the most considerable portion of his oratory. Besides constantly preaching during the interval between the delivery of these courses of sermons, Massillon delivered several funeral orations, of which that on Prince Conti, in 1709, and that on Louis XIV., in 1715, are the finest.

Massinger, Philip. An eminent English dramatist; born at Salisbury in 1584; died in 1640. His father was one of the household of the Earl of Pembroke, by whom the son was sent to Oxford, in 1602; but he left the University without taking a degree, and went to London about 1606. He became connected with the stage, and wrote, in connection with Fletcher and others, several dramas. The earliest production by Massinger alone was the Virgin Martyr (1622), and the latest, The Bashful Lover (1636). That his life was not a prosperous one is evinced

by the register of his interment, which reads: "March 20, 1640: buried Philip Massinger, a stranger." There are extant eighteen plays by Massinger, five of which may be classed as tragedies, the remainder as tragi-comedies. To this latter class belongs the City Madam, which, with the New Way to Pay Old Debts, still holds a place on the stage. Others which were much admired are The Maid of Honor and The Fatal Dowry, the latter of which is said to have given Rowe his outline for The Fair Penitent.

Mather, Cotton. An American clergyman; born in Boston, Mass., February 12, 1663; died there, February 13, 1728. He belonged to an eminent clerical family. His grandfather, Richard Mather (1596–1669), came to New England in 1635, and soon became pastor of the church at Dorchester, where he resided until his death. He had six sons, four of whom attained some distinction. Cotton Mather was graduated at Harvard in 1678, being in his sixteenth year. In 1680 he became the assistant, and soon afterward the colleague, of his father in the pastorate of the North Street Church in Boston. He was the author of nearly four hundred publications, many of them single sermons, or small pamphlets. His most notable works are Memorable Providence relating to Witchcraft and Possessions (1689); The Wonders of the Invisible World (1693); Magnalia Christi Americana, a collection of materials for an ecclesiastical history of New England (1702); Essays to Do Good (1710); The Christian Philosopher (1721); Cœlestinus, with a preface by his father (1723). Much of his time for more than thirty years was devoted to the writing of Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures, which has never been printed, but the bulky MS. of which is preserved in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The Life of Cotton Mather, by W. B. O. Peabody, forms one of the volumes of Sparks's American Biography.

Mather, Increase. A noted American Congregational divine, educator, and scholar; born at Dorchester, Mass., June 21, 1639; died at Boston, August 23, 1723. Graduating from Harvard at seventeen, he went to England; graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, at nineteen; settled in England as a pastor, but at the Restoration refused to conform and returned to Boston; was president Harvard 1685–1701; visited England again to convey a vote of thanks to James II. (1688). Of his ninety-two publications, one of the most curious was An Essay for the Recording of Illustrious Providences (1684; London, 1856). It is a collection of remarkable happenings—sea-deliverances, accidents, witchcraft, apparitions, etc.

Mathews, Cornelius. An American novelist, verse-writer, and dramatist; born in Port Chester, N. Y., October 28, 1817; died in New York City, March 25, 1889. His Poems on Man in the Republic, and Witchcraft, were commended by Margaret Fuller in her essay on American Literature; Poe criticised him sharply. Other works of his are: Behemoth: a Legend of the Mound-Builders (1839); Pen-and-Ink Panorama of New York City (1853); False Pretences, a comedy; and Indian Fairy Tales (1868). In 1840, with Evert A. Duyckinck, he edited *Arcturus*, a monthly magazine.

Mathieu, Adolphe Charles Ghislain (mă-tyė'). A Belgian poet and journalist; born at Mons, June 22, 1804; died near Brussels, June 13, 1876. He was librarian of the public library at Mons, 1840–45; assistant professor at the University of Liège, 1849; chief librarian of the Royal Library, 1864. He wrote: Poems of the Belfry (2d ed., 1846); Roland de Lattre (2d ed., 1840); Mons and Brussels (1852); Olla Podrida (1828–29); Memories (1866); Clippings (1863–71); the dramas Two Weddings for One (1836), D'Aubigné (1854), etc.; Mons Biographies (1848); the political works The Reveille of Liberty and France and Belgium.

Matthews, James Brander. An American essayist and critic; born in New Orleans, February 21, 1852. He was educated at Columbia College, and becoming thus acquainted in New York, he took up his residence in that city and devoted himself to literature. He soon became known as a prolific contributor to periodicals, sometimes under the pseudonym "Arthur Penn." He gave himself mainly to literary and dramatic criticism and to fiction. He became professor of literature at Columbia University in 1890. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Authors' Club, and has been an active promoter of the cause of international copyright. He has edited, either alone or in collaboration, Comedies for Amateur Acting (1879); The Rhymester (1882); Poems of American Patriotism (1882); Sheridan's Comedies (1884); Ballads of Books (1886); Actors and Actresses (1886); Bernard's Retrospections (1887); William Dunlap's André (1887); John Burk's Bunker Hill (1891); Lamb's Dramatic Essays (1891); Irving's Tales (1891); Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales (1894). His original works are The Theatres of Paris (1880); French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century (1881); The Home Library (1883); In Partnership (with Bunner, 1884); The Last Meeting (1885); A Secret of the Sea (1886); Pen

and Ink (1888); Cheap Books and Good Books (1888); American Authors and British Pirates (1889); A Family Tree (1889); With My Friends (1891); In the Vestibule Limited (1892); A Tale of Twenty-five Hours (1892); Tom Paulding (1892); Americanisms and Britticisms (1892); Story of a Story (1893); Studies of the Stage (1894); Vignettes of Manhattan (1894); The Royal Marine (1894); This Picture and That (1894); His Father's Son (1895); Bookbindings, Old and New (1895); American Literature (1896); Tales of Fantasy and Fact (1896); Aspects of Fiction (1896); and the following comedies: Margery's Lovers (produced 1884); A Gold Mine (1887); On Probation (1889); The Decision of the Court (1893).

Maturin, Charles Robert (mat'ū-rin). An Irish novelist; born at Dublin, 1782; died there, October 30, 1824. A clergyman of the Church of England, he was noted for eloquence in the pulpit and hostility to Roman Catholicism. His best novel was Melmoth the Wanderer (1820); others being The Wild Irish Boy (1808), The Milesian Chief (1812), etc. His tragedy Bertram, thought by many to be his best work, was produced by Edmund Kean at Drury Lane in 1816.

Melmoth, the Wanderer (1820). A Gothic romance of mystery and terror based on the motive of a supernatural compact whereby a man's life is prolonged through centuries. Scenery, personages, incidents are conceived on a Titanic scale and painted in the colors of awe. The writer's imagination revels in the mysterious and horrible, and disdains Radcliffian explanations.

Maupassant, Henri René Albert Guy De (mō-pă-sôṅ'). A French novelist; born at Miromesnil, Seine Inférieure, France, August 5, 1850; died in Paris, July 6, 1893. He was a descendant of an old Norman noble family, and the nephew and disciple of the great novelist, Gustave Flaubert. His uncle kept him writing for several years before he would consent to his appearing as an author. His first publication was a short story, Boul-de-Suif. This was followed by a play, Histoire du Vieux Temps, and a volume of naturalistic verse, Des Vers, all in 1880. Then came in rapid succession volume after volume for the next ten or twelve years. But in 1892, broken down by constant mental exertion, his mind gave way, and for months before his death he was confined in a private insane asylum. Among his best works are La Maison Tellier (1881); Mademoiselle Fifi (1882); Les Sœurs Rondoli (1886); Contes du jour et de la nuit (1885); Monsieur Parent (1885); Bel-Ami (1885); La Petite Roque (1886); La Horla (1887); Mont-Oriol (1887); Pierre et Jean (1888); La Main Gauche (1889); Firt comme la mort (1889); L'Inutile Beauté (1890), and Notre Coeur (1890). Maupassant belonged to the naturalistic school of writers.

Pierre and Jean (1888). The preface to this novel is a manifesto of the "Art for Art's sake" school, and an exposition of objective realism is opposed to subjective analysis. It is a sombre and tragic study of bourgeois life, the tale of two brothers, one of whom is suddenly led to suspect that the other is the child of his mother's adultery. With infinite reluctance he compels himself to follow up the inquiry, while the mother, impassive and remorseful, awaits the discovery of her guilt. It is almost the only one of Maupassant's stories that is wholly translatable, and an excellent example of his faculty for observing the infinite details of life and reproducing them with unerring fidelity.

The Odd Number; Thirteen Tales (1889). The title-story is a faithful transcript of life and manners in a Norman village, disclosing thought and emotion vividly and showing characteristically how big issues hang on trifling events. Maupassant surpassed himself in portraying his countryman, the Norman peasant.

Maury, Matthew Fontaine. An American naval officer and scientist; born in Spottsylvania County, Va., January 14, 1806; died at Lexington, Va., February 1, 1873. In 1825 he entered the naval service as midshipman; and as such made a voyage round the world in the sloop-of-war "Vincennes." During this cruise he began his Treatise on Navigation, which was adopted as a text-book in the navy. In 1836 he met with an accident which rendered him permanently lame, and unfitted him for active service afloat. He was placed in charge of what afterward became the Hydrographic Office at Washington, which subsequently was merged in the National Observatory, of which Maury was made superintendent. In this capacity he prepared a series of Wind and Current Charts which were issued by the Observatory, and supplied to all navigators who would undertake to make certain prescribed observations. The results of his hydrographic labors were embodied in his Physical Geography of the Sea, first issued in 1856, and afterward much enlarged in numerous editions, up to 1873. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he resigned his commission in the United States navy and entered the Confederate service, serving in a scientific capacity at home and abroad. After the downfall of the Confederacy he entered the service of Maximilian of Mexico. The empire of Maximilian having been overthrown, Maury returned to the United States, and was made professor of physics in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, where he died.

Maxwell, William Hamilton. An Irish novelist; born at Newry, County Down,

1792; died at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, Scotland, December 29, 1850. He may be called the father of the military novel. After serving as an infantry captain in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, he became rector of Ballagh. There not being a single Protestant in his parish, he devoted his ample leisure to field sports and literature. Among his best works are: O'Hara, or 1798 (1825), a novel; Sports of the West (1832); Stories of Waterloc (1834); Life of the Duke of Wellington (1839–41). He was editor of the *Military and Naval Almanac* for 1840.

Mayo, Mrs. Isabella (Fyvie). ("Edward Garrett.") A Scottish novelist; born in London, 1843. She has resided in Aberdeen since 1877. Among her works are: Occupations of a Retired Life (1868); Friends and Acquaintances (2d ed., 1872); By Still Waters (new ed., 1886); The Capel Girls (new ed., 1877); The House of the Works (new ed., 1881); Equal to the Occasion (1887).

Mayo, William Starbuck. An American story-writer; born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., April 20, 1812; died in 1895. He was educated at Ogdensburg and Potsdam; and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. He was graduated in 1833; and several years later he made the tour of Spain and the Barbary States; and then removed to New York City and devoted himself to literature. In 1844 he published his Flood and Field, a collection of tales of warfare on sea and land. His Kaloolah, which appeared in 1849, purported to be the story of the wonderful adventures in Africa of Jonathan Romer, written by himself. A similar work to this was The Berber, or the Mountaineer of the Atlas, which was published the following year. In 1851 he issued a collection of historical tales under the title Romance Dust from the Historic Placer; and in 1873 a novel entitled Never Again.

Kaloolah; or, Journeyings to the Djebel-kumri (1849). A wild romance of adventure on the deep and in Africa, wherein the author embodied much autobiography, mainly of his boyhood and schooldays in New York State. The adventures culminate in the marriage of the young American hero, Jonathan Romer, to a princess in Central Africa; exciting scenes of life in forest and desert, hairbreadth escapes, fights with slave-traders and natives, being the chief incidents. The contrast between the primitive society where he is expatriated and his native land afford the adventurer opportunity for some Gulliverian satire.

Mazuranic, Ivan (mä-zhö-rän'yich). The greatest of Croatian poets; born at Novi, about 1813. He was procurator-general in 1850; president of the Croat Slavonian high court of justice, 1861; governor, 1873–80. His chief work is the epic Death of Smail-aga Cengic (Jenghiz Khan) (1846; several editions), translated into Bohemian, Polish, Russian, Slovenian, and German. He wrote the notable political pamphlet The Croats to the Magyars (1848).

Mazzini, Joseph (mät-sē'nē). An Italian patriot; born at Genoa, June 28, 1805; died at Pisa, March 10, 1872. Upon the fall of the Revolutionary government of 1848, in Rome, Mazzini fled to Switzerland, and from there was driven to England. He was concerned in the revolutionary movements of 1852, 1853, and 1857, and so on down to the occupation of Rome in 1870. He wrote much in English and French. His commentaries on Dante's works are very important and his essays on affairs in Europe are most eloquent and discerning. His Memoirs were printed in 1875.

Medici, Lorenzo de' (med'ē-chē), called the Magnificent. A celebrated Florentine statesman and patron of letters (1449–1492). He wrote many fine poems in Italian and Latin, and contributed much of his wealth to literary undertakings.

Meissner, Alfred (mīs'nėr) A German poet and novelist; born at Teplitz, October 15, 1822; died at Bregenz, May 29, 1885. He lived at Prague (1850–69) and Bregenz (1869–85). His principal works are: the revolutionary Poems (1845); the epic Ziska (1846); the romances Sansara (3d ed., 1861), Dark Yellow (1862–64), Norbert Norson (1883).

Melanchthon, Philip (me-langk'thǫn). A German ecclesiastical reformer; born at Bretten in the Grand Duchy of Baden, February 16, 1497; died at Wittenberg, April 19, 1560. The name by which he is known, Melanchthon, is merely a translation into Greek of his German patronymic Schwarzerd, "Black-earth." He was the son of a well-to-do armorer, studied at the universities of Heidelberg and Tübingen, taking his degree as Master of Arts at the age of seventeen. Two years later Erasmus wrote of him: "My God! what expectations does Philip Melanchthon excite, who is yet a youth—yea, we may say a mere boy—and has already attained to equal eminence in the Greek and Latin literature. What acumen in demonstration, what purity and elegance of style, what comprehensive reading, what tenderness of feeling and refinement of this extraordinary genius!" In 1518 he was called to the professorship of Greek in the newly founded University of Wittenberg, and thus became a colleague of Luther, with whose views he was already in sympathy; and their close intimacy continued until the death of Luther, twenty-eight years later. Among

the German reformers Melanchthon stands next to Luther. Although the most profound theologian of his time, he never took orders but remained a married layman.

Meleager (mel-e-ā'jėr). A Greek epigrammatic poet; born at Gadara, in Palestine; lived under the last Seleucus; died 94 B.C. He was a disciple of Menippus; and his earlier cynical essays and satirical dialogues were very popular. He is best known, however, as the author of short love-poems, and as the compiler of The Wreath, a collection of little pieces from about forty other poets. His works formed the nucleus of the Greek Anthology. They were edited separately by Manso in 1876; by Meineke in 1789, and by Graefe in 1811.

Melville, Herman. An American novelist; born at New York, August 1, 1819; died there, September 28, 1891. He was the son of a merchant of literary tastes. At the age of eighteen he shipped as a sailor before the mast, for a voyage to Liverpool. Four years after he set out upon a whaling voyage in the South Pacific. On account of the abuse of the captain, he ran away from the ship at one of the Marquesas Islands. After many adventures, which he narrates in his Typee, he made his escape, on board a whaler, which happened to touch at the island. About 1850 he took up his residence at Pittsfield, Mass., but subsequently removed to New York, where he was appointed to a place in the Custom-House. His works are Typee, a Peep at Polynesian Life (1846); Omoo, a Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas (1847); Mardi, and a Voyage Thither (1848); Redburn (1848); White Jacket, or the World in a Man-of-War (1850); Pierre, or the Ambiguities (1852); Moby Dick, or the White Whale (1855); Israel Potter, His Fifty Years of Exile (1855); The Piazza Tales (1856); The Confidence Man (1857); Battle-Pieces and Aspects of the War, a volume of poems (1866); Clarel, a Pilgrimage in the Holy Land, a poem (1876); John Marr and Other Sailors, a story (1888); and Timoleon, poems (1891).

Mencius (men'shi-us). Latinized from Mengtse (meng-tse). A famous Chinese philosopher; born at Tsow-hien, 372 B.C.; died about 289 B.C. He was a follower of Confucius, whose influence he revived. Twenty-nine years he spent in travelling about China preaching, but with small success; his last fifteen years were passed with his disciples in retirement. His sayings are contained in the last of the Chinese Four Books. They can be seen in English in the second volume of Legge's Chinese Classics (London, 1875).

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix (men'del-sōn-bär-tōl'dē). An eminent German composer and musician, grandson of Moses Mendelssohn, the philosopher and metaphysician; born at Hamburg, February 3, 1809; died at Leipzig, November 4, 1847. Apart from his musical works, between one and two hundred in number, he was a voluminous correspondent. His Letters were published in 1861 and 1863 (English translation, 1862–63); Letters to the Moscheles (1888); Selected Letters (London, 1894).

Mendes, Catulle (moṅ-des'). A French poet and novelist; born at Bordeaux, May 22, 1843. His verse is marked by extreme devotion to form; his style has been called the cameo-art in literature. The collection entitled Poesies appeared in 1878. In prose he has written: Love's Follies (1877), Parisian Monsters (1882), To Read at the Bath (1884). etc.; the dramas Captain Fracasse (1872), Fiamette (1889), etc. His best novel is Grande-Maguet (1888).

Mendoza, Diego Hurtado. A distinguished Spanish statesman, satirist, and historian; born in the palace of the Alhambra at Granada, 1503; died at Valladolid, 1575. Intended originally for the church, he entered the army instead, and rose high in public life. His chief works are, first, the famous satiric romance Little Lazarus of Tormes (1553, and afterward many editions), which was translated into a number of languages (English by Blakeston, 1670), provoked many imitations, and created that new department in Spanish literature which finally produced Gil Blas; and second, the War of Granada (first complete edition, 1776).

Menendez y Pelayo Marcelino (mā-nen'-deth ē pā-lā'yo). A Spanish scholar, historian, and poet; born at Santander, 1855. He is professor of Spanish literature at the University of Madrid, and one of the most brilliant writers of modern Spain. His History of Spanish Heterodoxy (3 vols., 1880–82), in which he defended the Inquisition, and declared against modern liberalism and science, has excited much discussion. Other works are: History of Æsthetic Ideas in Spain (1884–91); Calderon and his Plays (3d ed., 1887–89); etc. His best poetry is contained in Odes, Epistles, and Tragedies (1883).

Menken, Adah Isaacs. An American-Jewish poet and actress; born near New Orleans, 1835; died 1868. Her maiden name was Dolores Adios Fuertes. Married four times (once to the pugilist John C. Heenan), she was generally known by the name of her first husband, Alexander

Isaacs Menken. Her verses show poetic ability uncultivated. She published: Memories; Infelicia (1868).

Meredith, George. An English novelist and poet; born in Hampshire in 1828. His parents died in his childhood, and he became a ward in chancery. Until he was fifteen years old he was educated in Germany. He studied law, but preferred literature, to which he soon devoted himself. His first volume, of Poems, was published in 1851. It was followed by The Shaving of Shagpat, a burlesque poem, in 1855, and by a short story, Farina, a Legend of Cologne, in 1857. The Ordeal of Richard Feverel, his first novel, appeared in 1859, since which time his fame has slowly but steadily increased. Besides the works mentioned, he has written Evan Harrington, published in book form in 1861; Modern Love: Poems and Ballads (1862); Emilia in England and Sandra Belloni (1864); Rhoda Fleming (1865); Beauchamp's Career (1875); Vittoria (1866); The Adventures of Harry Richmond (1871); The Egotist (1879); The Tragic Comedians (1881); Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of the Earth (1883); Diana of the Crossways (1885); Poems and Ballads of Tragic Life (1887); A Reading of Earth (1888); One of Our Conquerors (1891); Lord Ormont and His Aminta (1894); The Tale of Chloe (1895), and The Empty Purse, poems (1892).

The Shaving of Shagpat; an Arabian Entertainment (1855). An Oriental fantasy, which mingles humorous extravaganza with sheer poetry, and, while avoiding pure allegory, has a serious inner meaning. "In exuberance of imagery, in picturesque wildness of incident, in aphoristic wisdom—a new Arabian Night."

***The Ordeal of Richard Feverel** (1859). The philosopher father's abstract system of education proves too rigid and unsympathetic when Richard arrives at the threshold of manhood and falls in love—hence the ordeal. A profoundly tragic story, bringing unutterable woe to father and son as the ultimate fruit of blindness and error. The story traverses a wide tract of life, and many and various characters are included: Mr. Meredith's typical hero, Richard; the innocent and noble Lucy; Adrian the cynic, whose bon-mots are an oblique expression of the satire: humorous Mrs. Berry, chivalrous Austin Wentworth, and the bewitching demi-mondaine, Mrs. Mount. The early chapters picture boyhood sympathetically; the succeeding love-chapters rise to a lyric intensity of passion. Sir Austin's aphorisms in the Pilgrim's Scrip summarise the criticism of life.

Evan Harrington (1861). A social comedy. Evan, the son of a fashionable tailor, brought up in the tastes and associations of a class higher than his own, suddenly finds himself confronted with the responsibility of his father's debts. On the one side is duty, on the other are his love for a well-born maiden and natural inclination. How Evan solves the problem, happily, yet without abjuring his manhood, is the business of the plot. The subtle play of motive and of class prejudice arising from such a situation produces abundant comedy. Evan and Rose Jocelyn, the glittering father and his stern-featured spouse, and the fascinating and unscrupulous Countess de Saldar, are each in their way thoroughly Meredithian creations. The book has the merit of being easy to be read.

Sandra Belloni (1864). **Vittoria** (sequel) (1866). Two novels comprising the life-story of a noble Italian, a woman of genius. The former deals with the comedy of English society, the domestic life of a parvenu family, and Sandra's unprosperous love for a young man who is Mr. Meredith's type of the "sentimentalist," a favorite object of his satire. The superfine Misses Pole, their vulgar father, and the still more vulgar Mrs. Chump, are a group of caricatures. The public career of Sandra, now the great singer Vittoria, transports us to Italy; and soon we are immersed in the riots and battles of the abortive insurrection of 1848. The whole history of the rising, from the preliminary conspiracies to the final collapse, is told with enthusiasm, but with impartial consideration for the views and motives of both sides. Some thirty important characters appear, types of the Italian leaders and agitators, Austrian officers and English sympathisers, like the unselfish and chivalrous Merthyr Powys: they represent a wide range of human personality. The versatile and unscrupulous Pericles, the international financier, figures in both novels.

***Rhoda Fleming** (1865). The heroine is a daughter of a yeoman, the hero a farmer. In the rustic scenes, farmers and their womenfolk, pot-house company and over-fed laborers, provide a good deal of humor. But the main action is serious, culminating in scenes of heartfelt tragedy, even though the dramatic stress is alleviated at the end. Rhoda is a strong, simple nature, who devotes her all to saving her sister, betrayed and deserted by a false lover, who repents but too late. After stern vicissitudes of fate, the imminent horror is averted, and Rhoda's manly lover rewarded. The characters are many and various, ranging from old Antony Hackbut, haunted by the money-demon, to the vivacious Anglo-Indian widow, Mrs. Lovel, an enigmatic mixture of evil and good.

***The Adventures of Harry Richmond** (1871). The typical example of Mr. Meredith's poetic comedy; incidents and characters, though in nature and grouping often wildly romantic, being justified by the psychology. The story is kaleidoscopic—changing from country to town, from England to Germany; the personages are equally multifarious—obstinate Squire Beltham, the fascinating and erratic pretender Richmond Roy, Harry's princess-love Ottilia, a goddess of earth, sober and womanly English Janet, Kiomi the gypsy maiden, an English Carmen, and many another character quickened with individuality who, like Shakespeare's creations, is also a type of universal humanity. Exceedingly rich in imaginative descriptions of country and town, of sea and forest, both in England and Germany.

***Beauchamp's Career** (1875). Beauchamp is a modern Gracchus, an impetuous and disin-

terested champion of the oppressed; and his history entails a broad view of the politics of mid-century England in the light of Carlyle's teaching. Inwoven with these matters is a psychological study of love exemplified in the hero, who is successively enamored of three women, French Renee, the English gentlewoman Cecilia, and the sage and loyal Jenny. Besides these three studies of feminine character, the still more subtle one of Rosamund Culling holds a prominent part among the numerous figures in the novel. The hero's fate, emblematic of his "rocket-mind," is untimely and tragic. The descriptive passages, as usual, are filled with nature poetry that gives a lyric cadence to the prose.

***The Egotist; a Comedy in Narrative** (1879). A psychological comedy, mercilessly laying bare the soul of a spoiled child of fortune, outwardly a pattern of conventional virtue, inwardly a thrall to selfishness; tragical in its exposure of the secret egoism that is in all men. In many ways this novel typifies the author's idiosyncrasies; the dramatic structure of his plots, his satire—of John Bull, of the masculine *regime* and the Sultanic treatment of women—the wit and subtlety of his dialogue, and the profoundly analytical purpose of his methods. Clara Middleton, whose engagement to the hero and its rupture are the pith of the story, is a good example of his exalted ideas of women; and the general epicure, her father, the boy Crossjay, and Vernon Whitford, are all intensely Meredithian creations. The novel is very long, the time of the action very brief, each act in the drama being developed with great elaboration.

The Tragic Comedians; a Study in a well-known Story (1881). An imaginative, yet essentially truthful version of the later episodes in the life of Ferdinand Lassalle (1825–64); the actors real, the names alone altered. Alvan and Clotilde are a pair of characteristic figures, the former a powerful and predominant nature, whose egoistic conception of love and woman betrays him to his death. The structure has resemblances to that of a Greek tragedy.

***Diana of the Crossways** (1885). The story of a woman of genius, suggested in the main lines of her character by the Hon. Caroline Norton, though the famous episode of the selling of the secret is *not* authentic. The dialogue, Diana's talk more particularly, is witty and coruscating to an unusual degree even for Meredith, and the prologue is a choice specimen of the hard reading he offers. The heroine's very various amatory experiences from the mishaps of her early marriage to her congenial union with the strong and sensitive Redworth, her literary career, and the vicissitudes of her legal troubles, make up a chequered history.

One of Our Conquerors (1891). Full of thought, humor, and criticism of our present conditions of life. The story of a millionaire who began his career by marrying a rich old widow. From her he ran away with her young companion; and everything prospers with him, though he can never get into "society." Their daughter, kept in ignorance, he seeks to marry to an embryo earl. His schemes end in catastrophe, but the daughter, a picture of what woman will be, marries where she has given her heart.

Lord Ormont and his Aminta (1894). More straightforward and easy in style. Even more drastic in its handling of the marriage question, and, unlike the last novel, revolutionary. The old lord, a man who has not "rounded Seraglio Point," drives his wife into the arms of her lover, the loyal and practical Weyburn. Hero and heroine strive against a passion that infringes human, but not, the author pleads, divine law. The old story of Lord Peterborough and Anastasia Robinson is said to have suggested the plot.

The Tale of Chloe; and other Stories (1895). Chloe is a compact drama of a woman's act of self-immolation, supposed to occur in eighteenth-century Bath, in that brilliant world of fine ladies and beaux caustically depicted in Smollett's Humphry Clinker; Farina, a story of the same period as Shagpat, half a wild romance in the German fashion, half a burlesque, embodying a legend of Cologne in the twelfth century. The *dramatis personæ* are knights and robber-barons, burghers and maidens, saints, fairies and devils. General Ogle and Lady Camper is a little social comedy; and The House on the Beach is a humorous tale of more homely people, written when the author was under the influence of Dickens; indeed, all four stories belong to an early period.

The Amazing Marriage (1895). A garrulous old housekeeper's story. The humorous old sea-dog is probably a likeness of Dundonald. His daughter is married precipitately, and then neglected by a cynical young earl, whose remorse and unavailing efforts to win her back are a main part of the tragic results. Woodseer is said to be a sketch of R. L. Stevenson; he is the customary sayer of epigram. The book is rich in word-landscapes, descriptions of Alpine nature, etc.

Mérimee, Prosper (mā-rē-mā′). A French archæologist, historian, and critic; born at Paris, September 28, 1803; died at Cannes, September 23, 1870. He was the son of the painter Jean François Mérimée. He was educated at the College of Charlemagne, studied law, and entered public life, serving under the minister of foreign affairs and under the minister of commerce. He contributed to *La Revue de Paris* and *La Revue des Deux Mondes* a series of vigorous romantic stories written in his peculiarly clear, realistic style. Among them are Tamango, La Vase Etrusque, La Vision de Charles XI., Mateo Falcone, La Prise de la Redoute, La Vénus d'Ille, and Colomba, a tale of Corsica. As inspector of historic monuments, Mérimée made numerous excursions, and his reports are of literary value. Among them may be mentioned Voyage dans le Midi de la France (1835); Voyage en Auvergne et dans le Limousin (1838), and Voyage en Corse (1840). From romance and archæology he turned to history. In 1841 he published Essai sur la Guerre Sociale, and in 1844 La Conjuration de Catalina; in 1848 L'Histoire de Don Pedro, in 1854 Les Faux Demetrius, an episode in Russian history. His novels, Arsène Gaillot, Carmen, Les Deux

Héritages, were published between 1847 and 1853, and a collection of his contributions to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in 1855, under the title Mélanges Historiques et Littéraires. Among his later writings are Les Cosaques d'Autrefois (1865); Lokis (1869), and Lettres à une Inconnue, published in 1873.

Chronicle of the Reign of Charles IX (1889). An historical romance on the period of Charles IX. and the Eve of St. Bartholomew (1550–74). Here Mérimée draws on his rich stores of historical and antiquarian knowledge, presenting an animated picture of the life of the epoch. The hero is a Huguenot, an engaging figure, typical of his age; and the characters are nearly all fictitious, for Mérimée's art was not directed to portraying historical people or relating actual events.

* **Colomba** (1853). A little drama of Corsican life, in which is incarnated the sense of beauty and strangeness that belongs to this land, where assassination is still a recognized means of settling differences. Colomba is a young Corsican in whom the vendetta spirit is incarnate, while her brother, who ought to avenge his father's death, is Parisianised and emancipated from ancestral barbarism. The touches of local color, the outlined under-characters, the romantic scenery combine into a fine artistic whole.

* **Carmen** (1845). A tale well known to people who have not heard of Merimée, from Bizet's opera, which is founded on it. Very brief; the story of a gypsy heroine, in whose nature are concentrated the primitive instincts of the savage, chief among them a passion for freedom. The tale is pure romance, the method realistic, and it is a masterpiece. The cities and scenery of Spain add to its picturesque qualities.

Merivale, Herman Charles. An English dramatist, novelist, and poet, son of Herman; born in London, 1839. A lawyer for fifteen years, he withdrew from practice in 1879. He has written the plays: All for Her (1874); Forget Me Not (1879); etc.: the stories Faucit of Balliol (1882); Binko's Blues (1884); the volume of poems, The White Pilgrim (1883); the tragedy Florien (1884).

Meriwether, Mrs. Elizabeth (Avery). An American novelist; born in Tennessee, 1832. Her home is at Memphis, Tenn. She has written: The Master of Red Leaf (1879); Ku-Klux-Klan (1880;) a drama, My First and Last Love, etc.

Mesihi (mes'i-hē). A renowned Turkish poet; flourished in the fourteenth century. He is one of the seven poets called by the Turks "the Pleiades," and whose names, written in gold, are suspended in the temple of Mecca. Sir William Jones, in his Commentaries on Asiatic poetry, translated one of his idyls.

Metternich, Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar, Prince (met'ter-niċh). A celebrated Austrian statesman; born at Coblentz, May 15, 1773; died at Vienna, July 11, 1859. Managing Austria's affairs with consummate skill through the Napoleonic era, he secured for her at the Congress of Vienna (1814) more than a restoration of the territory Napoleon had stripped her of and a more prominent position than ever; was chancellor of the Austrian empire (1821–48); and dominated for thirty years the Continental politics of Europe (1814–44).

Mexican Nun, The (Juana Ynez de la Cruz). A Mexican poet (1651–95), nun of the convent of San Geronimo. She is famous for the beauty of her stanzas: Learning and Riches; Death in Youth; etc.

Meynell, Alice (Thompson) (mā'nel). An English poet and essayist; born in London. She spent much of her childhood in Italy, and married (1877) Wilfrid Meynell, editor of *Merry England*. She has written in verse, Preludes (1875; 2d ed., 1893). illustrated by her sister, Lady (Elizabeth) Butler; in prose, Rhythm of Life (1893), etc.

Meyr, Melchior (mīr). A German novelist, poet, and philosophical writer; born at Ehringen, near Nordlingen, Bavaria, June 28, 1810; died at Munich, April 22, 1871. He resided in Berlin (1841–52) and Munich (1852–71). His best-known works were: Stories from the Ries (4th ed., 1892), containing delightful descriptions of peasant life in his native district; they are among the very best German village tales. Among the best of his other productions were Duke Albert (1852), and Charles the Bold (1862). He published also Poems (1857), religious-philosophical writings, tragedies, and romances.

Michel Angelo (mē-kel än'je-lō), **Michelagniolo Buonarroti.** The eminent Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet; born at Caprese, March 6, 1475; died at Rome, February 18, 1564. Of world-wide and lasting renown as an artist and architect, his claim to literary fame rests upon his sonnets and letters. The best edition of his Poems was published at Florence, 1863; an English translation of the sonnets by Symonds, London, 1892. A volume of Letters was published at Florence, 1865.

Michelet, Jules (mēsh-lā'). A famous French historian; born in Paris, August 21, 1798; died at Hyères, February 9, 1874. He was professor of history at the Collège Rollin, 1821–26; lecturer at the Normal School, 1827; chief of the historical department of the royal archives, 1830; professor of history and morals at the Collège de France, 1838–51. His principal historical works were: History of France (16 vols., 1833–67); History of the Revolution (7 vols., 1847–53); Abridg-

ment of Modern History (1827); etc. Among his polemical writings were: Of the Jesuits (1843); Of the Priest, the Wife, and the Family (1844); Of the People (1845); Poland and Russia (1851); etc. He wrote also, assisted by his wife, the delightful works: The Bird (1856); The Insect (1857); Love (1858); Woman (1859); etc.

Mickiewicz, Adam (mits-kē'ā-vich). A celebrated Polish poet; born near Novogrodek, Lithuania, December 24, 1798; died at Constantinople, November 26, 185–. He was the greatest of the Slavic poets. Banished from Poland for political reasons, he resided principally at Paris after 1828; was professor of the Slavic languages and literature at the Collège de France (1840–44). His great work was the epic Pan Tadeusz (Lord Thaddeus of Warsaw), 1834, a picture of Lithuanian life in 1812; though another epic, Conrad Walledrod (1828), written while an exile in Russia, is hardly less renowned. Other important works are a third epic, Grazyna (1822); the ballad Dziady (1823); Crimean Sonnets (1826); The Books of the Polish People and of the Polish Pilgrimage (1832); Lectures on Slavic Literature, etc.

Middleton, Thomas. An English dramatist; born, probably in London, about 1570; died at Newington Butts in 1627. Little is known of his life. Besides working in conjunction with Dekker, Rowley, and other dramatists, he produced about twenty plays. He was also known as a satirist. In 1620 he was appointed chronologer or city poet of London. His plays date from 1602 to 1626. Among them are The Old Law, The Mayor of Queensborough, The Michaelmas Term, A Trick to Catch the Old One, Your Five Gallants, The Witch, A Mad World, My Masters, The Roaring Girl (said to be a true picture of London life at that time), A Fair Quarrel, More Dissemblers Besides Women, A Chaste Maid in Cheapside, The Changeling, The Spanish Gipsy, A Game at Chess, Anything for a Quiet Life, and Women beware Women. In The Changeling, The Spanish Gipsy, and A Fair Quarrel, he was assisted by Rowley. Among his other compositions not dramatic are The Black Book and Father Hubberd's Tales. The latest edition of Middleton's work is Bullen's, published in 8 vols., in 1886.

Mikhailov, Mikhail Larionovich (mē-kä'ē-lof). A Russian journalist and novelist; born in the Ural Mountains, 1826; died in Siberia, 1865. He was son of a Russian official and a Khirgiz princess. On his return from travelling in Europe (1858-61), political considerations caused his exile. His best novel was: Adam Adamovich (1851).

Milanes, Jose Jacinto (mē-lā-nās'). A Cuban poet; born in Matanzas, August, 1814; died November, 1863. His drama, El Conde de Alarcos, at once gave its author fame, as it contains passages of very passionate poetry. The drama, A Poet at Court, also met great success. He published A Cuban Looker-on, a series of social sketches (1842). Many of his poems have been translated into English, French, and Italian, and nearly all his works into German.

Milburn, William Henry. An American clergyman; born at Philadelphia in 1823, and commonly known as the "blind preacher." When about five years old he received an injury in one eye by which the sight was totally destroyed; inflammation ensued in the other eye, which became almost blind. In the course of time this eye also lost its sight, and after about 1860 he was totally blind. His father removed to Illinois in 1838; Milburn became a student at Illinois College, joined the Methodist conference, and in 1843 was appointed to a "circuit." In 1845 he happened, while on board a steamer, to fall in company with a number of Western members of Congress, who were so much pleased with the young man of two-and-twenty that they procured his election as chaplain to Congress. To this position he was subsequently elected in 1853, 1885, and 1887. He has written Rifle, Axe, and Saddle-Bags; Symbols of Western Character and Civilization (1856); Ten Years of Preacher Life: Chapters from an Autobiography (1858); The Pioneers, Preachers, and People of the Mississippi Valley, originally delivered as lectures some years before (1860).

Miles, George Henry. An American dramatist and story-writer; born in Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1824; died in Thornbrook, Md., July 23, 1871. His short story Loretto, or the Choice, won the $50 prize offered by the Baltimore *Catholic Mirror* for the best short story. In 1850 his Mohammed won the $1000 prize offered by Edwin Forrest for the best play by an American author. He wrote many poems, plays, sketches; among them Christine, a Troubadour's Song, and Other Poems (1866); and Abou Hassan, the Wag, or the Sleeper Awakened (1868).

Mill, James. A noted English philosopher, historian and political economist; born in Forfarshire, Scotland, April 6, 1773; died at Kensington, June 23, 1836. He studied originally for the church. His great work was An Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind (2 vols., 1829), which laid the foundation of the "association" psychology, since ably developed by Spencer and Bain. He pub-

lished besides a History of British India (3 vols., 1817–18; new ed., 1872), which got him a position with the East India Company; Political Economy (1821–22); numerous contributions to the *Westminster Review;* articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* etc.

Mill, John Stuart. A celebrated English political economist and logician; born in London, May 20, 1806; died at Avignon, France, May 8, 1873. He was the son of James Mill, and until his fourteenth year was educated solely by his father. In 1821 he began the study of law, which he relinquished in 1823, to enter the examiner's office in the India House. In 1828 he was promoted to the position of assistant examiner, and from 1856 to the dissolution of the company he was at the head of the office. He became superintendent of the *Westminster Review* (1836–40); chief examiner of the India House (1856); member of parliament (1865). Among his most important works were: Logic (1843); Political Economy (1848); Essay on Liberty (1859); Utilitarianism (1862); Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy (1865); Auguste Comte and Positivism (1865); On the Subjection of Women (1869); etc. His autobiography appeared in 1873. He was one of the most lucid expositors of abstract ideas who ever wrote in English.

Miller, Cincinnatus Heine ("Joaquin Miller," pseud.). An American poet; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 10, 1841. In 1854 he went with his parents to Oregon. His early education was much neglected. His adventures in the mining regions of California and Oregon were varied with legal studies and editorial efforts. A paper, the *Democratic Register*, edited by him at Eugene, Ore., in 1863, was suppressed for disloyalty. From 1866 to 1870 he was county judge of Grant County, Ore. He then went abroad. From childhood he had written verses. His first volume, published in England, during his stay abroad, attracted much attention and won high praise from English critics. He afterward lived in Washington, but in 1887 moved to Oakland, Cal. His books of poetry are Songs of the Sierras (1871); Songs of the Sunlands (1873); Songs of the Desert (1875); Songs of Italy (1878); Collected Poems (1882), and Songs of the Mexican Seas (1887). In prose he has published The Baroness of New York (1877); The Danites in the Sierras and Shadows of Shasta (1881); Memorie and Rime (1884); '49, or the Gold-Seekers of the Sierras (1884); My Own Story (1890); Building of the City Beautiful (1893). He has also written much for periodicals.

Miller, Emily (Huntington). An American juvenile writer; born at Brooklyn, Conn., in 1833. Her works include Highways and Hedges, Kathie's Experience, Summer Days in Kirkwood, Captain Fritz, Little Neighbors; The Little Maid, an Easter poem; The Royal Road to Fortune (1875); The Parish of Fair Haven and What Tommy Did (1876); The House That Johnny Rented, Fighting the Enemy, The Bear's Den, A Year at Riverside Farm (1877); Uncle Dick's Legacy, Thorn Apples, What Happened On a Christmas Eve, The King's Messenger (1891); Helps and Hindrances (1892). Twelve Songs of the Seasons, written by Mrs. Miller for *Our Young Folks*, have been set to music by Theodore Thomas.

Miller, Hugh. A Scottish geologist and scientific writer; born at Cromartyr, October 10, 1802; died by his own hand at Portobello, near Edinburgh, December 2, 1856. His father having died when he was a child, he came mainly into the charge of two maternal uncles, whom he affectionately styles his "schoolmasters," and who wished him to study for the ministry of the Scottish kirk. This he declined to do, having, as he said, "no call" to the sacred office. He was therefore, in his seventeenth year, apprenticed to a relative, who was a stonemason and quarryman. He worked at this occupation, partly as a journeyman and partly on his own account, until his thirty-fourth year. The principal works of Hugh Miller are Poems of a Journeyman Mason (1829); Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland (1835); The Old Red Sandstone (1841); The Geology of the Bass Rock (1848); The Footprints of the Creator, a reply to Robert Chambers's Vestiges of Creation (1849); My School and Schoolmasters (1854); The Testimony of the Rocks (1857).

Miller, Olive Thorne. An American juvenile writer; born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1831. Her maiden name was Harriet Mann, and she was married to Dr. T. M. Miller in 1854. Her first articles appeared under the pen name of "Olive Thorne," but afterward under the signature of "Olive Thorne Miller." Her books include Little Folks in Feathers and Fur (1879); Queer Pets at Marcy's (1880); Little People of Asia (1882); Birds' Ways (1885); In Nesting-Time (1888); The Woman's Club advocating female organizations (1891); Little Brothers of the Air, studies of birds (1892); A Bird Lover in the West (1894); Our Home Pets (1894); and also a serial story entitled Nimpo's Troubles, published in the *St. Nicholas Magazine* in 1874.

Milnes, Richard Monckton (milz), created Baron Houghton in 1864. An English poet; born in London, June 19, 1809; died at Wichy, August 11, 1885. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge,

and took his degree in 1831. He put forth several volumes of poems, among which are Memorials of a Tour in Greece (1834); Memorials of a Residence on the Continent and Historical Poems (1838); Poetry for the People (1840); Memorials of Many Scenes (1843); Palm Leaves, Poems Legendary and Historical, and Poems of Many Years (1844); Good-night and Good-morning (1849); Monographs, Personal and Social (1837), and Poetical Works (1876). In 1848 he published The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats.

Milton, John. An English poet and prose-writer; born in London, December 9, 1608; died there, November 8, 1674. His father, likewise John Milton, acquired a competence as a "scrivener," or, as we should now say, a "conveyancer." Milton left the university at the age of twenty-four. Comus was written in Milton's twenty-sixth year. Lycidas, written three years later, is an elegy upon Edward King, a promising young man, who had been a college friend of Milton, and was drowned while voyaging across the Irish Sea. Late in the spring of 1643, when Milton was in his thirty-fifth year, he left London, without telling anyone where he was going, or for what purpose. He came back in a month, bringing with him a young wife, just half his age. She was Mary, the daughter of Richard Powell, a royalist gentleman whose seat was near Oxford. In a few weeks she asked permission to pay a short visit to her parents. A few days after Milton received a message saying that she would never return to his house. The only plausible reason assigned for this desertion is that the "Cavaliers" seemed to be getting the upper hand, and Sir Richard wished to cut loose from his Puritan son-in-law. This separation lasted a couple of years, when a turn took place in the aspect of public affairs. The "Roundheads" got the upper hand, and the crushing defeat of the Royalists at Naseby (June 14, 1645) established the Parliamentary supremacy. The foolish young wife sought to be reconciled with her husband, and came back to his house, and with her came her father's whole family. This renewed married life of Milton, which seems not to have been an unhappy one, lasted for seven years, until it was ended, in 1653, by the death of his wife, who left him three daughters, the oldest being only seven years old. Milton was afterward twice married, in 1655 to Elizabeth Woodstock, who fifteen months later died in childbed, and to whose memory he addressed a touching sonnet; and in 1664, when he was fifty-six years old, to Elizabeth Minshull, who was thirty years his junior and who survived him more than half a century. He was Latin secretary of the Commonwealth, 1649; became totally blind in 1652. His greatest works were the famous epics, Paradise Lost (1666), and Paradise Regained (1671); the tragedy Samson Agonistes (1671); the poems Comus (1643); Lycidas (1637); L'Allegro (1645); Il Penseroso (1645); and his various sonnets. Of his prose writings the most renowned were Areopagitica (1644), advocating freedom of the press; The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates (1649), justifying the execution of Charles I.; and the Defence of the English People (1654).

Minto, William. A Scottish literary critic and journalist; born in Alford Parish, Aberdeenshire, October 10, 1845; died at Aberdeen, March 1, 1893. At Aberdeen he won high honors in the classics, philosophy, and mathematics. He then studied for a year at Oxford, after which he was for several years the assistant of Professor Bain at Aberdeen. In 1872 he published a Manual of English Prose Literature; and in 1874 Characteristics of English Poets from Chaucer to Shirley. Besides these he published Daniel Defoe, in the series of English Men of Letters (1879); The Crack of Doom, a novel (1885); Logic, Inductive and Deductive (1893); Literature of the Georgian Era, posthumously (1895), and contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* biographical sketches of Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Pope, Dickens, and other literary men.

Mistral, Frederix (mēs-trăl'). A French poet; born at Maillane, near Saint Remy, September 8, 1830. His father, a wealthy farmer, sent him to college at Avignon and Montpellier. He then studied law at Aix, and, having taken his diploma, went home and soon became a member of a small society of young men styling themselves "Felibres," all of whom, as pupils in early life of Joseph Roumanille, a Provençal schoolmaster, had become imbued with an enthusiastic admiration for the southern speech. Their object was the revival and popularization in literature of the Provençal dialect. Mistral conceived the idea of employing it in sustained poetic narrative, and in 1859 produced Mireio, a tale of love and sorrow, filled with charming pictures of nature and of unsophisticated life. It was published with a parallel French version, and was enthusiastically received. In 1867 he published another poem, Calendau; in 1875 another entitled Lis Isclo d'Or (The Golden Shoes); Tresor dou Felibrige (2 vols., 1878–86), a dictionary of the dialects of Provence; Nerto (1884), a Provençal romance; La Remo Jano (1890), a tragedy.

Mitchell, Donald Grant ("Ik Marvel"). An American writer; born at Norwich, Conn., April 12, 1822. He was graduated at Yale in 1841. In 1844 he went to Europe, where he spent two years, and collected materials for his first book, Fresh Gleanings, or A New Sheaf from the Old Field of Continental Europe (1847). This and several of his later works appeared under the pseudonym of "Ik Marvel." In 1848 he again went to Europe, and was at Paris at the time of the outbreak in June of that year, scenes of which are narrated in his Battle Summer (1849). In 1853 he was appointed United States consul at Venice, but soon resigned the position. In 1855 he bought a farm of two hundred acres near New Haven, Conn., which has since been his residence. Besides the books already mentioned he has published The Lorgnette, or Studies of the Town, which first appeared in weekly numbers (1849); Reveries of a Bachelor (1859); Dream-Life (1851); My Farm of Edgewood (1863); Seven Stories, with a Basement and an Attic (1864); Wet Days at Edgewood (1865); Dr. Johns, a novel (1866); Pictures of Edgewood (1869); About Old Story-Tellers (1877); Daniel Tyler, a Memorial Volume (1883); English Lands and Letters (1889–90); English Lands, Letters, and Kings and American Lands and Letters (1897).

Mitchell, Silas Weir. An American physician, novelist, and writer on medical subjects; born in Philadelphia, February 15, 1829. He is the son of Dr. J. K. Mitchell, from whom he inherited a predilection for medical science and for literature. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1850. He first gained distinction by his investigations of the venom of serpents, the outcome of which were contributions on this subject to the Smithsonian papers and to the memoirs of the American Philosophical Society. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and numerous other scientific institutions. He has published several valuable professional works, among them Wear and Tear, Rest in the Treatment of Nervous Disease, and Doctor and Patient, the last of which appeared in 1888. A volume containing three stories, Hephzibah Guinness, Thee and You, and A Draft on the Bank of Spain, was published in 1880. Dr. Mitchell has since put forth three novels, In War Time (1884), Roland Blake (1886), and Far in the Forest (1889); a volume of charming fairy-tales, entitled Prince Little Boy (1887), and the volumes of poems, The Hill of Stones (1882); The Masque and Other Poems (1888), and The Cup of Youth, and Other Poems (1889). His most recent works include A Psalm of Deaths, and Other Poems (1890); Francis Drake, a Tragedy of the Sea (1892); The Mother, and Other Poems (1892); Characteristics (1893); When All the Woods Are Green (1894); Philip Vernon (1895), and Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker (1897).

Hephzibah Guinness (1880). Three little stories of Quakers in Philadelphia, incidentally presenting a picture of the manners and observances of the straightest members of the sect. Two are quiet love stories, though one has a tragic motive.

Roland Blake (1886). The earlier part is a story of action, camps and battles in the Civil War; the latter a love idyl.

Far in the Forest (1889). A tale of the great Pennsylvanian forest before the war, when life in that wild region was of an heroic kind. Not so much a romance as a story of character and the interaction of character. Two personages stand out above the rest, the heroine, who is introduced to us at the bedside of her dying husband, and the German scientist whom fate brings into her life at this crisis.

Characteristics (1892). **Dr. North and His Friends** (sequel) (1900). "Selections from the table-talk of an intimate coterie of highly cultivated men and women, who meet constantly at each other's houses and discuss books, art, religion, ethics, and themselves."

Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker (1897). The men and the events of the War of Independence, battles, duels, plots, escapes, supposed to be recorded by an aged Quaker. Washington and Lafayette, Major André, and Dr. Rush are drawn at length. The contrast between the old Quaker society, with its operative ideals of brotherly love, and the universal strife is a dominant motive.

The Adventures of Francois (1898). A romance of the French revolution; the hero (compared to Dumas' famous jester Chicot), a little Ishmaelite adrift in the Paris streets during the Terror, a light-hearted, irresponsible rascal, tells his astonishing history. Among the other characters must be mentioned the dog Toto, and the Marquis de Ste. Luce, a fascinating old reprobate whose fortunes are mixed up with those of Francois.

The Autobiography of a Quack; and, **The Case of George Dedlow** (1900). Life of a rascally doctor; a death-bed narrative. A curious study of the mind of a professional cheat; much of it deals with the war time. The medical details are handled realistically, the author being himself an accomplished physician; and scientific knowledge is again shown in the companion story. The case of George Dedlow, a realistic tale of a soldier who had all his limbs amputated and nearly lost his sense of identity. The case was widely accepted as genuine when the tale appeared, and subscriptions are said to have been sent in.

Mitford, Mary Russel. An English miscellaneous writer; born at Alresford, Hampshire, December 16, 1786; died at Swallowfield, January 10, 1855. She first tried the drama, with very decided success, producing Julian (1823); The Foscari (1825); Dramatic Scenes (1827); Rienzi (1828), and Charles the First

(1828). In the meanwhile she had begun that series of domestic sketches by which she is best remembered. These are Our Village, of which several series were issued (1824–32), and Bedford Regis (1835). In 1838 she received a pension, sufficient to enable her to provide comfortably for herself and her father, who survived until 1842. Her later works are Recollections of a Literary Life (1853) and Atherton and Other Sketches (1854).

Moffat, Robert. A noted Scottish missionary; born at Ormiston, December 21, 1795; died at Lehigh, Kent, August 9, 1883. Originally a gardener, he went to South Africa as a missionary in 1816, remaining till 1870; he translated parts of the Bible, hymn-books, etc., into the Bechuana and other barbaric languages, and was very successful. He wrote Labors and Scenes in South Africa (1842). One of his daughters married Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer.

Molbech, Christian Knud Frederik (mol'bech). A Danish poet and dramatist; born at Copenhagen, July 20, 1821; died at Kiel, May 20, 1888. He was professor of Danish language and literature at Kiel, 1853–64; then a journalist at Copenhagen; censor at the royal theatre, Copenhagen. Among his works were: Pictures from the Life of Jesus (1840), a volume of poems; The Bride of the Mountain King (1845); and The Venusberg (1845), dramas; Twilight (1851), poems; Poems, Lyric and Dramatic (1863); The Financier, a comedy.

Molesworth, Mary Louisa (Stewart). An English novelist; born in 1842. She is of Scotch descent, and was educated on the Continent. At an early age she contributed stories to magazines, and wrote under the pen name of "Ennis Graham." Among her books are Lover and Husband (1870); Not Without Thorns (1873); Cicely, a Story of Three Years (1874); Carrots, Just a Little Boy (1876); The Cuckoo Clock (1877); Hathercourt (1878); The Tapestry Room (1879); Miss Bouverie (1880); Hoodie (1881); The Adventures of Herr Baby (1881); Summer Stories for Boys and Girls (1882); The Boys and I (1883); That Girl in Black; Us, an Old-Fashioned Story; Marrying and Giving in Marriage, and Peggy (1887); Four Ghost Stories (1889); Mother Bunch, Story of a Spring Moving, Family Troubles, and An Enchanted Garden (1892); Blanche and Hallow Tree House (1894); Shiela, a Mystery; White Turrets, and The Carved Lions (1895)

Leona (1892). A fair example of this writer's tales for girls, which picture girl-life and child-life with their trials and their temptations.

Moliere (mō-lyār'), the name assumed by Jean Baptiste Poquelin. A French dramatist; born in Paris, January 15, 1622; died there, February 17, 1673. His father sent him to the College of Orleans, where he studied five years, and was admitted as an advocate in 1645. Young Poquelin had become attracted toward the stage; he joined a troupe of actors, with whom, assuming the name of Molière, he made circuits through the provinces until 1658, when the company came to Paris, under the patronage of the Duke of Orleans, and was called the "Troupe de Monsieur"; in 1665 it took the name of the "Troupe du Roi," and not long afterward it united with another company and formed the "Théâtre Français." His greatest works were his comedies of character, The School for Wives (1662); Tartuffe (1664), thought by many to be his masterpiece; Don Juan (1665); The Misanthrope (1666); The Miser (1668); The Tradesman Turned Gentleman (1670); The Learned Ladies (1672); The Imaginary Invalid (1673). Other renowned dramas were: The Affected Ladies (1659); Signarelle (1660); The School for Husbands (1661); The Physician in Spite of Himself (1666); Georges Dandin (1668).

Moltke, Count Hellmuth Karl Bernhard von (molt'ke). The famous Prussian field-marshal; born at Parchim, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, October 26, 1800; died at Berlin, April 24, 1891. Having reorganized the Prussian army (1858–63), he won the Franco-Prussian war, 1870–71; became field-marshal, 1871; life member of the Prussian Upper House, 1872. He published: The Russo-Turkish Campaign, 1828–29 (2d ed., 1877); History of the Franco-Prussian War (1891); Letters (1892); Letters on Conditions in Turkey (6th ed., 1893); etc.

Mommsen, Theodor (mom'zen). A German archæologist and historian; born at Garding, Schleswig, November 30, 1817. He studied at the University of Kiel; travelled from 1844 to 1847, and in 1882 he was tried at Berlin upon a charge of having slandered Prince Bismarck in an election speech, but was acquitted. He has written several learned archæological works, among which are one on Latin Inscriptions, pub ished by the Prussian Academy of Sciences, and one on Roman Coins. He has also written an account of The Earliest Inhabitants of Italy, which was, in 1858, translated into English by Robertson. His great historical work is the History of Rome, which as yet comes down only to the battle of Thapsus (46 B.C.), where Caesar obtains a decisive victory over his opponents. The History of Rome has been translated, with the

author's sanction, by William P. Dickson (1863–67).

Monier-Williams, Sir Monier. A British Sanskrit scholar; born at Bombay, November 12, 1819. He is a son of the late surveyor-general of the Bombay presidency. He was educated in London and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1860 he became professor of Sanskrit at Oxford. Besides a large number of linguistic educational works, he has published the Sanskrit dramas Vikramorvasi (1849) and Sakuntalā (1853); the Hindustani work Bagh o Bahar (1859); the Sanskrit Story of Nala (1863); lectures on Indian Epic Poetry (1863); Indian Wisdom (1874), being examples of the doctrines of the Hindus; Hinduism (1877); Modern India (1878); Religious Thought and Life in India (1883); Brahminism and Hinduism (1887); Buddhism (1889). He has travelled extensively in India in the interest of philology and Indian Education. He was knighted by the queen in 1886; and has been made an honorary member of many societies in Great Britain, India, Germany, and the United States.

Monod, Gabriel Jacques Jean (mō-nō′). A distinguished French historian; born at Ingouville, near Havre, May 7, 1844. Since 1880 he has been a lecturer at the Normal School, Paris. Chiefly noted for his researches in mediæval history, he has published Germans and French (1872); Jules Michelet (1875); Critical Studies on the Sources of Merovingian History (1872–85); the school text-books, Short Universal History (1883), with M. G. Dhombre, and History of France to Louis XI. (1884), with P. Boudois; Bibliography of the History of France (1888), indispensable to the student; a translation of J. R. Green's History of the English People (with his brother, A. M. Monod); articles in French and English reviews; etc.

Montagu, Mary Wortley, Lady. An English miscellaneous writer; baptized at Covent Garden, May 26, 1689; died in England, August 21, 1762. She was a daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston, received an unusually thorough education, and was noted for her beauty and vivacity. In 1712 she was married to Edward Wortley Montagu, who in 1716 was sent as minister to the Ottoman Porte. While in Turkey she noticed the practice of inoculation for the smallpox; tried it upon her infant son, and introduced it into England after her return in 1718. She resided in England until 1729, when she went to Italy, where she remained twenty years. Her husband remained in England, and they never saw each other again, though a friendly correspondence was kept up until his death in 1761, after which she returned to England. At one time having been the friend of Pope, she quarreled with him afterward. From 1739 to 1762, having left her husband, she was again abroad, settling in 1758 at Venice. Her Letters with a life, appear in her works (3d ed., 1887).

Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de (môn-tān′). A French essayist; born at the ancestral château of Montaigne, in Périgord, February 28, 1533; died there, September 13, 1592. In his infancy he was placed under a German tutor, who could not speak French, and was ordered to converse with him only in Latin, which language the boy spoke fluently at the age of six. At the age of thirty-eight he began the composition of his Essays, the only work by which he is at all known. These were first printed in 1580, and several times subsequently during his life. Of this edition he left two copies full of corrections and additions, which are incorporated in all subsequent editions.

Montalembert, Charles Forbes de Tryon, Comte de (môn-tä-loṅ-bār′). A French historian, orator, and publicist; born in London, May 29, 1810; died in Paris, March 13, 1870. He was of mingled Scottish and French descent. He was the author of several works, the greatest of which are his Life of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary (1836); The Monks of the West, from St. Benoit to St. Bernard (1860–67); The Political Future of England (1855), an enthusiastic eulogy of the institutions of that country; A Nation in Mourning: Poland in 1861, and A Free Church in a Free State (1863).

Montemayor, Jorge de (mōn-tā-mä-yōr′). A celebrated Spanish romance-writer and poet; born at Montemayor, Portugal, about 1520; died at Turin, February 26, 1561. When a young man he was in the army. His principal work was the famous Diana Enamorada (Diana in Love, 1542), latest ed., Madrid (1795), the most popular Spanish pastoral romance since Amadis of Gaul. It furnished the model for Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia.

Montepin, Xavier Aymon de (môṅ-tā-paṅ′). A French novelist and dramatist; born at Apremont, Haute-Saone, March 18, 1824; died at Paris, May, 1902. His works abound in sensational incidents and situations. He wrote nearly 100 novels, which have been translated into almost every language, the first being The Knights of Lansquenet (1847); and, alone or with collaborators, about 30 plays.

Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, Baron de (môṅ-tes-kyė′). A French philosopher; born near Bordeaux, January

18, 1689; died in Paris, February 10, 1755. He was noted during his youth for diligent studies in literature, philosophy, and jurisprudence. At the age of twenty he wrote a treatise maintaining that the paganism of the ancient philosophers did not merit eternal damnation. In 1721 he published the Lettres Persanes, purporting to have been written by a Persian travelling in France, the aim being to assail the then prevalent principles predominating in church and state. The first result of these extended studies was Considerations sur les Causes de la Grandeur et de la Decadence des Romains (1734). His great work, De l'Esprit des Lois, published in 1748, was the result of the labor of twenty years. Twenty-two editions of it were issued in eighteen months, and it was speedily translated into most European languages. Among his minor works are Dialogue de Sylla et d'Eucrate; the Temple de Guide, a romance of classical antiquity; and an Essai sur le Gout, written for the Encyclopédie.

Montgomery, James. An English poet; born at Irvine in Ayrshire, Scotland, November 4, 1776; died at Sheffield, April 30, 1854. His parents were Moravians, went as missionaries to the West Indies, and there died. The boy was sent to a school at Fulneck, Yorkshire, at the age of five, and began to write verses before he was ten. He wrote The Wanderer of Switzerland (1806); The West Indies (1809); The World before the Flood (1812); Greenland (1819); The Pelican Island (1827). These longer pieces did not best exhibit his talents, and he wisely devoted most of his strength to lyrics, for which he had a graceful and effective talent. The amiability and purity of his character were reflected in his poems, which won great popularity, while he personally came to be greatly respected and beloved, especially in the religious world. He is known most widely by his Hymns. He also published Prose by a Poet, Lectures on Poetry and English Literature (1830). In 1835 he was pensioned, and declined the chair of rhetoric in Edinburgh University.

Monti, Luigi (mon'tē). An American miscellaneous writer; born in Palermo, Sicily, in 1830. Being exiled, he came to Boston in 1850. Besides contributions to magazines, he has published The Adventures of an American Consul Abroad (1878), and Leone, a novel in the Round Robin series. Longfellow introduced him in his Tales of a Wayside Inn as the young Sicilian.

Monti, Vincenzo. An Italian poet; born near Ferrara, in Italy, February 19, 1754; died at Milan, October 13, 1826. His father, a small landholder, destined him to agriculture, but he early distinguished himself in poetry and was sent to the University of Ferrara. Monti's fame rests on the Bassvilliana, written on the model of Dante's Divina Commedia in four cantos, and in terza rima. His other works include the poems, Bardo delle Selva Nera (1806); Spada di Federico, occasioned by the battle of Jena; Palingenesi, on the occupation of Spain by the French; Zerozamia; Api Panacridi, an idyl of the Nuptials of Cadmus; an edition of Dante's Convito, a translation of the Satires of Juvenal, and Homer's Iliad, and many tragedies. A complete edition of his works was published in Milan, 8 vols. (1825–27).

Moody, Dwight Lyman. A noted American evangelist; born at Northfield, Mass., February 5, 1837; died there, December 22, 1899. With Ira D. Sankey he held revival meetings in the United States and Great Britain. His sermons, while lacking the culture of the scholar, were direct, earnest, vital, the result of an enthusiastic study of the Bible at first hand, and not through the opinions of others. His intensely real style was a powerful weapon for good, because it was filled with the rhythm of nature, and not, as is too often the case, the rhythm of art. He was the antithesis of the homileteer, the sporting parson, the bookworm, the priest-nove ist, and the ritualist. He was a model preacher of righteousness. He founded a school for Christian Workers in Northfield, and a Bible Institute in Chicago. Among his works are: Arrows and Anecdotes (1877); Secret Power (1881); Bible Characters (1888); etc.

Moore, Frank Frankfort. An English novelist. Among his principal works may be mentioned Flying from a Shadow (1872); The Mate of the Jessica (new ed., 1882); Tre, Pol, and Pen (1887); Under Hatches (1888); etc.

Sojourners Together (1875). Scene: A Swiss *pension*, where a young man falls in love, and after temporary obstacles is made happy. A slight story, with sketches of the various "sojourners."

I Forbid the Banns (1893). A comic and flippant treatment of the marriage question, a circumstantial *reductio ad absurdum* of a woman's rebellion against legal marriage.

A Gray Eye or So (1893). A love tale, comprising facetious pictures of house-party life in Ireland.

The Jessamy Bride (1897). A novel founded on an actual story of the eighteenth century, introducing Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson, Burke, and Garrick.

The Fatal Gift (1898). A similar novel of manners and eighteenth-century society. The famous Irish beauties, the Misses Gunning, are the leading characters.

Nell Gwyn, Comedian (1900). Court life in Restoration times, the chief parts being sustained by Nell Gwyn, Lady Castlemaine, the Duchess of Portsmouth, Sir Charles Sedley, and Jack Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough.

According to Plato (1901). A facetious extravagance in which various phases of modern life are travestied, such as the young lady with her Platonic amours, the School of Literature, audacious advertising, financial business, etc.

Moore, George. An English novelist, poet, and essayist; born 1859. Among his novels are: A Modern Lover (1883); A Mummer's Wife (6th ed., 1885); A Drama in Muslin (1886); Confessions of a Young Man (1888): Esther Waters (1894); etc. He has written also: in verse, Flowers of Passion (1877), Pagan Poems (1881); and the volumes of essays Impressions and Opinions (1891), Modern Painting (1893).

A Modern Lover (1883). Here his ideas of the novel, as a serious and truthful reproduction of life as he sees it, are put in practice with entire disregard of conventionality. E. A. Bennett calls it "the first realistic novel in England." The life of a handsome, petted and sensual painter, treating frankly, and with all the resources of a sensuous imagination, of his humorous amours. The theme is wholly sexual, but there is little grossness, since the novelist chiefly busies himself with analysing states of mind.

The Mummer's Wife (1884). Like the former, this was denounced by some of the circulating libraries. It is a still more uncompromising pursuance of the author's naturalistic aims, depicting the dingy, commonplace existence of small shopkeepers in the Potteries. The wife is seduced by a theatrical manager, and, after her divorce, travels with him on tour. Demoralized by the change of life, she goes to the bad, and dies. This depressing yet thoroughly representative subject is handled with sufficient art to redeem its ugliness.

A Drama in Muslin (1886). An Irish novel, with Dublin and the provinces for scene, and for main subject the matrimonial schemes of a set of women. Their sordid intrigues and jealousies give the same sense of squalor and tragedy in the midst of life that is conveyed by the former novels. This one is distinguished by its character-drawing, particularly of several women; one of these is a very beautiful and attractive girl.

Confessions of a Young Man (1888). Beyond doubt, largely autobiographical and expressive of his own views on life, art, and literature. The young man goes to Paris as an art student and mixes with the demi-monde of artists, *litterateurs* and bohemians, which is depicted with convincing candor. Probably written early, and interesting for its original and piquant criticisms, and its ideas of the novel as a truthful study of social history.

Esther Waters (1894). A study of low life in England, especially that of people connected with horse-racing. The household of a racing squire, described as it appears to Esther Waters, the scullery-maid, is on the squire's bankruptcy broken up, and the crowd of servants, jockeys, and stablemen disperse, most of them to get a living on the racecourse or in shady business in London. Esther, being ruined, suffers the miseries of a lying-in hospital. After many troubles, she marries her old lover, who now keeps a low public-house and is a bookmaker.

Evelyn Innes (1898). Also realistic, almost photographic, in its detailed picture of squalid life. Evelyn is a musical genius, who falls under the influence successively of an agnostic and man of the world, of an artist and mystic, and of a Roman Catholic priest. When her conscience has driven her to abandon an immoral life, she enters a sisterhood and devotes the rest of her life to penitence. Such a subject as Wagnerism is handled with command of technical detail, and such a theme as the ultimate power of conscience is worked out with insight into the moral nature and disdain for conventional delicacy.

Sister Teresa (sequel) (1901). Continues Evelyn's spiritual history after she has renounced the worldly life for what is to her the only alternative, asceticism. The technical knowledge, the grasp of complex experience, and the creative energy displayed in the musical episodes, are devoted here to portraying the conventual life. Prioress, novices, and sisters are drawn elaborately, and the novelist makes us see all the details of their existence, and feel its dulness. But attention is chiefly centred in the spiritual trials and agonies of Evelyn as postulant, novice, and professed nun.

Moore, Thomas. An Irish poet; born in Dublin, May 28, 1779; died at Sloperton, Wiltshire, February 25, 1852. His father was a tradesman and a Roman Catholic. After studying at the Dublin University, he was entered at the Middle Temple, London, in 1799, and the next year began his literary career by publishing a brilliant but free translation of the Odes of Anacreon. The Poetical Works of Thomas Little, which followed in 1802, carried amatory license to its limit. In 1803 Moore went to Bermuda as registrar to the Admiralty; this post he soon committed to a deputy, by whose misconduct he lost heavily. In 1811 he married Miss Dyke, an actress of many attractions and high character. In 1817 and 1822 he spent some time in Paris, but his principal residence was in London. He was a brilliant talker and a good singer, and much sought in society. His fame has a secure foundation in his Irish Melodies, which appeared in nine numbers, from 1807 to 1834; in National Airs, six numbers at different dates; Sacred Songs (1816–24); Loves of the Angels (1823); Lalla Rookh (1817), which was pronounced "more Eastern than the East itself." As a songwriter Moore has never been surpassed. No one expects depth of thought or feeling from him; but in the region of superficial sentiment, amatory elegance, and airy wit he is unequalled. His prose works were also of importance. The Epicurean (1827) is an exquisite classical

romance, as poetical as his poems; Memories of Captain Rock (1824) is a history of Ireland. Three serious biographies followed: The Life of R. B. Sheridan (1825), of Lord Edward Fitzgerald (1831), and of Byron (1831). Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion (1833), and History of Ireland (1835) proved, what had been shown again and again, his patriotism. In allowing the destruction of Byron's autobiography, which had been intrusted to him, he yielded to pressure from that poet's friends, against his own judgment and interests. He had been paid 2,000 guineas by Murray for the manuscript, and this sum he returned, refusing reimbursement afterward from Byron's family. Alciphron (1840) was his last publication.

More, Hannah. An English writer; born at Stapleton, Gloucestershire, February 2, 1745; died at Clinton, September 7, 1833. She abandoned a successful worldly literary career at its height to devote her pen to the furtherance of education and religion. Her best-known works were the celebrated tract The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain and the novel Cœlebs in Search of a Wife (1809). She wrote also: Sacred Dramas (1782); Religion of the Fashionable World (1791); Practical Piety (1811); etc. Garrick produced her tragedies Percy (1778) and The Fatal Falsehood (1779).

Cœlebs in Search of a Wife (1809). Entirely didactic. Cœlebs visits a number of families and reviews the young ladies. Character-sketches and valuations of personal qualities, humorous exposure of faults and affectations.

More, Sir Thomas. An English statesman and historian; born in London, February 7, 1478; executed on Tower Hill, July 6, 1535. He was the son of Sir John More, one of the justices of the court of the King's Bench. In 1497 he went to Oxford, where he studied Greek—a language the study of which was just beginning to revive—and here he formed an intimate friendship with Erasmus. After the accession of Henry VIII., More was chosen speaker of the House of Commons in 1523; in 1525 was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; and in 1529 succeeded Cardinal Wolsey as lord chancellor. On July 1, 1535, he was brought before the high commission, charged with "traitorously imagining and attempting to deprive the king of his title as supreme head of the church." The trial was a summary one; More was found guilty and sentenced to death by beheading; and the sentence was executed on the fifth day after the arraignment. More was an earnest Catholic, and his official proceedings for the suppression of heresy have been sharply impugned. As an author More is chiefly known by his Utopia (1516), and his fragmentary History of Richard III., first published long after his death (1641). The History of Richard III. is reckoned as the earliest example of classical English prose. More was one of the creators of English style. By simply modernizing the orthography it would pass for pure English of our own time.

Utopia; translated by Raphe Robynson (1516). Published in Latin at Louvain, the satire making it dangerous to publish in England. The author meets a comrade of Amerigo Vespucci, who has visited the isle of Utopia—Nowhere—and contrasts its perfect government with the deplorable state of England. In Book I a condemnatory picture is drawn of English society, finance, laws, luxury of the rich and misery of the laboring class, a picture touched in with humorous satire. In Book II the Utopian system is expounded—national education, sanitary laws, limited hours of labor, ethical philosophy—a socialist system, prophetically modern.

Morelli, Giovanni (mō-rel'ē). A distinguished Italian art critic; born in Verona, February 25, 1816; died at Milan, February 28, 1891. He travelled widely throughout Europe, studying the great collections of paintings. His fame rests principally upon the Critical Art Studies in Italian Painting (1890–93), devoted to the Borghese and Doria Pamfili galleries in Rome, the Munich and Dresden galleries, and that of Berlin. He bequeathed his valuable collection of paintings to his native city. In 1895 a monument was erected to his memory in Milan.

Morgan, Lady (Sydney Owenson). An Irish novelist; born in Dublin about 1783; died in London, April 14, 1859. She was the daughter of Owenson, an Irish actor of some literary accomplishments, and in 1812 she was married to Sir Thomas Charles Morgan, commissioner of the fisheries in Ireland. She spent many years in travelling, and as a result of several years' residence in France and Italy she published, in 1817, a review of the social state of France, for which her husband wrote four appendices, and a similar work on Italy (1821). Lady Morgan was noted especially for her brilliant conversation. Her works include O'Donnell (1814); Florence Macarthy (1816); The Life and Times of Salvator Rosa (1824); Absenteeism (1825); The O'Briens and the O'Flahertys (1827); Book of the Boudoir, containing autobiographical notes (1829); Dramatic Scenes from Real Life (1833); The Princess or the Beguine (1835); Woman and Her Master (1840); Passages from my Autobiography (1858), and, with Sir Thomas Charles Morgan, a collection of essays and miscellanies entitled The Book Without a Name (1841).

The Wild Irish Girl (1805). A vindication of national character by a girl of perfervid imagination and sentiment. Glorvina, in whom the author's contemporaries discerned much self-portraiture, is the last descendant of a line of Connaught princes, for centuries at feud with the earls who dispossessed them. The heir to the earldom woos her in disguise, and after romantic vicissitudes they are publicly united.

O'Donnell (1814). The impoverished scion of a princely house, intended to typify the heroic virtues of the native aristocracy. This is a plea for Catholic emancipation, and represents the young Irishmen oppressed by penal laws and driven into foreign service. The hero's career is consummated by a fortunate marriage with a dowager-duchess. Much idealised, yet truly Irish, sketches of all ranks; the society chapters vulgar in tone and full of broad comedy. The governess transformed by marriage into a duchess is the author's own portrait.

Florence M'Carthy (1816–18). A kidnapped heir asserts his claim to a peerage and estates, and unwittingly woos the romantic Florence, to whom he was betrothed in his youth. Among the comic people, Crawley is memorable as Lady Morgan's caricature of her enemy Croker.

The O'Briens and the O'Flahertys (1827). An attempt to imitate Scott's historical romances. The biography of a patriot who after the 1798 tragedy escapes to the continent, where his career is brilliant, and where he marries the heroine. Scenes of old Irish society, wild landscapes, exciting adventures. Like the others, highly sentimental and zealous for nationality and Catholic emancipation.

Morgan, Lewis Henry. An American ethnologist and archæologist of great repute; born near Aurora, N. Y., November 21, 1818; died at Rochester, N. Y. (where he was a lawyer), December 17, 1881. Among his important contributions to the science of ethnology is Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1869, and which remains the standard work on the subject. His League of the Iroquois, published in 1851, is the highest authority on the tribal organization of the Six Nations. His other works include: The American Beaver and his Works; Ancient Society (1887); Horses and Horse Life of the American Aborigines; etc.

Morley, Henry. An English miscellaneous writer; born in London, September 15, 1822; died May 14, 1894. He was educated at the Moravian School, Neuwied-on-the-Rhine. From 1844 to 1848 he practised medicine at Madeley, Shropshire, and afterward kept school at Liscard, near Birkenhead, Liverpool, for two years. In 1851 he removed to London, where he was Dickens's assistant in editing *Household Words*. From 1865 to 1889 he was professor of English language and literature at the University College, London. He published How to Make Home Unhealthy (1850); A Defence of Ignorance (1851); Life of Palissy, the Potter (1852); Life of Jerome Cardan (1854); Life of Cornelius Agrippa (1856); Gossip and Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair (1857); Fairy Tales (1859, 1860); English Writers before Chaucer (1864); Journal of a London Playgoer from 1857 to 1866 (1866); Sketches of Russian Life (1866); From Chaucer to Dunbar (1867); The King and the Commons; Cavalier and Puritan Song (1868); Tables of English Literature (1870); A First Sketch of English Literature (1873; 9th ed., 1882); A Library of English Literature (1874–80); Library of English Literature in the Reign of Victoria (1881); English Writers (6 vols., 1886–92), and an edition of Steele's and Addison's *Spectator* (1868).

Morley, John. An English statesman, critic, and biographer; born at Blackburn, Lancashire, December 24, 1838. He was graduated at Oxford in 1859, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1886 and 1892; and was elected to Parliament in 1883. His books include Edmund Burke (1867); Critical Miscellanies (1st series, 1871; 2d series, 1877); Voltaire (1872); On Compromise (1874); Rousseau (1876); Diderot and the Encyclopædists (2 vols., 1878); The Life of Richard Cobden (1881), and Aphorisms (1887).

Morris, Charles. An American literary critic; born at Chester, Pa., in 1833. He was educated in the public and private schools of Chester, and removed to Philadelphia in 1857. His books are A Manual of Classical Literature (1881); Half-Hours with the Best Foreign Authors (1888); Half-Hours with the Best Humorous Authors (1889); The Aryan Race (1889); An Elementary History of the United States (1890); Civilization: an Historical Review of its Elements (1890); King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table (1891); Tales from the Dramatists (1893); Historical Tales (4 vols., 1893).

Morris, Harrison Smith. Editor of *Lippincott's Magazine;* managing director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts since 1893; born in Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., October 4, 1856; son of George W. Morris. Educated at private and public schools in Philadelphia. Honorary member Phi Beta Kappa, University of Pennsylvania; member of American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. Engaged in Treasury Department, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, leaving as assistant cashier, 1873–93. Publications: A Mosaic, edited (1892); In the Yule-Log Glow, edited and original (1892); Tales from Ten Poets (1893); Tales from Shakespeare, a continuation of Lamb's (1893); Madonna and Other Poems (1894).

Morris, Sir Lewis. A British lawyer and poet; born at Carmarthen, Wales, in 1832. He was graduated at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1855, as chancellor's prizeman, and as first class in classics. He was called to the bar in 1861, and practised chiefly as a conveyancer until 1880. His poems, all of which were originally published anonymously, as the works of A New Author, are Songs of Two Worlds, in three series (1871, 1874, 1875); The Epic of Hades (1878); Gwen; a Drama in Monologue (1878); The Ode of Life (1880); Songs Unsung (1883); Songs of Britain (1887); A Vision of Saints (1890), and Poetical Works (1890).

Morris, William. An English poet and artist; born at Walthamstow, near London, 1834; died at London, October 3, 1896. He was educated at Marlborough College and at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1858 he published The Defence of Guinevere. In 1863 he established a business in stained glass and decorations. The labors of this successful establishment he varied with poetical composition, winning fame by The Life and Death of Jason (1867) and The Earthly Paradise (1869–70). These were followed by Love is Enough, or the Freeing of Pharamond, a Morality (1873); The Aeneid of Virgil done into English Verse (1876); The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and The Fall of the Nibelungs (1877). With Eirikir Magnusson he translated from the Icelandic The Story Grettier the Strong (1869); The Story of the Volsungs and the Nibelungs (1870), and Three Northern Love Stories (1875). Five lectures delivered in 1878–81 appeared as Hopes and Fears for Art (1882). Mr. Morris published Aims of Art (1887); Signs of Change (1888); The Roots of the Mountains (1889); The Tale of the House of the Wolfings, an epic in prose and verse (1890); The Glittering Plain (1891); News from Nowhere (1891); Socialism (1893); The Wood Beyond the World (1894). He also translated the Odyssey into English.

The Dream of John Ball (1888). A prose idyl, combining the historical facts of the Kentish rising in Richard II.'s reign (1381), with the poetry of the inner life of great men who were striving to enlighten their fellows.

News from Nowhere; or, an Epoch of Rest (1891). "Being some chapters from a Utopian Romance." A socialist-artist's vision of Utopia, painting in rich hues the dress, furniture, and all the accompaniments of everyday life, as they might be, were commercialism destroyed and the love of art universal.

The Wood beyond the World (1894). A modern imitation of the mediæval romances of chivalry, written in a poetical and archaic English, and narrating the wanderings and encounters of a young hero with beings of supernatural strength in a wondrous unknown land.

The Well at the World's End (1896). A story, or prose poem, of the same imaginative type, introducing wondrous incidents, beautiful landscapes, and the atmosphere of fairyland; told in a simple and direct narrative style in imitation of the mediæval.

The Sundering Flood (1898). A similar romance. A delight in sensuous beauty, and a wild luxuriant imagination are the salient traits of these three esssays in mediævalism.

Morrison, Arthur. An English writer of fiction; born 1864. During his employment and residence for some years as secretary of a charity trust in the East End of London, he made a study of life in the slums, which he has reproduced in his powerful Tales of Mean Streets (1895), and The Child of the Jago (1896). A volume of detective stories, entitled Martin Hewitt, Investigator, appeared in 1896.

Moschus (mos'kus). A Grecian poet who flourished at Syracuse, in Sicily, about 270 B.C. He was probably a contemporary of Theocritus, and certainly a pupil of Bion. Theocritus, Bion and Moschus form the Syracusan school of pastoral poetry, and their works are usually printed together in one small volume. The extant works of Moschus consist of four Idyls and a few fragments. The Elegy upon Bion was evidently in Milton's mind when he composed his Lycidas. His style labors under an excess of polish and ornament.

Mosen, Julius (mō'zen). A German poet, dramatist, and novelist; born at Marieney, Saxony, July 8, 1803; died at Oldenburg, October 10, 1867. He gave up the practice of law at Dresden to become official dramatist of the court theatre at Oldenburg. His chief work was the epic Ahasuerus (1838), based on the legend of the Wandering Jew. He published Poems (1836), some of which became popular songs; the historical dramas The Brides of Florence (1842); The Prince's Son (1858), Emperor Otto III. (1842), Henry the Fowler (1836), etc.; and the novels The Blue Flower (1837), Homesickness (1837), etc. Next to Heine, Mosen has the most original power, de; th, and delicacy of all the lyric poets of the present age.

Motley, John Lothrop. An American historian; born at Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814; died at Dorset, near Dorchester, England, May 29, 1877. He entered Harvard College at the age of thirteen, and was graduated four years afterward. He then studied in the German universities of Berlin and Göttingen, where he became intimate with Bismarck, with whom he maintained friendly relations during his whole life. As early as 1846 he had begun to collect materials for

a history of Holland. He went to Europe to gather further materials; and it was ten years before his first history, The Rise of the Dutch Republic, was ready for the press. In 1861, shortly after the publication of the first two volumes of his History of the United Netherlands, he was appointed United States minister to Austria, a position which he held until 1867. In 1869 he was appointed United States minister to England, but recalled in the following year. In 1873 he had an attack of an apoplectic character, which resulted in partial paralysis. Besides the two novels already mentioned, and many contributions to periodicals, mostly of an historical character, Mr. Motley's works are The Rise of the Dutch Republic (1856); History of the United Netherlands (vols. I, II, 1860; vols. III, IV, 1867), and Life and Death of John of Barneveld, Advocate of Holland (1874). John Lothrop Motley, a Memoir, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, was published in 1878; and a selection from his Correspondence, edited by George William Curtis, in 1889.

Moulton, Ellen Louise (Chandler). An American novelist and poet; born at Pomfret, Conn., April 10, 1835. At fifteen she began to contribute to periodicals, under the name of "Ellen Louise." In 1885 she married Mr. William Moulton, of Boston. She thereafter contributed largely, in prose and verse, to various periodicals. Her books are Juno Clifford, a novel (1855); My Third Book (1859); Bed-Time Stories (1873); Some Women's Hearts (1874); More Bed-Time Stories (1875); Poems (1877); Swallow Flights and Other Poems (1878); New Bed-Time Stories (1880); Random Rambles (1881); Firelight Stories (1883); Ourselves and Our Neighbors (1887); In the Garden of Dreams (1890); Stories Told at Twilight (1890); Swallow Flights, poems (1892).

Mudie, Robert. A British scientific writer; born in Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1777; died in London, in 1842. He was self-educated, and in 1802 was appointed professor of Gaelic and teacher of drawing at Inverness Academy. He published many popular works, including books on natural history and astronomy. Among his works are The British Naturalist (1828); Feathered Tribes of the British Islands (1833); The Elements: the Heavens, the Earth, the Air, the Sea (1837); Popular Guide to the Observation of Nature (1839); Man as a Moral and Accountable Being, Man in his Physical Structure and Adaptation, and Man in his Relations to Society (1840).

Mügge, Theodor (müg'gė). A German novelist and writer of travels; born in Berlin, November 8, 1806; died there, February 18, 1861. He wrote a great number of sketches, tales, and novels, which have been collected in thirty-three volumes. Among them are A Picture of Life (1829); The Chevalier (1835); Sketches and Tales (1836); Stories and Essays (1838); Toussaint l'Ouverture (1840); The Provost of Sylt (1851); Christmas Eve (1853); The Eldest Son of the Family (1853), and Afraja (1854).

"Muhlbach, Luise" (mül'bäch), pseudonym of Madame Klara Muller Mundt. A German novelist, wife of Theodor Mundt; born at Neubrandenburg, January 2, 1814; died at Berlin, September 26, 1873. She wrote a number of popular historical novels, including Queen Hortense (5th ed., 1861); Emperor Joseph II. and his Court (9th ed., 1866); Marie Antoinette and her Son (1867); Emperor Alexander and his Court (1868); Mohammed Ali and his House (1871); Frederick the Great and his Court (8th ed., 1882). She was a prolific writer.

Mullany, Patrick Francis ("Brother Azarias"). An Irish-American priest, educator, and literary critic; born in Killemain, Ireland, June 29, 1847; emigrated to the United States in childhood; died at Plattsburg, N. Y., August 20, 1893. He joined the order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. His printed works are: The Development of English Literature; Old English Period; Philosophy of Literature; Psychological Aspects of Education; Address on Thinking; Aristotle and the Christian Church; Culture of the Spiritual Sense; Phases of Thought and Criticism.

Muller, Friedrich (mül'ler). (Called "Painter Müller.") A German painter, engraver, poet, and dramatist; born at Kreuznach, January 13, 1749; died at Rome, April 23, 1825. As a poet he belonged to the "storm and stress" school. Among his works may be mentioned: Bacchido and Milo (1775); The Satyr Mopsus (1775); Adam's First Awaking and First Happy Nights (1778); the dramas Genoveva (1808); Life of Faust (latest ed., 1881); the opera Niobe (1778); etc.

Muller, Friedrich Maximilian. A German philologist and Sanskrit scholar, the son of the poet Wilhelm Müller; born at Dessau, December 6, 1823, and died at Oxford, England, October 28, 1900. He studied philology at Leipsic, where he took his degree in 1843. Subsequently he went to Paris to continue his study of the Sanskrit and cognate languages, and especially to fit himself for editing the Rig-Veda, the great Sanskrit poem. A whole page would be required to give the bare titles of his works, most of which are written in English. Notable among these

are Lectures on the Science of Language, delivered at the Royal Institution in 1861 and 1863; The Origin and Growth of Religion, as Illustrated by the Religions in India, delivered in the chapter-house of Westminster in 1878. He has written largely in magazines and reviews, mainly upon subjects connected with philology. Many of these have been from time to time collected in a series of volumes entitled Chips from a German Workshop. Among his later works are The Science of Thought (1887); Biographies of Words (1888); Natural Religion (1889); Physical Religion (1891); Anthropological Religion (1892); India: What Can It Teach Us? (1893). In 1857 he published a novel entitled Deutsche Liebe.

Mundt, Theodor. A German biographer, writer of travels, critic, and novelist; born at Potsdam, September 19, 1808; died at Berlin, May 30, 1861. He belonged to the "Young Germany" school. He was professor of the history of literature at Breslau in 1848; professor and librarian at the University of Berlin, 1850. Among his biographical writings and travels, which were his best, were monographs on Prince Puckler, George Sand, Lamennais, and others; Walks and World Journeys (1838–39); Italian Conditions (1859–60). His critical works include: Art of German Prose (2d ed., 1843); Universal History of Literature (2d ed., 1848); History of Contemporary Literature (2d ed., 1853); The Pantheon of the Ancient Peoples (2d ed., 1854); History of Society (2d ed., 1856). He wrote the novels Thomas Muntzer (3d ed., 1860); Mendoza, the Father of Rogues (1847); etc.

Munroe, (Charles) Kirk. An American writer for the young; born in Wisconsin, 1850. His present home is in Florida. He has written: The Flamingo Feather (1887); Wakulla (1888); Campmates; Canoemates; Raftmates; Rick Dale; Dorymates; The White Conquerors; Big Cypress; At War with Pontiac; etc.: also a Life of Mrs. Stowe (with her son).

Munro, Neil. A Scotch author; born at Inverary, Scotland, June 3, 1864. Educated at Parish School. Publications: The Lost Pibroch, a series of Celtic Tales and Sketches (1896); John Splendid, a Highland romance (1898); Gilian the Dreamer, a novel (1899); Doom Castle (1901); The Shoes of Fortune (1901); Children of Tempest (1903).

The Lost Pibroch, and other Shieling Stories (1896). Tales of the western Highlands, of the modern crofter classes, inspired pipers; olden legends and superstitions, raids and murders in the old turbulent days, all pervaded with warm sympathy for the Highland character, and with a Celtic passion for nature. A glossary of Gaelic terms is appended.

***John Splendid; the Tale of a Poor Gentleman, and the Little Wars of Lorn** (1898). A study of that elusive thing, the Highland character; the hero a typical Gael, akin to Stevenson's Alan Breck. Scene laid in Inverary and the Argyleshire Highlands, *c.* 1645. Describes the household of the Marquis of Argyle, and the war with the royalists under the Marquis of Montrose. Battle of Inverlochy described, and character of Argyle portrayed. Covers much the same ground as Scott's Legend of Montrose, though from the Covenanter's side; but, like Esmond, is in some sort a counterblast to historical romance, and reproduces with much realism the barbarities of the age and the horrors of war.

Gilian the Dreamer; His Fancy, His Love, and Adventure (1899). An artistic interpretation of the visionary and poetic side of the Gaelic character. Gilian is a born poet, unfitted to grapple with the practical necessities of existence, and he endures ills and humiliations at the hands of inferior men. But his nature asserts itself strongly, and at length he finds the poetical expression for which he has been half-unconsciously striving. The minor characters are very various, and form a picture of Highland village life (Inverary) just after Waterloo.

Doom Castle (1901). Romance of intrigue, love, and adventure in the western Highlands after the rebellion of 1745. The hero is a gallant French nobleman, who comes north to seek out and avenge himself on a traitor; the other characters are Highlanders, who display the author's familiar understanding of the Celtic nature and some Lowlanders who are not without humorous traits. The style is full of fanciful phraseology.

Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey. A Scottish geologist; born at Tarradale, Ross-shire, February 19, 1792; died in London, October 22, 1871. He obtained a commission in the army in 1807, served during a part of the Peninsular War, and retired in 1815, with the rank of captain of dragoons. By the advice of Humphry Davy he devoted himself to the study of geology, and in 1825 read his first paper before the Geological Society. Shortly afterward he began a systematic examination of the lower fossiliferous rocks of England and Wales. He applied the name "Silurian" to a series of rocks intermediate between the Cambrian and Devonian formations. His most important work, The Silurian System, appeared in 1839, a revised edition of which was published in 1854 under the title Siluria. Between 1840 and 1844, at the invitation of the Emperor Nicholas, he made geological explorations over a considerable portion of the Russian empire, the results of which were embodied in his Geology of Russia-in-Europe and the Ural Mountains (1845). In 1846 he was chosen president of the British Association, and in 1855 director of the British Geological Survey. He was knighted in 1846, and created a baronet in 1866. He seems to have been the first to perceive

the real configuration of the African continent.

Murfree, Mary Noailles ("Charles Egbert Craddock," pseud.). An American novelist; born at Grantlands, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., about 1850. The Civil War brought misfortune to her family, which removed to St. Louis, Mo., and about this time she began to write stories of life in the Tennessee Mountains. These were published under the pen name of "Charles Egbert Craddock." Her stories, which are strong and full of local color, include In the Tennessee Mountains (1884); Where the Battle Was Fought (1885); Down the Ravine (1885); The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains (1885); In the Clouds (1886); The Story of Keedon Bluffs (1887); The Despot of Broomsedge Cove (1888); In the Stranger People's Country (1891); His Vanished Star (1894); Phantoms of the Foot-Bridge (1895).

In the Tennessee Mountains (1884). Studies, eight in number, of the uncouth and rugged dwellers in the Great Smoky Mountains; reproducing their rude dialect, and depicting the wild scenery and aspects of mountain weather.

***The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains** (1885). Two characters are singled out from the crowd of brutal and lawless hillmen and primitive villagers, Hiram and Dorinda; the former a moody, introspective preacher, a Bunyan worsted by his doubts; the other a girl of beautiful nature, born in a family of rascals and idlers. The main interest is concerned with her love-story, and with his spiritual experiences.

In the Clouds (1886). Here again the interests are largely of the spiritual kind; and in the ample descriptions of nature, the influence of physical surroundings on the mind of man are traced. The story is tragic, the faithful heroine, bewildered by her troubles, going mad.

***The Despot of Broomsedge Cove** (1888). Very long, describing not merely the magnificent phenomena of mountain regions, but also the varied life in homestead, tavern, and store of this picturesque folk. Three characteristic figures stand out: the domineering and fiery young hero, the proud fascinating heroine, and her sarcastic grandmother. The plot hinges on a mysterious murder.

In the Stranger People's Country (1891). A dramatic story, full of vitality and action. The hero, a rugged, courageous, and lofty figure, has some of the traits of Don Quixote.

His Vanished Star (1894). A number of mountaineers and townspeople delineated in the same objective manner, one young native being, as usual, singled out for deeper portraiture; the omen of a "temporary star" that he takes to himself supplies the title. The lawless doings of "moonshiners," the pursuit of a man on a charge of murder, a capitalist's ill-starred scheme for building a huge sanatorium, and some love affairs, combine to form the romantic interest.

The Young Mountaineers (1897). Short stories, chiefly about young men and their exploits and adventures; see, *e. g.*, A Mountain Storm. The grand aspects of nature are made great use of.

Murger, Henri (mür-zhā'). A French novelist; born in Paris, March 24, 1822; died there, January 28, 1861. His father placed him in the office of a notary, but soon obtained employment as secretary to Count Leo Tolstoi, and gave himself up to the pursuit of literature. For about ten years he was comparatively unknown; and is supposed to have been himself plunged into the life of dissipation which he has pictured in his Scenes de la Vie de Boheme (1848). This work vividly describes the life of the Quartier Latin, the "Bohemia" of Paris. Murger was the painter *par excellence* of this region and its gay and wretched life; its corrupt young blood is in all his novels; in Claude et Marianne (1851); in Scenes de la Vie de Jeunesse (1851); in Le Dernier Rendezvous (1852); in Le Pays Latin (1852); in Adeline Protat (1853); and in Les Buveurs d'Eau (1854). His poems bear the collective title Les Nuits d'Hiver. Murger died in an insane asylum.

***Bohemians of the Latin Quarter** (1848). Scenes of life among the struggling authors, students, and grisettes who were the associates of Murger's early days, all depicted with a genial humor and delight in good fellowship. Doubtless, most of the anecdotes and most of the happy band of comrades are historical; we know, indeed, that the scene at the hospital is true. The love episodes are related with tenderness, and the two grisettes Mimi and Musette are both touching figures.

Murray, David Christie. An English journalist and novelist; born at West Bromwich, Staffordshire, April 13, 1847. He was educated at a private school in his native town, and began his literary career as a reporter for the Birmingham *Morning News*. Several of his works have been dramatized with success. These include Life's Atonement (1880); Joseph's Coat (1881); Val Strange and Coals of Fire (1881); Hearts and By the Gate of the Sea (1881); The Way of the World (1883); Rainbow Gold, A Bit of Human Nature, The Weaker Vessel, Cynic Fortune, Model Father, First Person Singular, Schwartz (1880); John Vale's Guardian (1890); and in collaboration with H. Herman, Wild Darrie, One Traveller Returns, A Dangerous Catspaw (1889); and Paul Jones' Alias, The Bishop's Bible (1890); Bob Martin's Little Girl (1892); A Wasted Crime (1893); The Making of a Novelist (1894); The Martyred Fool, The Investigations of John Pym, A Rising Star, and Mount Despair (1895).

A Life's Atonement (1880). A gloomy story, told partly as an autobiography. The hero, on the point of seeing his ambition fulfilled, being in difficulties with a money-lender and urged by necessity and lucky occasion, robs a stranger, and by misadventure kills him.

Thereupon begins his life's atonement; he works as a dock laborer in London, and is not recognized as author of the crime till on his deathbed.

***Joseph's Coat** (1881). A young fellow is compelled by circumstances to leave his wife, whom he married secretly, and to pass off their child as some one else's. On this foundation a complicated plot is based, exemplifying the law of Nemesis and bringing happiness to innocent sufferers.

Aunt Rachel; a Rustic Sentimental Comedy (1886). A village idyl of Staffordshire, in which the players in the local band bear a humorous part.

Old Blazer's Hero (1887). The characters and doings of a mine surveyor and his rival. Old Blazer is a mine. The hero is one of those seemingly commonplace characters who on occasion rise to heights of heroism; the rival is a selfish, handsome, engaging scamp.

The Martyred Fool (1895). A pathetic story with some sensational episodes—the conversion, the brief career, and the disillusionment and death of an anarchist; partly enacted in Australia.

A Race for Millions (1898). A tale of adventure in quest of a treasure hid in a cave beyond Klondyke, introducing a detective and the young woman who helps him.

The Church of Humanity (1901). A story of shady life, that of an impulsive, undisciplined man striving to renounce his besetting sin. He is an habitual drunkard, whom a hypnotist reforms, and who thereupon turns revivalist preacher. The most original episode is his murder of his bad wife in a fit of religious ecstasy.

Despair's Last Journey (1901). A very serious novel. The hero is a Scotchman who has had a rough and varied career, and passed through bitter ordeals of sin and despair. Repentant, and finding peace in a log-cabin in the Rockies, he reviews his life. There are several strongly outlined characters.

Murray, John O'Kane. An American physician and historian; born in Glenariffe, County Antrim, Ireland, December 12, 1847; died in Chicago, July 30, 1885. He was a man of unusual culture. His most notable work was a Popular History of the Catholic Church in the United States (1876). This was succeeded by The Prose and Poetry of Ireland (1887); The Catholic Heroes and Heroines of America (1878); and Lessons in English Literature (1883).

Murray, Lindley. An American grammarian; born in Swatara, Lancaster County, Pa., in 1745; died near York, England, February 16, 1826. His father removed in 1753 to New York, where the son engaged in mercantile business with such success that at the close of the war of the Revolution he found himself in possession of a considerable fortune. He then retired from business. Having gone to England for his health, he found life there so congenial that he purchased a small estate at Howgate, near York, where he passed the remaining forty years of life, devoting himself to reading and writing. His first work, published anonymously in 1787, was entitled The Power of Religion on the Mind. Almost accidentally he was led into the writing of works relating to the grammar of the English language. His first work on this subject appeared in 1795. This proved so successful that it was from time to time enlarged, and his English Grammar soon superseded all others, both in England and America. He produced several other works subsidiary to this, among which was an English Reader, made up of selections from the best of authors. He wrote an Autobiography, bringing his life down to the year 1809, which was published after his death.

Murray, William Henry Harrison ("Adirondack Murray"). An American clergyman and writer of miscellaneous tales; born in Guilford, Conn., April 26, 1840. After graduation at Yale in 1862, he was licensed to preach, and in 1864–68 he was pastor of churches in Greenwich and Meriden, Conn. In 1868 he was called to the pastorate of the Park Street Congregational Church, Boston, Mass. He resigned his charge in 1874, to engage in business and to preach to independent congregations. His works are Adventures in the Adirondacks (1868); Music-Hall Sermons (1870–73); Words Fitly Spoken (1873); The Perfect Horse (1873); Sermons Delivered from Park Street Pulpit (1874); Adirondack Tales (6 vols., 1877); How Deacon Tubman and Parson Whitney Kept New Year, and Other Stories (1887); The Story of Mamelons, Daylight Land (1888); How John Norton the Trapper Kept His Christmas (1891); Mamelons and Ugava, a legend (1891).

Musset, Louis Charles Alfred de (mü-sā'). A French poet; born in Paris, November 11, 1810; died there, May 1, 1857. After leaving school he hesitated for a while between adopting medicine, law, or art as a profession, but finally devoted himself to literature; his first volume, Les Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie (1830), excited attention from its unmistakable genius. In 1833 appeared La Spectacle dans un Fauteuil and Andre del Sarto. In his Confession d'un Enfant du Siecle (1836) he gives, under fictitious names, an account of his liaison with Madame Dudevant ("George Sand"). A new edition, put forth in 1859, led her to publish Elle et Lui, to a rejoinder by Paul de Musset, the brother of Alfred, Lui et Elle, and to sur-rejoinder by George Sand, none of which are altogether edifying reading. In 1842 he was appointed to a position in the office of the Ministry of the Interior; he was ousted from it at the revolution of 1848, but was restored

to it after the establishment of the empire in 1852. Much of De Musset's poetry is altogether free from any loose taint. He also wrote many clever prose tales and several dramatic compositions. La Nuit de Mai, La Nuit d'Aout, La Nuit d'Octobre, and La Nuit de Decembre, published in 1835, are among his finest poems. His works, illustrated, appeared in ten volumes, in 1866.

Confession of a Child of the Century (1835). A story, not exactly autobiography, but unquestionably an embodiment of Musset's own experience. The hero has early in life been led into a course of debauchery from which his father's death arouses him, and he falls in love. Libertinism has made him a sceptic, incapable of a pure attachment; his love degenerates into fits of passion and jealousy, which beckon him on to murder and suicide. Finding happiness out of his reach, he bids his mistress farewell.

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Nabuco de Araujo, Jose Tito (nä-bō'kō dā är-ä-ō-zhō). A Brazilian historical and dramatic writer; born in Rio Janeiro, January 4, 1836. He has written The Son of Chance, a drama which has been successfully represented in several of the South-American cities; Maxims and Thoughts (1876); Life of Lamartine (1877); Life of General Gurjao (1878); and Poems (1879).

Nadaud, Gustave (nä-dō'). A French song-writer; born at Rubaix, February 20, 1820; died at Paris, April 28, 1893. He was educated at the Collège Rollin, in Paris; and after graduating in 1838 he engaged in work in a business house in his native town. Two years later, however, he went to Paris with his parents, and engaged in business for himself as a cloth-merchant. He had already written a number of songs; and these, being set to music, had become very popular among his friends; so that in 1849 he gave up his mercantile business and devoted himself to the writing of songs. His collection of songs, issued in 1849, has been many times enlarged and reprinted. His works as a whole include a number of operettas, one collection of which was published under the title Operettes in 1867, and another as Théâtre de Fantaisie in 1879.

Nairne, Lady Carolina Oliphant. A Scottish poet; born at the house of Gask, in Perthshire, August 16, 1766; died there, October 26, 1845. Her family were Jacobites. From her great beauty she was called in youth "the Flower of Strathearn." Regretting the coarseness of many popular songs, she undertook to furnish new words for the beautiful tunes, and attained eminent success; her authorship was not disclosed till near her death. In 1800 she married a cousin, who in 1824 became the fifth Lord Nairne. She attained universal celebrity in Scotland, through her poetry, the most popular of her productions being The Land of the Leal (1798); Caller Herrin' and The Laird o' Cockpen.

Nannarelli, Fabio (nä-nä-rel'le). An Italian poet; born in Rome, October 25, 1825; died in Corneto Tarquinia, May, 1894. His early studies were elaborate, and he held a professorship of literature at the University of Rome for years. His poetry was influenced by classic models, particularly the collection entitled Poems (1853), and New Poems (1856). His essays and studies appear in various volumes, and his later poems include New Lyrics (1881).

Nansen, Fridtjor (nan'sen). A Norwegian Arctic explorer; born near Christiania, October 10, 1861. For many years he has devoted himself to Arctic exploration, aiming especially to reach the North Pole, which he has approached much more nearly than any other explorer. His observations, experiences, and discoveries have been carefully noted by him, and published in Farthest North.

Napier, Charles John, Sir. A British vice-admiral and military and naval historian; born in Scotland, March 6, 1786; died November 6, 1860. He had the reputation of being a great naval tactician. His writings include: The War in Portugal between Pedro and Miguel (1836); The War in Syria (1842); The Navy (1850); and History of the Baltic Campaign (1857).

Napier, William Francis Patrick, Sir. An Irish soldier and military historian; born at Castletown, Ireland, December 17, 1785; died at Clapham Park, London, February 10, 1860. He entered the army in 1800, at the age of fifteen, and in 1807 accompanied Sir John Moore, with the rank of captain, in the expedition to Portugal, and afterward to Spain. He served during the entire Peninsular War. He was made colonel in 1811, major-general and Knight Commander of the Bath in 1841, lieutenant-general in 1851, and general in 1859, and was for some years governor of the island of Guernsey. His principal works are The History of

the War in the Peninsula (1828–40); The Conquest of Scinde (1845), and The Life and Opinions of Sir Charles Napier, his brother (1857).

Nash, Thomas. An English satirical writer; born at Lowestoft in 1567; died in 1600. He seems to have been a fair type of the "bohemian" of his time, spending his life, as he says, "in fantastical satirism in whose veins I misspent my spirit, and prodigally conspired against good hours." Among his satires are Martin's Month's Mind (1589); Return of the Renowned Cavalier Pasquil of England (1589); Pasquil's Apology (1590); Strange News of the Intercepting Certain Letters (1592). His best-known dramatic composition, Summer's Last Will and Testament, was played before Queen Elizabeth in 1592. He also wrote with Marlowe the tragedy of Dido, Queen of Carthage. The Supplication of Pierce Penniless to the Devil (1592), and Christ's Tears over Jerusalem, a prose tract (1593), contain forcible descriptions of the agonies of repentance.

The Unfortunate Traveller; or, the Life of Jack Wilton (1594). One of the earliest rogue novels inspired by Spanish romances. Jack is a page who, in the time of Henry VIII. and Francis I., travels over Europe, has many escapades and adventures, and after a chequered career returns in triumph to England. Tragic and horrible, as well as comic episodes; realistic descriptions of foreign countries and strange spheres of life, in the style so well exemplified by Defoe; also character-sketches of a humorous kind; many historical personages are introduced.

Nason, Mrs. Emma (Huntington). An American poet; born in Maine in 1845. She is a resident of Augusta, Me. Her works are White Sails (1888), and The Tower with Legends and Lyrics.

Navarro, Mary Anderson de. An American actress; born at Sacramento, Cal., July 28, 1859; mother of German descent direct, and English father. In 1890 she married Antonio de Navarro, only son of Jose Maria. Educated at the Ursuline Convent and Presentation Academy, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A. Idle at school and unsuccessful; began stage life at sixteen; very successful; left stage at twenty-eight; flattering offers to return refused; retired in 1889, early in the year. Publication: A Few Memories (1896).

Neal, John. An American novelist, poet, and journalist; born at Portland, Me., August 25, 1793; died there, June 21, 1876. Failing in business, Neal turned to literary pursuits and legal studies. Beginning with a review of Byron, he published Keep Cool, a novel aimed against duelling (1817); The Battle of Niagara and Other Poems (1818), and Otho, a tragedy (1819). In 1819 he was admitted to the bar, and within the next four years prepared an index to the fifty volumes of Niles's Register, wrote part of a history of the American Revolution, and dashed off four novels, Logan, Randolphe, Errata, and Seventy-six. In 1824 he went to England, and contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* sketches of American literature and politics. Brother Jonathan, a novel, appeared in 1825. In 1827 he returned to Portland, where he practised law till 1850. His later novels are Rachael Dyer (1828); Authorship (1833); The Down-Easters (1833); True Womanhood (1839). Among his graver works are Bentham's Morals and Legislation (1830); One Word More (1854); Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life (1870); Portland Illustrated (1874).

Neale, John Mason. An English High Church clergyman, hymnologist, and ecclesiastical historian; born in London, January 24, 1818; died at Grinstead, August 6, 1866. He was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1840, and was warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead, from 1846. In 1856 he founded the sisterhood of St. Margaret, which was the object of much persecution. His publications number some seventy stories, hymns, and works of ecclesiastical instruction or devotion. His History of the Holy Eastern Church won acknowledgments from the czar and the metropolitan of Moscow. His Commentary on the Psalms, from Primitive and Mediæval Writers (3 vols.), was completed by Dr. Littledale. Among his other works of graver character are Heirologus, or the Church Tourists (1843); Mediæval Preachers (1857); History of the Jansenist Church of Holland (1858), and Essays on Liturgiology and Church History (1863). His lighter works, which have an equally serious motive, include Herbert Tresham (1843); Duchenier, or the Revolt of La Vendée (1848); The Form of Aptonga and The Egyptian Wanderers (1854); Stories of the Crusades (1856), and a multitude of short stories for the young, as the Triumphs of the Cross (1845–46); The Followers of the Lord (1851); Lent Legends (1855), and Tales of the Apostles' Creed (1857). Most of them have been reprinted in six volumes as Tales of Church History. His contributions to hymnology are of the first importance. His Hymns for Children (1842–46); Hymns for the Sick (1843), and other original verses, were surpassed by his translations. Mediæval Hymns and Sequences (1851); contributions to The Hymnal Noted (1857), and The Rhythm of Bernard de Morlaix, embrace most of his versions from the Latin; the latter

contains the hymn Jerusalem the Golden, familiar wherever English hymns are sung. His Hymns of the Eastern Church (1862) opened a new field, and contained many lyrics of great beauty. His Sequences, Hymns and other Ecclesiastical Verses appeared in 1866, after his death, and included his longest poem, The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus. He was notable not only for extreme church views, great learning, and enormous industry, but for peculiar manliness and saintliness of character.

Neander, August (nā-ăn'der). A German theologian and historian; born at Göttingen, January 16, 1789; died in Berlin, July 14, 1850. His parents were Hebrews, in humble circumstances, and his original name was David Mendel. At the age of seventeen he renounced Judaism, and was publicly baptized as a Christian, as Johann August Wilhelm Neander, names which he took from several of his friends, among whom was Wilhelm Neumann, whose name he simply translated into Greek (neos, "new," and andros, "man"), so that Neander, which is simply "Newman," came to be the name by which he was to be known. In 1811 he began to lecture upon theology at Heidelberg, and in the following year was called to the newly founded University of Berlin as professor of church history. His lectures were for many years a marked feature in the university. He lectured upon nearly every branch of exegetical and systematic theology, the historical element everywhere predominating. His various works (of which a uniform edition was completed in 1866, in 13 volumes) are essentially a reproduction of his prelections. His General History of the Christian Religion down to the Council of Basel appeared in separate volumes between 1825 and 1852, and has been admirably translated by Professor Joseph Torrey, of the University of Vermont. Other works of Neander are Julian the Apostate (1812); St. Bernard (1813); Gnosticism (1818); St. Chrysostom (1822) Tertullian (1825); History of the Apostolic Age (1833); Life of Jesus Christ (1837); Christian Life (1840). After his death were published History of Christian Doctrine (1857), and The Epistles to the Corinthians (1859). His valuable library was purchased for the Theological Seminary of Rochester, N. Y.

Needell, Mrs. John Hodder. An English novelist; born in London, 1830; daughter of J. Lupton; married J. H. Needell, Allington, Dorset. Educated at home; Vanbrugh Castle, Blackheath. From the earliest age up to the period of marriage, student and writer; during a long married life of engrossing claims, literary production was suspended, but was resumed in 1881. Publications: Ada Gresham (1851); Catharine Irving (1853); Julian Karslake's Secret (1881); Lucia, Hugh, and Another (1884); The Story of Philip Methuen (1886); Noel Chetwynd's Fall (1888); Stephen Ellicott's Daughter (1891); Unequally Yoked (1891); Passing the Love of Women (1892); The Vengeance of James Vansittart (1895); The Honor of Vivien Bruce (1899); Unstable as Water (1902).

Lucia, Hugh, and Another (1884). A trio of character studies, the unnamed person a subtle creation, set in comparison with the idealised figure of Lucia, and the harsh, jealous character of Hugh.

The Story of Philip Methuen (1886). A story of character and the influences that mold character. Philip is an ascetic, trained for the priesthood, inured to self-control, and tenacious of his ideal. Anna is an egoist, of a passionate, revengeful nature—the result of early neglect. The other characters also show the effects of training and environment. The cardinal situation of the novel exhibits Philip sacrificing his own happiness in life and that of his love, in order to save the reckless Anna from a slur on her good name; his quixotism brings tragic consequences.

Stephen Ellicott's Daughter (1891). A pathetic story of which the characters are endowed with an exalted virtue and an active altruism transcending ordinary human nature.

Unequally Yoked (1891). A domestic subject: the infatuation of a cultured and well-born clergyman for a vulgar and ignorant girl, whom he marries, sacrificing his ideals and ultimately the happiness of both.

Neele, Henry. An English poet and novelist; born in London, February 20, 1798; committed suicide, February 7, 1828. His father, an engraver living in London, articled him to an attorney, from whose employ he entered upon the profession of a solicitor, and practised with much reputation until his death. His works include Odes and Other Poems (1817); Dramatic and Miscellaneous Poetry (1823); Romance of English Poetry (1827); Literary Remains, being a series of lectures on English poetry delivered in 1827, and published after his death; and a collection of Tales issued in 1830. Intense application to study is supposed to have been the cause of the fit of insanity during which he took his own life. His disposition was very amiable; and he was greatly beloved. His Romance is very interesting, and his poems, tales, and sketches have been very popular.

Nelson, Henry Loomis. An American journalist and author; born in New York State in 1846. He was for a time editor of *Harper's Weekly*. Among his works are: Our Unjust Tariff Law (1884); John Rantoul (1885), a novel.

Nemcova, Bozena (nyem'tsō-vä). A Czech poet and story-writer; born (Pank) in Vienna, February 4, 1820; died in Prague, January 21, 1862. She studied the folk-lore of the Czechs, and embodied it in poetic narratives, notably Little Grandmother, and the Little Mountain Village.

The Grandmother; a Story of Country Life in Bohemia (1891). A tale of Bohemian peasants, resembling Auerbach's; contains much folk-lore, and sketches of manners and customs.

Nepos, Cornelius (nē'pos). A Roman historian; born in the first century B.C., but the place and precise time of his birth are unknown. He was the friend of Cicero and Catullus. The only work of Nepos which has survived, if indeed it be his, is a series of twenty-five (generally brief) biographies of warriors and statesmen, mostly Greeks. These biographies are distinguished by the purity of their Latinity, the conciseness of their style, and their admirable exhibition of character; but sufficient care has not been exercised in the examination of authorities, nor is the relative importance of things duly regarded. Until the middle of the sixteenth century these biographies, on the strength of the titles given in the various manuscripts, were generally ascribed to Æmilius Probus, a writer who lived in the latter part of the fourth century; but in 1569 an edition was put out by the famous Dionysius Lambiunus, who pronounced the so-called Lives of Æmilius Probus to be in reality the lost work of Cornelius Nepos, De Viris Illustribus. This weightiest argument is drawn from the excellence of the Latin and the chastity of the style, so unlike the corrupt and florid language of the Decline.

Neruda, Jan (nyer-ō'dä). A Czech poet; born in Prague, July 10, 1834; died there, August 22, 1891. He was noted in periodical journalism, while as a poet he is distinguished for his Book of Verse (1867), Cosmic Songs (2d ed., 1878), and various plays, including Francesca da Rimini. His Humble Histories (1878), a series of sketches of Czech life, attained great popularity.

Nerval, Gerard de. A French miscellaneous writer; born in Paris, May 21, 1808; died there by his own hand, January 25, 1855. His name was Gérard Labrunie, but he is better known by the assumed name of de Nerval. He was the son of an army surgeon, who confided him to the care of an uncle at Ermenonville. Later his father took his education in hand and sent him to the College of Charlemagne in Paris. His first literary work published was a volume of political poems in 1826, followed, a year later, by Poésies Diverses and Satires Politiques, most of them after the manner of the earlier French poets. He then translated Faust. His translation received the approbation of Goethe, who prophesied well of his literary success. In 1832 he founded *Le Monde Dramatique*, which he conducted for several years. He contributed to other journals and reviews, in conjunction with Méry wrote the plays Le Chariot d'Enfant, Le Roi de Bicêtre, Filles du Feu, and with Alexandre Dumas, Piquillo, L'Alchimiste, and La Reine de Saba. From the year 1841 he was subject to attacks of insanity. In the intervals of semirecovery he gave lectures and attended to the publication of his works. Les Illuminées, ou les Précurseurs du Socialisme (1852), is an analysis of his mental condition after one of these attacks. Among his other works are Tartufe chez Molière (1831); Scènes de la Vie Orientale (1845–50); Voyage en Orient (1852); Loreley, Souvenirs d'Allemagne (1852–55); Petits Chateaux de Bohème (1853); La Main de Gliere, a novel (1853), and Aurelia, ou le Rêve et la Vie (1855).

Newcastle, Margaret, Duchess of. An English poet: born in 1624; died in 1673. She was one of the maids of honor to Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of King Charles I. She accompanied the queen to France when the troubles broke out in England. There she met the Duke (then Marquis) of Newcastle, to whom she was married in 1645. During the period of the Commonwealth and the Protectorate they resided in Antwerp. The duchess says complacently of herself: "It pleased God to command His servant, Nature, to endue me with a poetical and philosophical genius even from my very birth." Her husband was quite agreed with her, and entertained no meaner opinion of his own genius. As early as 1653 the noble couple put forth a volume of Poems and Fancies, which was in time followed by half a score more folio volumes made up of plays, poems, orations, and philosophical fancies.

Newcomb, Professor Simon. An American astronomer of distinction, scientist and author; born of American parents in Wallace, Nova Scotia, March 12, 1835. He writes in a style suited to popular comprehension of the subjects treated. Among his most important works are: Popular Astronomy (1877); School Astronomy, with E. S. Holden (1879); a series of text-books on Algebra (1881); Geometry (1881); Trigonometry (1882); Calculus (1887); Principles of Political Economy (1887); Elements of Astronomy (1900); The Stars, a Study of the Universe (1902).

Newhall, Charles Stedman. An American educator and author; born in Massachusetts in 1842. Besides a series of books on the trees, shrubs, and vines of north-eastern America, he has written several books for young people. The most popular are: Joe and the Howards; Harry's Trip to the Orient (1885); Ruthie's Story (1888).

Newman, Francis William. An English scholar and miscellaneous writer; born in London, June 27, 1805; died there, October 4, 1897. He was graduated with high honors at Worcester College, Oxford, in 1826, and was a Fellow of Balliol till 1830, when he went to Bagdad on a religious mission, and for several years travelled and studied in the East. Returning to England, he was tutor in Bristol College 1830–40, professor of classics in Manchester New College 1840–46, and of Latin in University College, London, 1846–63, when he entered a banking firm. He was early alienated from the Church of England, but diverged in another direction than that taken by his brother, Cardinal Newman, and became a theist. The brothers became estranged, and the latter is said to have remarked that so far as John Henry, Cardinal Newman, was concerned, Professor Francis William Newman was dead. His religious autobiography is given in Phases of Faith, or Passages from the History of My Creed (1850; enlarged 1853). He also published Catholic Union (1844); History of the Hebrew Monarchy (1847); The Soul, Its Sorrows and Aspirations (1849); Lectures on Political Economy (1851); Regal Rome (1852); The Odes of Horace, translated into unrhymed English Metres (1853); a similar translation of the Iliad (1856); Theism, Doctrinal and Practical (1858); a Textbook of Modern Arabic (1866); A Grammar of the Berber Language, Miscellanies (1869); Europe of the Near Future (1870); Anglo-Saxon Abolition of Slavery (1889); Memoir of Cardinal Newman (1893), besides many treatises on scientific and other topics.

Newman, John Henry. An English ecclesiastic and religious writer; born in London, February 21, 1801; died at Edgbaston, August 11, 1890. He was educated at Ealing and at Trinity College, Oxford, graduating in 1820; became a Fellow of Oriel in 1822, was ordained deacon in 1824, and priest in 1825; was vice-principal of St. Alban's Hall 1825–26, tutor of Oriel 1826–28, vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, 1828–43. Here, with Pusey, Keble, R. H. Froude, and Isaac Williams, he initiated the "Oxford Movement," and wrote Tracts for the Times and Lyra Apostolica. Of the 179 lyrics in the latter, Newman wrote 109, largely during a Mediterranean trip in 1832–33. Tract No. 90, his twenty-fourth contribution to the series, appeared in February, 1841, and caused such an outcry as ended the publication and turned the author's feet toward Rome. He retired to Littlemore, where he held a chaplaincy; resigned his preferments in 1843, and submitted to the Church of Rome in 1845. In 1848 he founded the Oratory of St. Philip Neri in Birmingham, and became its father superior. In 1854–58 he was rector of the new Roman Catholic University at Dublin. In 1859 he returned to Birmingham, and opened a school at Edgbaston. In 1879 he was made cardinal. Among his numerous publications are Arians of the Fourth Century (1833); The Prophetical Office of the Church (1837); Essays on Justification (1837); Theory of Religious Belief (1844); The Development of Christian Doctrine (1845); Essay in Aid of a Grammar of Assent (1870); History of Arianism (1875), and many Sermons, Lectures, etc. His Apologia pro Vita Sua (1864) was called forth by an attack from Kingsley. Loss and Gain, or the Story of a Convert (1848), is also in some sense autobiographical. His only other professed work of fiction is Callista, A Sketch of the Third Century (1856). His Verses on Various Occasions (1868) exhibit great poetic talent, neglected for what the author considered more important labors.

Loss and Gain (1848). More of a Platonic dialogue than a novel, the subject being the Roman supremacy and the defects of Anglicanism; the hero, a projection of Newman's own personality, at once shy and bold, simple and profound, occasionally satirical. The story of his conversion brings in some intimate and delicate sketches of Oxford life.

Callista; a Sketch of the Third Century (1856). Religious story of a martyr in Africa in the third century, and a study of demoniacal possession. Strong local color; passages descriptive of the ravages of the locusts. Dissertations on theological and devotional themes, eternal punishment, etc.

Newman, John Philip. An American divine and religious writer; born in New York City in 1826; died at Saratoga, N. Y., on July 5, 1899. He became a Methodist minister, and was for some years pastor of the Metropolitan Church at Washington, D. C. He was chaplain of the Senate (1869–74). He was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1888, and removed to Omaha, Neb. His published works include From Dan to Beersheba; Thrones and Palaces of Babylon and Nineveh (1875); Christianity Triumphant (1884); America for Americans (1887); The Supremacy of Law (1890).

Newton, Sir Isaac. An English philosopher; born at Woolsthorpe, Lancashire,

December 25, 1642 (O. S.); died at Kensington, near London, March 20, 1727. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1661, but did not rank high in the regular course of study; he, however, made large acquirements in studies of his own choice, especially in mathematics and physics, and was elected a scholar of his college in 1666. He established the theory of gravitation. The strictly philosophical works of Newton belong rather to the domain of science than to that of literature. Foremost among these are Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica (usually cited as the Principia) first published in 1687, and Optics, a Treatise of the Refractions, Inflections and Colors of Lights (1704). He also gave much attention to studies of a theological nature; his principal work in this department being Observations on the prophecies of the prophet Daniel and the Apocalypse, published five years after his death.

Newton, Richard Heber. An American clergyman and religious writer; born at Philadelphia in 1840. His father, Richard Heber (1813–87), was for nearly half a century a prominent clergyman in Philadelphia, and the author of several esteemed religious books. The son was educated at the University of Pennsylvania; was ordained to the priesthood in 1866, and was for several years assistant to his father. In 1869 he became rector of All Souls' Church, New York. Among his works are The Children's Church (1872); The Morals of Trade (1876); Womanhood (1879); Studies of Jesus (1881); Right and Wrong Uses of the Bible (1883); Book of the Beginnings (1884); Philistinism (1885); Social Problems (1886); Church and Creed (1891). In his teachings he has in view the humanitarian rather than the dogmatic aspects of Christianity. His sentiments in regard to the sacerdotal functions are expressed in an early anonymous brochure, What of the Ministry?

Newton, William Wilberforce. An American clergyman and religious writer; born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1843. He is a brother of the Rev. Richard Heber Newton, previously mentioned. After graduation at the University of Pennsylvania in 1865, he studied in the Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia, was ordained deacon in 1868, and priest in 1869. For two years he was assistant to his father, the Rev. Richard Newton, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, and was subsequently rector of St. Paul's Church, Brookline, Mass.; of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.; of St. Paul's Church, Boston, and since 1881 of St. Stephen's Church, Pittsfield, Mass. He organized the American Congress of Churches, held in Hartford, Conn., in 1885, and in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1886. Among his numerous publications are New Tracts for New Times (1877); Essays of To-day (1879); The Interpreter's House (1879); The Palace Beautiful (1880); The Legend of St. Telemachus (1882); The Priest and the Man (1883); Paradise (1883, 1885); The Vine Out of Egypt (1887); Ragnar the Sea-King (1888), and Dr. Muhlenberg, in the series American Religious Leaders (1890).

Niccolini, Giovanni Battista (nē-kō-lē'nē). An Italian poet; born at San Giuliano, near Pisa, October 29, 1782; died at Florence, September 20, 1861. He studied in the University of Pisa, where he took a degree in jurisprudence, and in 1807 was made librarian and professor of history and mythology in the Academy of the Fine Arts in Florence. His tragedy, Polissena, was given the prize of the Della Cruscan Academy in 1810. His other dramas include Ino e Temisto, Media, Epido, Matilda (1815); Habucco (1819); Antonio Foscarini (1827); Giovanni da Procida (1830); Ludovica il Moro (1834); Rosmunda (1839); Arnaldo da Brescia (1845); and Fillippo Strozzi (1847). He also wrote Lessons on Mythology (1855).

Nicephorus (nī-sef'o-rus). Known as the "Confessor." A Byzantine historian; born at Constantinople in 758; died in 828. He was appointed patriarch of Constantinople in 806, but on account of his defense of image-worship was persecuted and finally deposed by Leo V., the Armenian. Retiring to a monastery, he wrote a Breviarium, a brief story of Constantinople (602 to 770), distinguished for accuracy and erudition; a Chronology, from the beginning of the world; and controversial writings.

Nichol, John. An English critic and lecturer; born at Montrose, Scotland, September 8, 1833; died October 11, 1894. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and at Oxford, where he was graduated in 1869, and from that time until his death was professor of English literature in the University of Glasgow. The University of St. Andrews gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1873, and Oxford that of M. D. in 1874. He contributed to various periodicals, and published Fragments of Criticism, essays (1860); Hannibal, a drama (1872); Tables of European Literature and History (1876); Tables of American Literature and History (1877); English Composition, a primer of Literature (1879); Byron in the English Men of Letters series (1880); The Death of Themistocles and Other Poems (1881); Robert Burns, a Sketch of His Career and Genius (1882); American

Literature, an Historical Review (1882); Francis Bacon (1890), and Thomas Carlyle (1892).

Nichol, John Pringle. A Scottish astronomer and scientific writer; born at Brechin, January 13, 1804; died at Rothesay, September 19, 1859. He was the son of a bookseller, taught school in Dundee, studied for the ministry, and was licensed to preach, but abandoned preaching to study astronomy, and became professor of the science in the University of Glasgow. His lectures on astronomy were popular, and he wrote many books upon the subject. These are The Architecture of the Heavens (1838); Contemplations on the Solar System (1844); Thoughts on Some Important Points Relating to a System of the World (1846); Exposition and History of the Planet Neptune (1848); The Stellar Universe: Views of its Arrangements, Motions, and Evolutions (1848); The Planetary System, Its Order and Physical Structure (1851); Cyclopedia of the Physical Sciences (1857).

Nichols, George Ward. An American miscellaneous writer; born at Mount Desert, Me., in 1837; died at Cincinnati in 1885. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he was placed on the staff of General Fremont, and subsequently upon that of General Sherman, during the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas. In 1876 he went to Cincinnati, where, having come into possession of a considerable fortune, he devoted himself to music and ceramics. He projected the design and procured the endowment of the Cincinnati Musical College, of which he was the first president. He wrote The Story of the Great March (1865); Art Education Applied to Industry (1877), and Pottery, How It is Made (1878).

Nicolay, John George. An American historian; was born at Essingen, Bavaria, Germany, February 26, 1832; came to the United States in childhood, and was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Illinois. He became a journalist, and was for some years editor of a paper at Pittsfield, Ill. He was private secretary to President Lincoln throughout his administration; and was United States consul at Paris 1865–67. From 1872 to 1887 he was marshal of the United States Supreme Court. He wrote The Outbreak of the Rebellion (1881), and is joint author with John Hay of Abraham Lincoln, a History (12 vols., 1891–94).

Nicoll, William Robertson. A Scotch clergyman and editor; born in Auchendoir, Aberdeenshire, October 10, 1851. He took an M. A. at Aberdeen University; was minister of the Free Church at Kelso for eight years; on account of ill-health he resigned; in 1887 started the *British Weekly*, one of the most successful religious papers in England, and within recent years has been English editor of *The Bookman*. Among his publications are: Calls to Christ (1877); The Incarnate Saviour, A Life of Jesus Christ (1881); John Bunyan (1884), in the Evangelical Succession series; Ten-Minute Sermons (1895); The Key of the Grave.

Niebuhr, Barthold Georg (nē'bör). A German historian, philologist, and critic; born at Copenhagen, August 27, 1776; died at Bonn, January 2, 1831. He was the son of Kaistens Niebuhr, the traveller (1733–1815), by whom he was carefully educated in languages, history, and geography. After studying at German universities, he entered the Danish civil service in 1795, residing chiefly at Copenhagen until 1806, when in 1810 he received an appointment of historiographer to the king and delivered lectures on ancient Roman history in the University of Berlin, In 1815 he was sent as a Prussian ambassador to Rome, where he devoted himself especially to ancient Roman history. In 1822 he obtained a release from his official duties, and was soon after appointed adjunct professor of ancient history in the University of Bonn. He was for many years employed upon his History of Rome, the first edition of which appeared in 1811. This work, which has been pronounced to be "the most original historical work of the present age," is an effort to reconstruct ancient Roman history from the early traditions and legends; to reproduce the fabric of history from scattered fragments; to extract truth and certainty out of traditional narratives. After his death several collections were made of his Minor Writings. In 1838 appeared his Life and Letters, which was in 1852 translated into English, with large abridgments, by Susanna Winkworth.

Nizami (nē-shä'mē). A Persian poet; born at Tafrish, near Kum, in 1141; died at Genje in 1202. He made his home at the courts of different princes in Ispahan and Hamadan. He was the founder of the romantic school of Persian literature. He wrote a collection of lyric poems, arranged alphabetically and entitled The Divan. It consists of more than twenty thousand verses. His romantic epic, The History of Wéissé and Ramin, is lost. Besides these two works, he wrote five poems in blank verse, which made his reputation. These were, after his death, published in one volume, under the Arabic title of Khamseh, meaning five. Because of this book the Persians called Nizami, Pendch Kendj. The Five Treasures. In the first of these, The Shop of Mysteries, he alternates moral teachings with anec-

dotes, fables and stories to support his own doctrines. The Persian text of this Makhsen entire was published by Bland, in London, in 1844. About a twentieth of the apologues and anecdotes have been shortened and translated into English for the second volume of The Asiatic Miscellany of Calcutta, 1786. The second poem in Khamseh is the romance of Khosrau and Shirin. It pictures the love of a Persian king, Khosrau the Great, with the Christian Shirin, a Byzantine princess. We have a somewhat free translation of it in German by Hammer-Purgstall, which was published in Vienna in two volumes, in 1812. This poem, the third of Khamseh, treats of the love of Medjnoun, a child of the Arabian desert, for the beautiful Leila. We have an English translation by James Atkinson, which appeared in London in 1836. His fourth book of Khamseh, The Seven Models of Beauty, Heft-Peigher. This gives the story of seven princesses, a Hindoo, a Tartar, a Russian, a Mauritanian, a Grecian, a Khorasanian, and a Persian. The best of these tales is the fourth, which Fr. Erdmann published in Persian and in German at Kazan in 1832. Historic interest is attached to the fifth work of Khamseh, which is Iskender-Nameh, a fabulous life of Alexander the Great, after the translation of pseudo-Callisthenes. This poem, also called Charaf-Nameh, is divided into two parts. Here we meet Roxana, daughter of Darius and wife of Alexander, and find Greek philosophers at the time of Alexander's famous Indian campaign discoursing with Chinese mandarins. This work he published in three parts at Kazan in 1826, 1828, and 1832.

Noah, Mordecai Manuel. An American lawyer, editor, and author; born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1785; died in New York, May 22, 1851. During his journalistic career in New York he was connected with seven newspapers. He made a Utopian and unsuccessful attempt to found a Jewish colony on Grand Island, in the Niagara River. His chief works are: The Siege of Tripoli and The Fortress of Sorrente, dramas; Travels in England, France, and Spain (1819); Gleanings from a Gathered Harvest (1845).

Noel, Thomas. An English poet; born at Kirkby-Mallory, in Leicestershire, May 11, 1709; died at Brighton, May 16, 1861. He was graduated from Merton College, Oxford, in 1824, and in 1833 issued some stanzas upon proverbs and spiritual texts, entitled The Cottage Muse, and, in 1841, Village Verse and Rhymes and Roundelayes. Noel lived for many years in great seclusion at Boyne Hill, near Maidenhead. In the autumn of 1858 he moved his home to Brighton. Miss Mitford corresponded with him frequently; among other friends were Thomas Vardon, the librarian of the House of Commons, and Lady Byron, the wife of the poet, who was a distant connection. He married Emily Halliday, by whom he had two children. His best poems are The Rat-tower Legend, The Poor Voter's Song, The Pauper's Drive, often wrongly attributed to Thomas Hood, and set to music by Mr. Henry Russell in 1839; and A Thames Voyage. Noel's poems are extensively quoted and justly praised by Miss Mitford in her Recollections of a Literary Life.

Nordau, Max Simon (nôr'dou). A Hungarian; was born at Budapesth, of Jewish parents, July 29, 1849. He studied medicine there and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1872. He travelled extensively until 1878, visiting Austria, Germany, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, England, France, Spain, Italy, and even Iceland. Returning, he practised medicine in his native city until 1880, when, removing to Paris, he devoted himself to the further study of medicine, and in 1882 engaged permanently in the practice of his profession. He was a contributor as early as 1868 to many periodicals. His first book, Aus Dem Wahren Milliardenland, appeared in 1878. Of his later works, Die Konventionellen Lugen der Kulturmenscheit (1883); Paradoxe (1885), and Entarting (1893), have been translated into English under the titles Conventional Lives of Society, Paradoxes, and Degeneration (1895). The vogue achieved by Degeneration raised the question if the author was not himself a degenerate? Eccentricity, suspiciousness of evil, egotism, *idées fixes*, obsession by the thought of impurity, lack of human sympathy, confusion of categories, unbridled violence of hatred, indiscriminate destructiveness; he has taught us to recognize all these as the stigmata of degeneracy, and strangely enough they have been recognized in himself.

Nordhoff, Charles (nôrd'hof). An American journalist and author; born at Erwitte, Westphalia, August 31, 1830; died at Coronado, Cal., July 14, 1901. He came to the United States in 1835, and was a sailor for nine years. He was on the staff of the New York *Evening Post* from 1861 to 1871, and later correspondent of the New York *Herald* at Washington, D. C. Among his works are: Man-of-War Life (1855); Merchant Vessel (1855); Cape Cod and All Along Shore (1868); Northern California (1873); Politics for Young Americans (1875); Peninsular California (1888).

Norman, Henry. An American journalist and author; born in Massachusetts

in 1858. Besides contributions to magazines he has written: The Broken Shaft (1886); The Witching Time (1887); The Real Japan (1892); Peoples and Politics of the Far East (1895).

Norris, Frank. An American novelist; born in Chicago, in 1870; died in 1902. Educated at the San Francisco High School, University of California. Married in New York in 1900 Jeanette Black, was war correspondent in South Africa for the San Francisco *Chronicle* during the Uitlander insurrection 1895–96, was war correspondent for *McClure's Magazine*, in Cuba; author of The Octopus, The Pit, etc.

McTeague; a Story of San Francisco (1899). A strong, melodramatic story, realistically delineating California life in its more commonplace and depressing aspects.

Blix; a Love Idyl (1899). The camaraderie of a young journalist and a girl of strong, wholesome character develops by insensible degrees into a closer affection. No plot beyond this, but an account of ordinary lives in California and New York.

A Man's Woman (1900). Studies of character, chiefly in a virile heroine and a pair of Arctic explorers. A glorification of strength and fortitude and modern enterprise.

***The Octopus** (1901). First part of a "Trilogy," that is to treat of the production and distribution of food in America; this is called "the Epic of the Wheat," and the scene is California. The incessant warfare between the wheat-growers and the "Octopus"—the great railway trust having this food traffic in its grip—is the present subject, worked out with a multitude of characters and great detail.

Norris, John. An English clergyman, metaphysician, and poet; born in Collingbourne, Kingston, Wiltshire, in 1657; died at Bemerton in 1711. He took his degree at Oxford in 1680. His work An Idea of Happiness (1683) gave him a foremost place among the Platonists of his time. In 1684 he took orders, and in 1693 was made rector of Bemerton. Among his works, many of which have passed through several editions, are An Idea of Happiness (1683); Poems and Discourses (1684); The Theory and Regulation of Love (1688); Reason and Religion (1689); Two Treatises Concerning the Divine Sight (1692); Letters Concerning the Love of God (1695); An Essay Toward the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World (1704); The Natural Immortality of the Soul (1708).

Norris, William Edward. An English novelist; born in 1847. He was called to the bar in 1874, but never practised. His first book, Heaps of Money, appeared in 1876; it had been followed by Mademoiselle de Mersac, Thirlby Hall, Matrimony, A Man of His Word, That Terrible Man, Her Own Doing, Adrian Vidal, No New Thing, Chris, Major or Minor, Miss Shafto, The Rogue, My Friend Jim, Misadventure, The Countess Radna (1890), and Billy Bellew (1895).

***Mademoiselle de Mersac** (1880). A sober, realistic story, with careful development of not unusual types of French and English characters, faithful pictures of leisurely life and social doings in Algiers and England, and word-landscapes of Algeria. The heroine and her true lover are embodiments of the ideal virtues with which the *ancienne noblesse* are credited, while the English lover is a mixture of bad and good.

Matrimony (1881). As usual with this writer, a slight tale, with plenty of natural dialogue and character drawing of the external kind. A book rich in types of people we often meet, such as the hero's father, a fine old gentleman with an unkind tongue and a generous heart, always performing kind actions.

No New Thing (1883). The fortunes of an Anglo-Indian lad, of a sharp, unscrupulous, and superficial nature, whose character is a contrast to the stronger and simpler English people with whom he is brought into contact, *e. g.*, the kind-hearted woman who befriends him.

Adrian Vidal (1885). A study of modern life and character, the tale dealing with the conjugal infelicities and ordeals experienced by a young novelist of somewhat shallow, pleasure-loving disposition, and the eventual reconciliation with his wife.

Chris (1888). The love affairs of a young heiress and her trio of suitors, ending pleasantly after a series of doubts and perplexities. Some surface characterization, *e. g.*, the eccentric and miserly aunt. Scene: Cannes and London.

Major and Minor (1888). The old story of a man's worthy affection for a girl above him in wealth and station, and the discomfiture of a less worthy rival.

The Rogue (1889). The same realistic delineation of character and manners, with a strong dash of comedy and good-natured satire. The rogue is an easy-going fellow, who has been a scamp, and tries to pass himself off as a decent and respectable member of society.

Miss Shafto (1889). A series of character-sketches, talks, love-making, and the like, together forming a humorous picture of the ordinary intercourse of people in good society.

Marcia (1891). The married life of two people who are not sympathetic, the man honest but hard, and the woman selfish and frivolous; the everyday life of people moved by petty and unworthy motives, depicted with almost painful realism. Their son's happy love-making brightens the later chapter.

Billy Bellew (1895). The hero is a simple, almost silly young man, but unselfish and amiable, who eventually meets with a fate too heavy for his deserts.

The Fight for the Crown (1898). The humors of political differences between a Conservative husband and a Liberal wife. Makes use of the Home Rule controversy of a few years ago.

Giles Ingilby (1899). Like the foregoing, a colorless, unemotional story depending for interest on the minute drawing of characters who represent just the average mediocrities of

everyday life. A love story, a disappointed lover going to South Africa, complication happily disentangled, are the main features of the plot.

The Flower of the Flock (1900). A rich and luxurious young man, amiably selfish, reckless, and incompetent, but idolized by his mother, and bowed down to by his kin, is played with and landed by a rich and knowing American widow, and thus saved from the consequences of an act that in a more responsible person would be severely reprobated.

His Own Father (1901). A story of the ups and downs of courtship, with touches of melodrama, as in the account of a missing father who reappears to untie the tangled skein of difficulties.

"North, Christopher" (John Wilson). A Scotch essayist, poet, novelist, and editor; born at Paisley, May 18, 1785; died in Edinburgh, April 3, 1854. The son of a rich manufacturer, he was educated at Glasgow University and at Magdalen College, Oxford; noted as a scholar and athlete; settled in Cumberland, and became one of the "Lake Group" with Wordsworth, De Quincey, Southey, and Coleridge. Losing most of his inherited fortune, he removed to Edinburgh and studied law. From the starting of *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1817 he was a chief contributor, and was for many years its generally accredited head. For it he wrote (with Maginn and others, but largely alone) the Noctes Ambrosianæ, by which he is best remembered—imaginary dialogues at Ambrose's tavern in Edinburgh, between the leading contributors to the magazine; a selection from these was published in 1876. He also wrote among other things: The Isle of Palms (1812), and The City of the Plague (1816), poems; Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life (1822); The Trials of Margaret Lindsay (1823); The Foresters (1825); and Essay on the Genius and Character of Burns (1841). He was professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh University from 1820 to near the end of his life.

Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life (1822). Twenty-four stories and sketches of the people and the country; very sentimental in character, and avowedly not realistic; with a strong tinge of pathos. Contains many word-paintings of Scottish scenery similar to, though more restrained than the well-known descriptions in The Recreations of Christopher North. The Trials of Margaret Lindsay is probably the best known of the stories.

Norton, Caroline Elizabeth Sarah. An English poet and novelist; born in 1808; died June 15, 1877. She was a granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and in 1827 married Honorable George Norton. In 1830 she left her husband, but returned. His persecutions culminated in 1836 in an accusation of criminal intimacy with Lord Melbourne, then prime minister. Her innocence and wrongs were quickly apparent, and the jury gave their verdict without leaving the box. Her sufferings enlisted her in the cause of reform, which she earnestly urged in A Voice from the Factories (1836); English Laws for English Women (1854); A Letter to the Queen, concerning divorce (1855), and other writings. In verse she published The Dandies' Rout (1825); The Sorrows of Rosalie (1829); The Undying One (1831); The Wife (1835); The Dream, etc. (1840); The Child of the Islands (1845); Aunt Carry's Ballads, Tales, and Sketches (1850), and The Lady of La Garaye (1861); and in prose fiction, Stuart of Dunleath (1851); and Lost and Saved (1863); Old Sir Douglas (1868), and The Rose of Jericho (1870). Her husband died in 1875, and within a year of his death she was married to Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, who died in 1878.

Stuart of Dunleath; a Story of Modern Times (1851). A leisurely and highly elaborated novel of the old-fashioned type, going into minutest particulars about home and family surroundings, family history, etc. There are nearly a score of separate characters, chiefly Scotch—*e. g.*, the heroine, an immaculate creature; the hero, a weak man, who risks his ward's fortune, loses it, and disappears. He returns to find her wedded to a brute. She dies of a broken heart.

Lost and Saved (1863). A special pleading for women who are wronged, maintaining that the men suffer too lightly and the women out of all proportion to their faults. The girl who is shamed is innocent, while a society woman, whose offences are many, is able to present a fair face to the world. Among the crowd of minor characters, the vulgar and magnificent Marchioness of Updown is conspicuous. A sincere and indignant book, not quite suitable for family reading.

Old Sir Douglas (1868). The hero an elderly Scotchman, a highly-bred Christian gentleman, weak-natured, but in his generosity and chivalrous loyalty a very Bayard. These traits of character he exhibits disastrously in his indulgent policy towards a profligate nephew, and again when entrapped into a belief in his wife's unfaithfulness. The domestic plot has side scenes of society life, in which there are characterization and satire of social types, such as the pharisaical old dowager, a grim and bigoted Presbyterian, the selfish fast man, and the stiff-necked Scot.

Norton, Charles Eliot. An American classical scholar, son of Andrew Norton; born at Cambridge, Mass., November 16, 1827. He was graduated at Harvard in 1846, and shortly afterward entered a mercantile counting-house. In 1849 he went as supercargo of a ship sailing for India, returning home in 1851. From December, 1855, to April, 1857, he resided in Italy, making a special study of Dante; and in 1860 published Notes of Travel and Study in Italy. During our Civil War he edited at Boston the series of papers put

forth by the Royal Publication Society; from 1864 to 1868 he was joint-editor of the *North American Review*, and in 1874 became professor of the history of art in Harvard College. In 1867 he published a translation of the Vita Nuova of Dante, accompanied with Essays and Notes, a part of which had already appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Other works by Mr. Norton are Memoir of Arthur Hugh Clough, prefixed to an edition of his poems (1862); Sketch of the Life and Works of William Blake, accompanying his illustrations of the Book of Job (1875); List of the Principal Works Relating to Michelangelo (1879); Historical Studies of Church-Building in the Middle Ages (1880). He edited James Russell Lowell's Letters (1893).

Norton, Charles Ledyard. An American journalist and author; born at Farmington, Conn., in 1837. He graduated at Yale in 1859. He was editor of the *Christian Union* 1860–79, and in 1893 became editor of *Outing*. His chief works are: Canoeing in Kanuckia (1878), with J. Habberton; Handbook of Florida (1890); A Medal of Honor Man, or Cruising among Blockade-Runners (1896).

Nott, Eliphalet. An American clergyman and educator; born at Ashford, Conn., June 25, 1773; died at Schenectady, N. Y., January 29, 1866. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1795. After holding pastorates in Cherry Valley and Albany, N. Y., he became president of Union College in 1804, where he remained until his death. His chief works are: Counsels to Young Men (1810), and Lectures on Temperance (1847). His funeral sermon on the death of Alexander Hamilton was famous, and in the school readers for many years.

"Novalis" (nō-vāl'ēs), the pseudonym of Friedrich Von Hardenberg. A German lyric poet and philosopher; born at Wiederstedt, Mansfield, May 2, 1772; died at Wissenfels, March 25, 1801. His father was director of the salt-works in Saxony, and the son was trained for a similar career. He studied at the universities of Jena, Leipsic, and Wittenberg, and the mining-school at Freiberg. He manifested decided capacities for natural sciences and mathematics united to a profoundly mystical turn of mind. His writings, with the exception of a few short pieces, notably, Hymns to the Night, were a kind of rhythmical prose, and altogether fragmentary. They were published, edited by his friends Tieck and Friedrich von Schlegel, in 1802.

Noyes, John Humphrey. An American religious communist; born in Brattleboro, Vt., September 6, 1811; died at Niagara Falls, Canada, April 13, 1886. He is best known as the founder of the Oneida Community. His works consist of The Second Coming of Christ (1859); Salvation from Sin the End of Christian Faith (1869); and History of American Socialism (1870).

Nuñez de Arce, Gaspar (nön'yāth dā är'thā). A Spanish dramatist and poet, known as the "Spanish Tennyson"; born at Valladolid, August 6, 1834. Of his plays the most notable are the comedies Who Is the Author? (1859), Neither So Much nor So Little (1865); El Laz de Leña, a drama in five acts on the subject of Don Carlos. Among his remarkably popular lyric and patriotic poems are: The Last Lament of Lord Byron (23d ed., 1884); Battle Cries (5th ed., 1885); Vertigo (25th ed., 1886); An Idyl and an Elegy (18th ed., 1886).

Nunez, Rafael (non-yath). President of Colombia; born in Carthagena, September 28, 1825. He is a brilliant writer, and his poems rank high in Spanish literature. The most widely known are: Que Sais-je?; Dulce Ignorancia; Todavia and Moises. His publications include: Ensayos de Critica Social (1876); La Reforma Politica en Colombia (1885).

Nye, Edgar Wilson ("Bill Nye," pseud.). An American humorist; born at Shirley, Me., August 25, 1850; died at Asheville, N. C., February 22, 1896. At an early age he removed with his parents to Wisconsin, and thence to Wyoming Territory, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He practised his profession one year, reported for newspapers, and in 1878 began to write regularly a humorous letter for the Sunday papers of the West. He was for the time a reporter for the Denver *Tribune*, and later founded the Laramie (Wyoming) *Boomerang*. He became postmaster at Laramie, superintendent of schools, justice of the peace, and United States commissioner. His articles were widely copied, but his paper was not a financial success. In 1844 he came to New York and organized the Nye Trust, through which a weekly letter appeared simultaneously in the journals of the principal cities of the Union. Mr. Nye gave lectures throughout the country, and published Bill Nye and the Boomerang (1881); The Forty Liars (1883); Baled Hay (1884); Bill Nye's Blossom Rock (1885); Remarks (1886); Bill Nye's History of the United States (1894); Bill Nye's History of England (1896).

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Ober, Frederick Albion. An American ornithologist, traveller, and author; born in Beverly, Mass., February 13, 1849. He has travelled extensively in Florida, the West Indies, and Mexico; and is the author of a large number of books of travel and descriptive works, principally for young readers. Among the best known are: Camps in the Caribbees (1880); The Silver City (1883); Montezuma's Gold Mines (1887); In the Wake of Columbus (1893); Knockabout Club Series.

O'Brien, Fitz-James. An Irish-American poet and sketch-writer; born at Limerick in 1828; died at Cumberland, Md., April 6, 1862. He was educated at the University of Dublin. On leaving college he went to London, and in a couple of years ran through an inheritance of £8,000. He had in the meantime made some successful experiments in authorship; and in 1852 came to New York, where he entered upon a brilliant career as a contributor to magazines, writing with facility upon a variety of topics, both in prose and verse. Toward the close of 1861 he joined a New York regiment, and was not long afterward appointed upon the staff of General Lander. At a skirmish on February 26, 1862, he received a wound in the shoulder, which was not thought to be serious; but through unskillful surgical treatment he died on April 6. A volume made up from some of his Poems and Stories, edited by William Winter, was published in 1881.

Ochoa y Acuña, Antonio (ō-chō'a ē ä-kö'nyä). A Mexican poet; born in Huichapam, April 27, 1783; died in Queretaro, August 4, 1833. His first satirical work appeared in 1806. In 1811 he was admitted to the Arcadia Mexicana, a society of poets; the same year he wrote Don Alphonso, a tragedy. Love by Proxy, a comedy, was presented in 1831. His works, under the name of Poems of a Mexican, have been issued in this country (1820). He was a priest and wrote under the name of "Pastor Antimio." He is greatly admired by his countrymen.

O'Connor, William Douglas. An American author; born in Boston, January 2, 1833; died in 1889. He was on the editorial staff of the *Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia, from 1854 to 1860, and afterwards held several government positions at Washington, D. C. His chief works are: The Ghost (1856); Harrington (1860). a novel; Hamlet's Note-Book (1886).

O'Conor, John Francis Xavier. An American Catholic clergyman and author; born in New York in 1852. He is a member of the Society of Jesus, and a professor in Boston College. His works include: Something Real; Lyric and Dramatic Poetry; Reading and the Mind.

Oehlenschlager, Adam Gottlob (ēl'enshlāg'er). A Danish dramatist and poet; born at Vesterbro, near Copenhagen, November 14, 1779; died there, January 20, 1850. His father was steward of the royal palace at Fredericksburg, where the son passed his early life. At the age of twelve he began to write dramatic pieces, which were performed by himself and his schoolmates. This was followed by his drama of Aladdin, which gained for him a travelling stipend from the government. He thoroughly mastered the German language, into which he translated those of his works which were originally written in Danish. He went to Italy, where he became intimate with the Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen. Returning to Denmark in 1810, he was made professor of æsthetics in the University of Copenhagen. His works, which include dramas, novels, and translations, fill forty-one volumes in German and twenty-one in Danish. He is best known by his dramas, twenty-four in all, of which nineteen are upon Scandinavian subjects. Many of them have been translated into English by Theodore Martin and others. Among the best of his works are Aladdin, Hakon Jarl, Palnatoke, Axel and Valborg, Correggio, Canute the Great, The Varanigians in Constantinople, Land Found and Lost, based upon the early voyages of the Northmen in America; Dina, and The Gods of the North. A complete edition of his Poetiske Skrifter (Poetical Writings) was published at Copenhagen in thirty-two volumes (1857–65).

O'Hara, Theodore. An American poet; born at Danville, Ky., February 11, 1820; died on his plantation near Gerrytown, Ala., June 6, 1867. He was a son of Kane O'Hara, an Irish-American educator; and was educated at first by his father, and afterward at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, where he was also for a time professor of Greek. He then practised law, and in 1845 he became an employee in the treasury department in Washington. In 1846 he was appointed assistant quartermaster of volunteers, with the rank of captain. In 1847 he was brevetted for gallantry at Cherubusco and Contreras. After the Mexican War he practised law

in Washington; and later, he led a regiment at Cardenas, in aid of Lopez for the liberation of Cuba. He returned severely wounded, and afterward joined the Walker expedition. Upon his return from the latter filibustering expedition he became connected editorially with the Mobile *Register*, the Frankfort *Yeoman*, and the Louisville *Times*. He served in the Confederate army as a commander of the fort at the entrance of Mobile Bay, and afterward until the end of the war as chief-of-staff of General Breckenridge. He then went into business in Columbus; and afterward retired to his plantation on the Chattahoochee, where he died of fever. His body was brought to Frankfort in 1874, where it lies in the State cemetery. He was fond of adventure, of a daring disposition, and full of restless energy; richly endowed with gifts of mind and heart, he was ever genial and generous in disposition, and as a conversationalist he was unusually happy and brilliant, having been the charm of many a social gathering and the life and soul of countless camp-fire circles in the war. O'Hara wrote but little; and is remembered for his poem The Bivouac of the Dead, written to commemorate his comrades of the Mexican War who are buried at Frankfort. Lines from this poem are on many monuments in our national cemeteries and over their gates.

Ohnet, Georges (ō-nā'). A French editor, dramatist, and novelist; born in Paris, April 3, 1848. He was successively editor of *Le Pays* and of *Le Constitutionel*, and was remarked for his vivacity and polemical spirit. Among his earlier works are a drama, Regima Sarpi (1875), and a comedy, Marthe (1877). Several of his novels have been dramatized. Of these, Le Maitre de Forges (1882), was played a whole year. This and other romances—Serge Panine, Le Contesse Sarah, Lise Fleuron, La Grande Marinière, Les Dames de Croix-Mort—were put forth as a series under the title Le Batailles de la Vie. Noir et Rose (1887) is a collection of stories. Volonte (1888) is directed against pessimism. La Conversion du Professeur Rameau, Le Dernier Amour (1890), and Dette de Haine (1891) are his most recent works.

***Serge Panine** (1881). (Serge Panine.) A drama of passion, resolving itself into a duel between a resolute bourgeois of noble character and an aristocratic wastrel. Worked out with a playwright's knowledge of *mise-en-scene*. One of the few works of Ohnet's that have found favor with critics.

***The Ironmaster** (1882). (Le Maitre de Forges.) Most popular of a very popular series of novels, which are severely handled by the critics. They portray the wealthy bourgeois classes and the fringes of the aristocratic society with which they are in more or less intimate contact, and lay emphasis on the solid virtues of the former. Here we have the daughter of a baroness wedded to an honorable and magnanimous plebeian, whom she wrongs, but is won from indifference to passionate love by his admirable conduct.

Doctor Rameau (1888). (Le Docteur Rameau.) A very dramatic novel, in which a man eventually discovers that the girl he had believed to be his daughter is not so, but continues to regard her as his child because of his affection for her.

A Last Love (1890). (Dernier Amour.) A good average specimen of his working out of a melodramatic plot. Here it is a contest between two women for the affection of the husband of one of them.

The Lady in Grey (1895). A gruesome murder by a ruffian of the type dear to Eugene Sue, and a *liaison* of the kind common in the demimonde, for the gist of the story.

Love's Depths (1899). Another melodrama of irregular passion, diabolical revenge, and spotless virtue.

Oliphant, Laurence. An English traveller and diplomatist; born in Cape Town, South Africa, in 1829; died at Twickenham, England, December 23, 1888. His father was for many years chief justice at Ceylon. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, and was admitted to the Scottish and English bar. In 1852 he travelled in Southern Russia, visiting the Crimea. He succeeded in entering the fortified port of Sebastopol, of which he gave the earliest full account in his Russian Shores of the Black Sea (1855). In 1855 he became private secretary to Lord Elgin, governor-general of Canada, travelled in British America and the northwestern parts of the United States, and published Minnesota and the Far West. In 1857 he accompanied Lord Elgin, who had been appointed British envoy to China and Japan, and wrote a valuable Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan (1860). In 1861 while acting as chargé d'affaires in Japan he was severely wounded by an assassin, and retired from the diplomatic service. From 1865 to 1868 he was a member of Parliament for the Scottish burgh of Stirling. During the latter years of his life he resided in Palestine. Among his miscellaneous writings are Transcaucasian Campaign of Omar Pasha (1856); Piccadilly, a Fragment of Contemporaneous Biography (1870); The Land of Gilead (1882); Travesties, Social and Political (1882); Altiora Peto, a Novel (1883); Episodes in a Life of Adventure (1887); Haifa, or Life in Modern Palestine (1887), and Scientific Religion (1888).

Oliphant, Margaret (Wilson). A Scottish novelist and biographer; born at Wallyford, Midlothian, in 1828; died in London, June 25, 1897. She was of Scottish parentage, married into a Scot-

tish family, and most of her earlier novels were Scottish in their scene and character. Her first novel, Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside, appeared in 1849; this was followed for more than forty years by many others, among which are: Adam Graeme of Mossgray (1852); Liliesleaf (1855); Chronicles of Carlingford (1866); The Minister's Wife (1869); Squire Arden (1871); A Rose in June (1874); Young Musgrave (1877); He That Will Not When He May (1880); A Little Pilgrim (1882); The Ladies Lindores (1883); Oliver's Bride (1886), in conjunction with T. B. Aldrich; The Second Son (1888); Joyce (1888); Neighbors on the Green and A Poor Gentleman (1889). Among her works on biography and general literature are Life of Edward Irving (1862); St. Francis of Assisi (1870); Memoir of Count Montalembert (1872); The Makers of Florence (1876); The Literary History of England during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries (1886); Foreign Classics for English Readers (1887); The Makers of Venice (1887), and a Biography of Laurence Oliphant (1889).

Katie Stewart; a True Story (1856). A romantic story of Fifeshire, connected with events of the '45, but in no sense historical, though the Young Chevalier is introduced.

Passages in the Life of Mistress Margaret Maitland (1849). **Liliesleaf** (sequel) (1855). An old-world picture of Scottish character and manners, much in the style of Galt, but more refined and tender. The mystery and suspense attaching to Anne Ross's endeavors to clear her brother's good name form a strong interest.

***Salem Chapel** (1863). Depicts a Nonconformist "connection" in the little English town of Carlingford, where the hero, a clever and ambitious student from the college, has just arrived as a minister. His advanced views almost end in a schism, and the history of his struggle with the congregation is full of comedy. Mixed up with this portion of the plot is a melodramatic story. The book is rich in character-drawing; Tozer, the deacon, with his vulgarity and ignorance conjoined with thorough manliness and liberality of mind; the pettifogging trustees and their vulgar, matchmaking womankind, intent on their social squabbles and jealousies; while the hero's mother is a character of a higher type.

The Rector and the Doctor's Family (1863). The rector, a learned university don, finds his new parish of Carlingford to be a sphere of life and duty for which he is totally unfit, and after various experiences, which to the reader are very humorous, he gives up the living and returns to his Oxford college. The doctor is a struggling practitioner, on whose hands is unexpectedly thrown the care of his shiftless brother's wife and family from Australia. He is filled with consternation; but the wife's sister, a stout-hearted girl, heroically bears the burden of their improvidence and selfishness. The doctor falls tumultuously in love with her, but she will not abandon her self-imposed duty.

***The Perpetual Curate** (1864). More of the Carlingford people, characterization being always the main interest; the curate himself with his long and stubborn fight with circumstances, and the patiently awaited marriage which is, after all, but the commencement of new cares; his brother, who resigns a fat living to join the Roman Church; their womenfolk, especially the two maiden aunts, the convert's silly little wife, and Mrs. Morgan, who suddenly awakens to the consciousness that she has been dwelling in an ideal world, with an imaginary self and a too perfect husband, while the realities are humdrum and conventional.

Miss Majoribanks (1866). Miss Majoribanks is the daughter of the hard-hearted doctor of Carlingford, whom, being left a widower, she thinks it is her duty to console. But the doctor does not want to be consoled, and her sentimental attempts are laughably frustrated. Still more fruitful in comedy are her efforts to take the lead in Carlingford society, and to raise the tone of thought there. This young lady ranks with the immortal Tozer as a living figure, to whose creation sympathy and satire have gone in about equal proportions. The whole book is alive with humor.

Madonna Mary (1866). A numerous gallery of female characters, drawn with quiet realism; womankind of all ages, married and single, lovable and the reverse, all seen in a domestic *milieu* into which only one or two not very masculine men are allowed to penetrate. Madonna Mary, quiet and dignified, and her tearful and lackadaisical sister, are specimens of the many contrasts afforded. Deep affection between women, petulant jealousy developing with age into crabbed ill-humor, a woman's unspoken love, the widow's schemes for her boys' futures, such are the motives of the story.

The Minister's Wife (1869). Landscapes and seascapes from the west of Scotland give a characteristic color to this story, as do the fervid, poetical nature of the dwellers in Lochshire, and the descriptions of the revival and of the simple religious emotions of the cotters. The most conspicuous personage is Ailie, the beautiful young enthusiast; next come her lover, a rake turned preacher, and Isabel, the minister's wife. Their troubles and sorrows give great pathos to the story.

Ombra (1872). Ombra, a shadowy creature of contradictions, bewitching, but jealous and ill-tempered, now passionately sincere, now stooping to untruth; her mother, the striking personality in the book, a subtle mixture of worldliness and goodness, affectionate yet shrewdly reserved; and Kate Courtenay, the character that attracts our sympathies, a beautiful, transparent soul, whose very faults are amiable; these characters are delicately drawn.

At His Gates (1872). Realistic portraiture of human nature, with its faults and foibles even in the virtuous, while rascality is not untempered by traits of goodness. City swindlers and a canting lay preacher are the rascals; the worst of them, the millionaire Burton, inveigles various people into supporting a bank which he knows is about to fail. Drummond, one of the victims, is involved in ruin by the crash, and in suspicion of fraud he disappears and is believed to have drowned himself. This is the beginning of the drama, which is played out in the next generation, when Nemesis falls

on Burton. The wives of these two men are among the writer's finest creations.

Whiteladies (1875). One of the more humorous novels; the staid and elderly ruler of Whiteladies, Miss Susan, whose prudence is above suspicion, is almost involuntarily tempted to instigate and abet a fraud in the interests of the family property, and her mingled feelings of remorse and triumph furnish a situation at once pathetic and humorous.

***The Story of Valentine and his Brother** (1875). The grandson of a Scottish peer marries a gypsy vagrant, who disappears with her twin sons; but after seven years brings one of them, Valentine, to the home of his kindred and again disappears. Circumstances and the mystic affinity of blood lead the two together, though unaware of their relationship. The story is worked out on the basis of character, and in the dramatic scenes that bring into juxtaposition the extremes of human fate, the pathos is profound.

***Phoebe, Junior** (1876). "The Last Chronicle of Carlingford." A domestic story, mainly concerned with the fortunes of the younger Phoebe, granddaughter of the inimitable Deacon Tozer of Salem Chapel, and daughter of a dissenting minister, whom circumstances have raised in the social scale. She is a pleasant type of character, frank and honest, bearing her superiority of education and position with dignity and kindness. There are a variety of minor characters, the moneyed contractor and his loutish son, whom Phoebe tames and civilizes, various Nonconformists and church people, tradesmen and gentry, all depicted with kindly humor.

The Curate in Charge (1876). An idyl of English village life, with some engaging characters in it. The elderly curate in charge is passed over in favor of a younger clergyman; and his indignant daughter learns to love the usurper.

Mrs. Arthur (1877). A baronet's son marries a good-looking, but vulgar and ignorant woman, whose shrewish temper soon divides them utterly. But Mrs. Arthur now tries to improve herself, and manages in the end to win back her husband and ingratiate herself with his family.

***A Beleaguered City; a Story of the Seen and the Unseen** (1878). How the souls of the just came back to the French town of Semur, and put the quick to flight. This story, which is not essentially different from her serious speculations on the future state, brings the unseen world into contact with the living and commonplace by such realistic touches and character-drawing as Defoe used. There is much humor in the portrait of the mayor, for instance, but as a whole the book is a solemn vision, deeply pathetic and inspired with devout faith.

He That Will not When he May (1880). As claimant to an estate, the hero's good humor and honesty deserve success, while he executes poetic justice on the perverse and capricious gentleman who is disinherited. A plot, with some complication and mystery, simply and easily unfolded.

In Trust (1882). Leading situation—an irreproachable young man of the world in love with a girl of rare simplicity of character, and distracted by the fear of making an impecunious marriage or of acting discreditably.

A Little Pilgrim in the Unseen (1882). Published anonymously. An imaginative story, telling how a simple-minded woman awakes to the life beyond death For sequel *v.* The Land of Darkness, *infra.*

The Ladies Lindores (1883). A needy gentleman, succeeding to a Scottish peerage, would fain make his daughters' marriages subserve his social ambitions. He gives the refined Lady Car to the wealthy boor Pat Torrance; but the younger daughter disappoints his scheme for winning a marquis, and marries her lover. This and the sequel are rich in character (*e. g.*, Old Rolls); pathos is mingled with the brighter qualities.

Lady Car (sequel) (1889). The tragedy of Lady Car's wretched marriage is hardly alleviated, though her brutal husband dies, and she weds her old lover; for the hero she had idealised has grown indolent in middle age, and his lofty enthusiasms have flown, while she has the still bitter sorrow of watching the son of Pat Torrance grow up as brutal as his father.

The Wizard's Son (1884). Second sight and a haunted castle share the interest with the character-drawing. A commonplace young man succeeds to an old estate in Scotland, and thus an opportunity of bringing ordinary modern life into close relations with the uncanny. The mystery is kept up till near the end, but then all is explained after the manner of Mrs. Radcliffe. Contains a touching sketch of a mother, striving with adversity and disappointment that is not without a personal reference to the authoress. The crofter question enters into the story.

Joyce (1888). The heroine, brought up by peasants, is discovered to be the child of rich parents. The main interest hangs on her hesitation between a high-born and a low-born lover, and again on her peasant's scorn for the elaborate formality of genteel life. Among the various character-sketches the most satirical is that of an Anglican clergyman and his "female accomplice."

The Land of Darkness (1888). Published anonymously. Her conception of hell—a place of horror and torment, but not utterly hopeless, since faith and resolution can find a way of escape—an awe-inspiring vision, very different from the ordinary materialist idea, yet perfectly agreeable with the tenor of Christian teaching. Contains also On the Dark Mountains, and a sequel to the Little Pilgrim.

***Neighbours on the Green** (1889). Dinglefield Green is an aristocratic Cranford, inhabited by a little colony of people whose several stories are told here. Lady Denzil is a pathetic story of the most amiable and dignified of these characters, the story of a secret that is revealed tragically. My Neighbour Nelly is lighter in theme, and The Stockbroker at Dinglefield, though sad in conclusion, is mainly a comedy.

The Railway Man and his Children (1891). A millionaire who has risen from the ranks, a generous, open-handed, loyal character; his youthful wife, a cultured woman whom he wins late in life; his bourgeois children, offspring from his earlier marriage; and other persons, rich in idiosyncrasy, are the principals in the story.

The Cuckoo in the Nest (1892). A baronet's half-imbecile son marries an innkeeper's daughter; he soon dies, but the young woman

ingratiates herself with the baronet, and at his death finds herself in possession of the whole estate, to the horror of the local gentry, and the dismay of the family. She puts herself right, in the end, by an act of magnanimity. The writer's sympathies are with the heroine, who is no Becky Sharpe, but a shrewd, self-reliant, and not ungenerous girl; and her invasion of genteel society gives rise to extremely comic scenes.

Old Mr. Tredgold; a Story of Two Sisters (1896). A selfish, vulgar, and sordid old man is Mr. Tredgold, and these unpleasant attributes are inherited by one daughter, while the other, a better woman, suffers the reverse of fortune. Characters drawn just as they are, without alleviation or satire, and with disdain for poetic justice.

Olliver, Emile. A French statesman and political writer; born at Marseilles, July 2, 1825. He was elected to the French Academy 1870 as successor to Lamartine. His main works are: Democracy and Liberty (1867); Church and State in the Council of the Vatican (2 vols., 1879); Thiers in the Academy and in History (1880); 1789 and 1889 (1890).

Olmsted, Frederick Law. A celebrated American architect and designer of public parks; born in Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1822. He designed Central Park in New York, and the park systems of Boston, Chicago, Buffalo, and other cities. His publications include: Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England (1852); A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States (1856); A Journey in Texas (1857); A Journey in the Back Country (1861). These books may be regarded as diversions—though some of them are of permanent interest and instructiveness—as his engineering work has been constant, and is of the highest beauty, value, and repute.

Olsson, Olof (ol'sen). A Swedish Lutheran clergyman and educator; born in Björtorp, March 31, 1841. He came to the United States in 1868, and was professor and president of Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill. He edited two Swedish journals, and has published in English: At the Cross; Greetings from Afar, travels in England and Germany (1880); and The Christian Hope (1887). His books have been translated into Swedish and Norwegian.

Oña, Pedro de (ōn'yä). A Chilean poet; born in Confines, Araucania, about 1560; died in Lima about 1620. His great work Arauco Domado (Conquered Chili: 1596) consisted of nineteen cantos. It is said to be one of the finest of epic poems. A second edition appeared in 1605, and one in 1849. He also wrote a poem The Lima Earthquake (of the year 1609); several sonnets; and an heroic poem, Ignacio de Cantabria (1639).

Opie, Amelia (Alderson). An English romance-writer and poet; born at Norwich, November 12, 1769; died there, December 2, 1853. In 1798 she married John Opie, a painter, who died in 1807. She was brought up a Unitarian, but in 1827 became a member of the Society of Friends. She did not commence her literary career until past thirty, when she put forth her Father and Daughter (1801). This book met with immediate success, and the following year she issued a volume of poems. Her tales, generally grouped into series of three or four volumes, appeared at intervals until 1828, and were greatly admired in their day. Among these are Simple Tales (1806); Temper (1812); New Tales (1818); Tales of the Heart (1820); Madeline (1822); Illustrations of Lying (1825); Detraction Displayed (1828). She also published from time to time several volumes of verse not destitute of poetical merit.

O'Reilly, John Boyle. An Irish-American poet and prose-writer, for a long time editor of *The Pilot*, Boston; born near Drogheda, Ireland, June 28, 1844; died at Hull, Mass., August 10, 1890. His works comprise: Songs of the Southern Seas (1873), inspired during his compulsory stay in Australia for being too active in promoting a Fenian conspiracy; Moondyne (1878); and many fugitive poems and stories. He was part author of The King's Men (1884).

Origen (or'i-jen). One of the most learned and spirited of the Christian fathers; born at Alexandria in 185 (?) A.D.; died in Tyre, in 254 (?). Of his many writings only a few have come down to us. Of his De Principiis (Of the Principles) there exists only a free and even interpolated translation by Rufinus. His celebrated treatise on martyrdom is entire. His works were among the earliest printed of the patristic writings.

Osborne, (Samuel) Duffield. An American novelist; born on Long Island, N. Y., in 1858. His works are: The Spell of Ashtaroth (1888); The Robe of Nessus (1890), an historical novel.

Oscanyan, Hatchik (os-kan'yan). An Armeno-Turkish author, resident in New York; born in Constantinople, April 23, 1818, of Armenian parents. He was educated in the United States, established an Armenian paper in Constantinople in 1841, and was afterwards in the official employ of the Turkish government. He wrote in Armenian, Acaby, a satirical romance (1849); Veronica (1851); and a child's book, Bedig. He published in New York, The Sultan and His People (1857), a remarkably popular work.

Osgood, Mrs. Frances Sargent (Locke). An American poet; born in Boston, June 18, 1811; died at Hingham, Mass., May 12, 1850. Besides contributions to magazines she published: Wreath of Wild Flowers (1839); Poetry of Flowers (1841); Poems (1849).

Osgood, Samuel. An American clergyman and author; born in Charlestown, Mass., August 30, 1812; died in New York City, April 14, 1880. He was the pastor of a Unitarian church in New York City from 1849 to 1869, when he resigned and joined the Episcopal Church. Besides translations from the German, his numerous works include: Studies in Christian Biography (1851); Mile-Stones in Our Life Journey (1855); Student Life (1860).

Ossoli, Marchioness d' (os-sō'lē)—Sarah Margaret Fuller, best known as "Margaret Fuller." An American writer on art, literature, and society; born at Cambridgeport, Mass., 1812; died at sea, 1850. For some years she was employed as a teacher in girls' schools; for two years edited *The Dial* (1840–42). Her collected essays on Women of the Nineteenth Century were published in 1843. She contributed regularly to the New York *Tribune* papers on literature and art, which were collected in a volume published in 1846. At Rome in the same year she married the Marquis d'Ossoli. The pair were on their way to New York when the ship was wrecked and both were lost. Besides the volumes already named she published other collections of her essays under the titles: Art, Literature, and Drama; At Home and Abroad; Life Without and Life Within.

Otway, Thomas. An English dramatist; born at Trotton, Sussex, 1652; died 1685. He was educated at Winchester, and at Christ Church, Oxford; served as cornet in the Low Countries; was an unsuccessful actor, and finally wrote for the stage. Of his many plays, one tragedy, Venice Preserved, is among the best remembered of the Restoration drama, and keeps his name familiar in literary allusion. The Orphan ranks next in point of excellence.

"Ouida" (wē'dā), pseudonym of Louise de la Ramée. An English novelist of French extraction; born at Bury St. Edmunds, 1840. She has published: Held in Bondage (1863); Strathmore (1865); Chandos (1866); Cecil Castlemaine's Gage; Idalia; Under Two Flags (1867); Tricotrin (1868); Puck (1870); Tolle-Farine (1871); A Dog of Flanders (1872); A Leaf in the Storm (1872); Pascarel (1873); Bebee, or Two Little Wooden Shoes (1874); Signa (1875); In a Winter City (1876); Ariadne (1877); Friendship (1878); Moths (1880); Pipistrello (1880); A Village Commune (1881); In Maremma; Bimbi (1882); Wanda; Frescoes (1883); Pipistrello and Other Stories (1884); Princess Napraxine (1884); A Rainy June (1885); Othmar (1885); A House Party (1887); Guilderoy (1889); Syrlin; Don Gesualdo (1886); Moufflou; The Nurnberg Stove; The Tower of Taddeo (1890); The Silver Christ (1894); The New Priesthood (1893); Two Offenders (1894); Views and Opinions (1895); Le Selve (1896); The Massarenes (1897); Toxin, an Altruist (1897); La Strega (1899); The Waters of Edera (1900); Critical Studies (1900); Street Dust (1901).

Strathmore (1865). Represents fairly a large section of her novels—garish and sensational romances. The cold-hearted, gifted, and immensely strong hero falls at last a victim to the charms of an unscrupulous beauty, to whom he sacrifices everything, and in a fit of misguided jealousy kills his bosom friend in a duel. The rest of the novel is taken up with his immeasurable revenge on the woman, who in the end unexpectedly changes her evil nature and forgives Strathmore. In the descriptions and amorous scenes the writer gives full rein to her sensuous imagination.

Chandos (1866). A gushing and highly colored romance, with a glorified libertine as hero, who is likened to Goethe "because the list of his loves is long." He keeps a harem in Park Lane, and is constantly in pursuit of his ideal, embodied in miscellaneous women, other men's wives as a rule. The whole story is decorated with luxurious upholstery, gorgeous millinery, magnificent language, and cookery.

* **Under Two Flags** (1867). The author's best novel, good in spite of the extravagance of her descriptions and the unreality of the world depicted. The numerous episodes of exciting action, fox-hunts in the shires, battles of French and Kabyles in Algeria, are well described, and the book is full of imagination of an Oriental kind The characters are all idealizations of good or bad, and stand out well. The hero is a handsome. aristocratic guardsman of superhuman virtues and vices (it is hard to say which are regarded with more complacency by his creator). His lodgings in Piccadilly surpass Oriental courts in luxury and magnificence. Men adore him, women pet him, his riotous living never impairs his dare-devil courage or his superb physique, etc. The next best character is an "unsexed" but heroic little French vivandiere.

Tricotrin (1868). Tricotrin is an agnostic and a bohemian; but his virtues are near perfection: he is handsome, a musician, and an artist, learned and wise. The heroine is a castaway, whom he rescues from poverty. A sentimental romance revolves round these two, of which a main incident is Tricotrin's self-abnegation in keeping his love unspoken.

Puck (1870). The autobiography of a lap-dog, born in low company, and passing through various strata of society, which the dog describes.

A Dog of Flanders, and Other Stories (1872). Story of a dog, whose fortitude and affection are scathingly contrasted with the cruelty and meanness of the human beings who maltreat

him as a poor beast of burden. Almost the only pleasant human creature is the little waif who rescues the dog, but like him dies a victim to the inhumanity of man. Belgium and France furnish the scenes of these novelettes; the melodramatic Branch of Lilac culminates in the fighting of the Communists and Versaillists in Par s at the time of the siege.

Pascarel (1873). Highly colored descriptions of Florence and other historic Italian cities and lovely landscapes. Pascarel is a born actor and a son of the people, who plays to simple villagers and shuns the applause of cities. His love is an innocent waif, and a cardinal incident turns on the jealousy of her and her mistress. As usual, many "improper" people figure among the characters.

Two Little Wooden Shoes (1874). An innocent little Brabant girl is petted and almost loved by a rich painter. He leaves her to her peasant lover, but she, hearing he is sick, walks on foot to Paris to offer succor and love; and finding him sunk in debauchery, flies home and dies.

*** Signa** (1875). Signa is another foster-child of Nature, a boy with natural talent for art and music, in whose mind bold and striking thoughts on life and God are instinctive. Son of a girl cast out by her brothers, he is brought up by them and cruelly treated by the younger, a time-serving rascal. The other is a stern, and, in some respects, noble peasant, whose life is a struggle for an idea. Full of descriptive passages of the beautifu mountains and forests of the sem -Alpine reg on, and of the ancient monasteries and strongholds of Italy. A novel thoroughly representative of the writer.

Ariadne (1877). Another "child of Nature," innocent, impulsive, and profoundly passionate. She is a born sculptor, and her intimacy with artists and connoisseurs, with the tragic episodes of her seduction, serve to introduce voluminous talk about art and the ancients (which is full of characteristic inaccuracies).

A Village Commune (1881). A modern Italian village under the *regime* of liberty, so-called. Practically, the syndic's secretary, a political adventurer, rules the community as an irresponsible autocrat, grinding the face of the poor with impositions, rooting out every cherished custom, or survival of the past, utilizing public pretexts to serve his own ends.

In Maremma (1882). Musa, unknown to herself, the daughter of a ferocious brigand, is again "a child of Nature," who makes a solitary home in an Etruscan tomb and the wilds of Maremma. She comes into contact with other human beings only to suffer treachery, robbery, and martyrdom. A glorification of life according to nature, full of sympathy with the birds and animals of this Italian wilderness.

The Waters of Edera (1900). At once a picture of the squalid inhabitants of an Italian district, and a denunciation of the corruption and tyranny of the government. The tragic story tells how a primitive and pagan lord of the soil fights against a foreign company representing civilization and industrialism, and fails hopelessly.

Overskov, Thomas (o'ver-skov). A Danish dramatist; born in Copenhagen, October 11, 1798; died in 1873. His first comedy (1826) was a complete failure, but later his dramas were successfully performed; one of them, Ostergade og Vestergade, in the style of Sheridan, being his best work, and another, Capriciosa, still keeping its place in the repertory of the Royal Theater. His most important contribution to literature is a History of the Danish Theater (7 vols., Copenhagen, 1854–76).

Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso) (ov'id). A Roman poet; born at Sulmo, about ninety miles north of Rome, in 43 B.C.; died in A.D. 18, at Tomi (the modern Kostendje), on the Black Sea, near the mouths of the Danube. His father, a man of noble descent but moderate fortune, sent Ovid, with a brother just a year older than himself, to Rome, to fit them for the profession of advocate. His early poems—most of which he subsequently destroyed—were censured for their immorality. He himself declares that though his verse was loose, his life was pure—an assertion by no means borne out by what he almost incidentally reveals. Up to the time when he was well advanced in middle age he seems to have lived the life of a "young man about town." He had been twice married. Of his first wife he says that she was "a good-for-nothing"; of the second he merely observes that he had "no fault to find with her." He was close upon fifty when he married for the third time. He was banished by the Emperor Augustus to Tomi. Here the remaining eighteen years of his life were passed. His extant works are The Epistles of Heroides, The Loves, The Remedies for Love, The Epistles from Pontus, The Art of Love, The Metamorphoses, The Fasti, and The Tristia. Only the four last of these call for special mention. The Art of Love may be assigned to Ovid's thirty-fifth year. Taken as a whole, it may be properly designated as an indecent poem, although, as in the case of Byron's Don Juan, it contains by way of episode many passages of great beauty. Ovid himself gave notice that no decent person—at least no modest woman—should read it. A considerable part of this poem has been loosely translated by Dryden—loosely in a double sense, for Dryden has put additional grossness of his own into the grossest passages. The Metamorphoses, also a work of years, was completed before Ovid's banishment. It is the longest of the poems of Ovid, and is upon the whole his best.

Oviedo y Valdez, Gonzalo Fernandez de (ōv-yā'dō ē väl'dāth). A Spanish historian; born in Madrid, in 1478; died in Valladolid in 1557. In 1545 he was appointed historian of the Spanish Indies. The first part of his great work appeared as General and Natural History of the West Indies, in 1535; the revision of the

entire work was completed in 1548. It was in its day esteemed the profoundest work on the natural history of America.

Owen, Goronwy. A Welsh poet; born in Anglesea, North Wales, January 13, 1722; died in St. Andrew's Parish, Brunswick County, Va., between 1770 and 1780. He became rector of Uppington, Shropshire, in 1745, and while there wrote his celebrated poem The Day of Judgment. He came to the United States in 1775; accepted a position at William and Mary College, and married for his second wife Mrs. Clayton, a sister of the president of the college. He is described as the last of the great poets of Wales. His bardic title was "Black Goronwy of Anglesea." His poems for a long time circulated in manuscript; but in 1780 his collected works were published, succeeding editions being printed in 1819 and 1860. In 1831 his countrymen erected a tablet to his memory in the cathedral church of Bangor, Wales.

Owen, Robert Dale. An American politician, diplomatist, spiritualist, and miscellaneous writer, son of Robert; born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 7, 1801; died at Lake George, N. Y., June 17, 1877. He was educated in Switzerland; removed to the United States in 1823; was Representative to Congress from Indiana (1843–47); and minister to Naples (1855–58). He was one of the organizers of the Smithsonian Institution. During the Civil War he was a prominent advocate of negro emancipation. Among his works are: Moral Physiology (1831); Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World (1860); Beyond the Breakers (1870), a novel; Threading My Way (1874).

Ozaneaux, Jean George (ō-zā-nō). A French writer of prose and verse; born in Paris, 1795; died 1852. He wrote a History of France (2 vols., 1846), which gained a prize from the Academy; and Poetic Errors (3 vols., 1849)

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Paalzov, Henrietta Joanna Wach von (pal'zof). A German author; born at Berlin, 1788; died there, 1847. Among her stories are: Godwin Castle (3 vols., 1837); Saint-Roche (1839); Thomas Tyrnau (1842); Jakob von der Nees (1842). Her plots are very skillfully contrived and elaborated.

Padilla, Pedro de (pā-dē'lyā). A Spanish poet; born at Linares; died about 1595. He was a friend of Cervantes, and a notable improvisator. He renounced the world in his old age and became a Carmelite friar (1585). His works consist of lyric and bucolic poems, satires, spiritual songs, and metrical romances; some of them, especially the eclogues, are among the best of their time. His poems were published under the titles: Treasury of Various Poems (1575); Pastoral Eclogues (1581); Romances (1583); Spiritual Garden (1585); Grandeurs and Excellencies of the Virgin Our Lady (1587).

Page, Thomas Nelson. An American writer of negro dialect stories; born at Oakland, Va., April 23, 1853. A great-grandson of Governor John Page of Virginia, his early life was passed on the estate which was part of the original grant of his maternal ancestor, Thomas Nelson. His education was received at Washington and Lee University, and he studied law, taking his degree from the University of Virginia in 1874. His stories are written in the negro dialect of Virginia, and are among the most successful of their kind. His writings include Marse Chan (*Century Magazine*, 1884); In Ole Virginny (1887); Befo' de War (in collaboration with A. C. Gordon, 1888); Two Little Confederates (1888); Elsket and Other Stories (1893); On Newfound River (1891); Among the Camps (1891); The Old South (essays, 1892); Meh Lady (1893); Unc' Edinburgh, The Burial of the Guns, Polly, Pastime Stories (1894); and Thomas Nelson (biography), for the Makers of America series.

In Ole Virginny (1887). Stories of life in the Southern States, plantation life, family life, etc., most of them told in negro dialect. Polly is an exception, where the spokesman is a profane, hard-drinking, devil-may-care old planter.

Elsket; and Other Stories (1893). The title story is a little Norwegian tragedy: Elsket, descendant of the Vikings, is wooed and deserted by an English lover, and dies in her grief; whilst he suffers a terrible revenge. The other stories are of the Southern States chiefly, and such comic narratives as George Washington's Last Duel and Plaski's Tunament are full of negro humor.

The Burial of the Guns; and Other Stories (1894). Six tales depicting the South of the days before and after the war, with deep affection for the old patriarchal society, but without blindness to its darker side. Title-story a gallant pathetic episode of the closing Civil War, a story that stirs the heroic feelings in all of us. The others contain some very tender and affectionate sketches of character.

Red Rock (1898). A story of the Civil War and of Reconstruction, centering in the history of the Red Rock Plantation and its strange vicissitudes of ownership. A crowd of characters; the unhappy Southern landowners and their faithful negroes are drawn sympathetically; while the figures of several Northerners are presented impartially. The detested "carpetbaggers," instruments of the persecution to which the Federal Government was privy, appear in an odious light.

Pain, Barry. An English author and journalist; on staff of *Daily Chronicle* and *Black and White*. He was one of the best-known contributors to *Granta*, the university magazine at Cambridge; but now resides in London. Publications: In a Canadian Canoe (1891); Playthings and Parodies (1893); Stories and Interludes (1892); Graeme and Cyril (1893); Kindness of the Celestial (1894); The Octave of Claudius (1897); Wildmay and Other Stories of Women (1898); The Romantic History of Robin Hood (1898); Eliza (1900); Another English-woman's Love Letters (1901); The One Before (1902); Little Entertainments (1903).

In a Canadian Canoe (1891). A medley of absurdities, humorous fables, and droll wit, often suggestive of serious thought. The fantastic humor of The Celestial Grocery slips almost imperceptibly into genuine pathos.

Stories and Interludes (1892). Similar brief compositions, some in poetry. Even the superficially trifling hint at meanings of deep import, *e. g.*, the little parable of Bertillon and Bruno.

Playthings and Parodies (1893). Parodies, imitations and humorous lucubrations, full of whimsical but quiet fun, and generally containing a graver reference.

Paine, Robert Treat (pān). An American poet; born at Taunton, Mass., December 9, 1773; died in Boston, November 13, 1811. He was the son of Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His name was originally Thomas, but after he had reached man's estate it was legally changed, at his own petition, to that of his father, on the ground that "Thomas Paine," the name of the author of The Age of Reason, "was not a Christian name." He was graduated at Harvard in 1792, having already acquired reputation by his facility in verse-making. He afterward studied law, and in 1802 was admitted to the bar in Boston; but the irregular habits, which he had for some time abandoned, soon returned upon him, and were never again shaken off. He had already written several poems, of which the best known is the ode entitled Adams and Liberty. The immediate sale of this poem brought the author some $750—being more than nine dollars a line.

Paine, Thomas. An Anglo-American patriot and freethinker; born in Norfolkshire, England, January 29, 1737; died in New York, June 8, 1809. His father was a member of the Society of Friends. He was successively a school-teacher, an exciseman, and a tobacconist. In 1774 he went to London, where he became acquainted with Benjamin Franklin, then the agent for the American colonies, by whose advice he went to America, reaching Philadelphia early in 1775. He found employment with a printer and bookseller who was about to start a periodical, which Paine was to edit at a salary of £25 a year. At the suggestion of Benjamin Rush, Paine wrote the pamphlet Common Sense, to meet the objections raised against a separation from the mother-country. This pamphlet, which appeared in February, 1776, produced a marked sensation, and Paine always claimed that it was mainly owing to it that the independence of the colonies was declared. For it the Pennsylvania legislature voted him a grant of £500, and the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts. In 1790 Burke put forth his Reflections on the French Revolution, to which Paine replied in his Rights of Man—the ablest of all his writings. In 1792 the French Department of Calais elected him a member of the National Convention, in the proceedings of which he took an active part. He voted for the condemnation of Louis XVI, but urged that he should not be put to death. "Let the United States," said he, "be the safeguard and asylum of Louis Capet." In December, 1793, he was arrested at the instigation of Robespierre, and condemned to the guillotine, from which he escaped by mere accident. His imprisonment lasted eleven months, when after the downfall of Robespierre, he was set at liberty, through the intervention of Mr. Monroe, our minister to France. Paine's Age of Reason may properly be styled as "deistic," in contradistinction to "theistic" on one hand, and "atheistic" on the other. He did not return to the United States until 1802. His Age of Reason had brought him into great disfavor. He had desired to be buried in the Quaker cemetery, but this being refused, his body was interred upon his farm at New Rochelle. The inscription on his gravestone reads: "Here lies Thomas Paine, Author of Common Sense."

Painter, William. An English writer and compiler of stories after the manner of Boccaccio; born about 1540; died about 1594. His most famous book is The Palace of Pleasure (2 vols., 1566–67), consisting of stories taken from the Heptameron, from Bandello, and other Italian story-tellers.

The Palace of Pleasure (1566–67). Stories translated from Boccaccio, Bandello, Ser Giovanni, Straparola, Guevara, Marguerite of

Navarre, etc. The Elizabethan dramatists quarried many of their plots here, *e. g.*, Romeo and Juliet, All's Well that Ends Well, and Measure for Measure, were founded on these stories.

Palacky, Frantisek (pä-lats-kē'). A Czech historian; born at Hodoslavitz in Moravia, June 14, 1798; died at Prague, May 26, 1876. He was appointed state historian of Bohemia in 1839. He wrote a History of Bohemia down to the year 1526 (1836–67); Beginnings of Bohemian Poetry (1818); Estimate of the Ancient Bohemian Historians (1830); Literary Travels in Italy in the Year 1837, in Search of Documents for Bohemian and Moravian History (1838); The Earliest Monuments of the Bohemian Language (1840); History of Hussitism (1868); Documents Illustrating the Life, the Cause, and the Teaching of Master John Huss (1869).

Paley, William (pā'li). An English theologian and philosopher; born at Peterborough in July, 1743; died May 25, 1805. He was graduated in 1763 as senior wrangler at Christ's College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow, and lectured on Moral Philosophy and Divinity. In 1775 he became rector of Musgrave, and in 1782 was made archdeacon of Carlisle. It is said that he would have received a bishopric had not King George III. taken offense at a paragraph on Property, in one of his writings. The principal works of Paley are The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy (1785); Horæ Paulinæ (1790); A View of the Evidences of Christianity (1794); Natural Theology (1802).

Palffy, Albert (päl'fē). A Hungarian novelist and publicist; born at Gyula, 1823. In the year of revolution, 1848, he started a daily journal, *The Fifteenth of March*, which had a powerful influence in inciting the Hungarian people to insurrection. He was incarcerated for several months after the suppression of the rebellion, and then resumed his labors as a novelist. His principal stories are: The Hungarian Millionaire (1845); The Black Book (1846); Stories Left Behind by a Refugee (1850); Mother and Countess (1886); Last Years of Old Hungary (1890).

Palfrey, John Gorham (pâl'fri). An American publicist and historian; born in Boston, May 2, 1796; died at Cambridge, April 26, 1881. He was graduated at Harvard in 1815, and in 1818 became pastor of the Congregational church in Brattle Square, Boston, as successor to Edward Everett. From 1831 to 1839 he was professor of sacred literature at Harvard, and from 1835 to 1842 editor of the *North American Review*. He afterward took a prominent part in politics, acting with the opponents of slavery, and from 1861 to 1866 was postmaster at Boston. Besides sermons, magazine and newspaper essays, he published Evidences of Christianity, originally delivered as a course of Lowell Lectures (1843); Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities (1838–52); The Relation between Judaism and Christianity (1854), and a History of New England (the first three volumes 1858–64, the fourth 1875). The fifth volume, edited by his son, General Francis Winthrop Palfrey, appeared in 1890. In his preface to this volume, General Palfrey states that it is almost wholly printed from the author's manuscript as he left it, subject to careful revision. It brings the history down to the appointment of Washington as commander-in-chief of the colonial army in 1775.

Palgrave, Sir Francis (pal'grāv). An English historian; born in London in July, 1788; died at Hampstead, near London, July 6, 1861. His family name was Cohen, which, at his marriage, he exchanged for that of his wife's mother. He was carefully educated at home, but, his father's fortunes failing, he was in 1803 articled as clerk to a firm of solicitors, with which he remained until 1822, when he was employed under the Record Commission. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar. He had then contributed articles to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, and had, in 1818, edited a collection of Anglo-Norman Chansons. In 1831 he published a History of England, and in 1832 The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth and Observations of Principles of New Municipal Corporations. In the latter year he was knighted. In 1837 he published Merchant and Friar. During the last twenty-three years of his life he held the office of Deputy-keeper of her Majesty's Records. In this capacity he edited Curia Regis Records, Calendars and Inventories of the Exchequer, Parliamentary Writs, and Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland. His greatest work is a History of Normandy and of England, of which the first volume appeared in 1851, the second in 1857, and the third and fourth after the author's death. In 1886 he was elected professor of poetry at Oxford. His principal poetical works are Idyls and Songs (1854); Hymns (1868); Lyrical Poems (1871). He compiled The Golden Treasury of English Songs (1861), and wrote Essays on Art (1866); Life of Sir Walter Scott (1867); The Visions of England (1881 and 1889); The Treasury of Sacred Songs (1889).

Palgrave, William Gifford. An English traveller; born at Westminster, January

24, 1826; died at Montevideo, Uruguay, September 30, 1888. He was a son of Sir Francis Palgrave. After graduation at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1846, he was appointed a lieutenant in the Eighth Bombay Native Infantry. He subsequently became connected with the order of the Jesuits, and entered the priesthood. He was sent to Syria and Palestine, where he acquired mastery over the Arabic language. In 1860 Napoleon III. summoned him to France to give an account of the Syrian disturbances and massacre, and in 1861 he returned to Palestine charged with the task of exploring Arabia in the service of the emperor. He acquired such intimate acquaintance with the Arabs that on several occasions he was received into their mosques. Returning to England, he was sent out by the government in 1861 on special service to release Consul Cameron and other prisoners in Abyssinia. From 1866 to 1876 he served as British consul to several places and as consul-general to Bulgaria (1878) and to Siam (1880). He was a fellow of several scientific and literary associations, including the Royal Geographical and Royal Asiatic Societies. His works are Narrative of a Year's Journey Through Central and Eastern Arabia in 1862–63 (2 vols., 1865); Essays on Eastern Questions (1872); Hermann Agha: An Eastern Narrative, a novel (2 vols., 1872), and Dutch Guiana (1876). A posthumous work, Ulysses: or Scenes and Studies in Many Lands, appeared in 1890.

Palissy, Bernard (pä-lē-sē). A great artistic potter and glass-painter; born at La Chapelle, Biron, in the province of Perigord, 1510; died about 1590, in the Bastille, where he was imprisoned on the charge of heresy. His writings are: Veritable Receipt Whereby All Men in France Can Learn to Multiply and Enlarge Their Treasures, etc. (1564); Admirable Discourses on the Nature of Waters and Fountains (1580).

Palmer, Edward Henry (pām'ėr). An English explorer and Orientalist; born at Cambridge, August 7, 1840; murdered by Bedouins in the desert near Suez, in August, 1882. He was graduated at the University of Cambridge in 1867, accompanied the Sinai survey expedition in 1868–69, and explored the land of Moab and other regions of the East in 1869–70. In 1871 he was appointed professor of Arabic at Cambridge. He translated Moore's Paradise and the Peri into Persian, the Persian History of Donna Juliana into French, and various Persian poems into English. Among his prose writings are The Negeb, or South Country of Scripture, and the Desert of Et-Tih (1871); The Desert of the Exodus, Journeys on Foot in the Wilderness of the Forty Years' Wanderings, and Secret Sects of Syria (1871); History of the Jewish Nation (1875); The Song of the Reed and Other Poems (1877); Poems of Behà ed Din Zoheir of Egypt, edited (1877). With Walter Besant he wrote a History of Jerusalem (1871). He also published Haroun Alraschid and several grammars and dictionaries of the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani languages, an edition of the Koran, and a revision of the Persian New Testament for the Bible Society.

Palmer, John Williamson. An American physician, war correspondent, and miscellaneous writer; born at Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1825. His father was Dr. James C. Palmer, fleet-surgeon on board the Union flagship "Hartford" in the battle of Mobile Bay. After graduation at the University of Maryland, he studied medicine. In 1849 he went to California, and was the first city physician in San Francisco. Two years later he went to India, where he was appointed surgeon of the East India Company's ship "Phlegethon," in the Burmese war (1851–52). His experience in California and India resulted in papers contributed to *Putnam's Monthly Magazine* and the *Atlantic Monthly*, and in two books, The Golden Dagon: or Up and Down the Irrawaddi (1853), and The New and the Old: or California and India in Romantic Aspects (1859). He also wrote The Queen's Heart, a successful comedy (1858). In 1863 Dr. Palmer became Confederate war correspondent to the New York *Tribune*. In 1872 he removed to New York. Besides the works already mentioned, he has published several collections of poetry, The Beauties and the Curiosities of Engraving (1879); A Portfolio Autograph Etchings (1882), and a novel, After His Kind (1886), under the pseudonym of "John Coventry." He translated Michelet's works L'Amour and La Femme into English, accomplishing the translation of the latter in seventy-two hours. Of his poems the best known are For Charlie's Sake and Stonewall Jackson's Way.

Palmer, Ray. An American hymnologist; born in Little Compton, R. I., November 12, 1808; died in Newark, N. J., March 29, 1887. After graduation at Yale in 1830 he taught in New York and in New Haven. He was licensed to preach by the New Haven West Association of Congregational Ministers in 1832, ordained in 1835, and settled in Bath, Me. In 1850 he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he preached for sixteen years. In 1866 secretary of the Congregational Union, holding this post until 1878. The degree of

D. D. was given to him by Union College in 1852. He contributed to religious periodicals and journals, and published several books, including Spiritual Improvement, or Aid to Growth in Grace (1839), republished as Closet Hours (1851); Remember Me (1855); Hints on the Formation of Religious Opinions (1860); Hymns and Sacred Pieces (1865); Hymns of My Holy Hours (1866); Home, or the Unlost Paradise (1868); Earnest Words on True Success in Life (1873); Complete Poetical Works (1876); and Voices of Hope and Gladness (1880). Dr. Palmer ranks among the best of American hymn writers. His first hymn, My Faith Looks Up to Thee, written in 1831, but not published until years later, has been translated into twenty languages. Among his other hymns are Fount of Everlasting Love (1832); Thou Who Roll'st the Year Around (1832); Away from Earth My Spirit Turns (1833); Wake Thee, O Zion! Thy Morning Is Ended (1834); And Is There, Lord, a Rest? (1843), and Lord, Thou on Earth Didst Love Thine Own (1864).

Paltock, Robert. An English story-writer; born at London, about 1697; died there, March 20, 1767. He is known to fame only through his story Peter Wilkins, a Cornishman (1751).

The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins (1751). An imitation of Robinson Crusoe. Wilkins is carried in a boat to a strange land, "back of beyond," where he lives in solitude till he finds there are human inhabitants who can fly. One of them, a winged woman, falls into his hands, and lives with him as his wife.

Paludan-Müller, Frederik (päl'ö-dän-mèl'ler). A Danish poet; born at Kjerteminde, in the island of Fuynen, February 7, 1809; died at Copenhagen, December 28, 1876. He wrote: Love at Court (1832), a romantic drama; the spirited Byronesque poem The Dancers (1833); Cupid and Psyche (1834); Trochees and Iambics (1837); Poems (2 vols., 1836–38); the dramatic poems Venus (1841), Tithon (1844); the great satirical poem The Man Adam (3 vols., 1841–49), his masterpiece; Aeronauts and Atheists (1853), a versified defense of Christianity; Death of Abel; Ahasuerus Benedict of Nursia (1854–62). His chief prose writings are The Fountain of Youth (1865), and Story of Ivar Lykke (3 vols., 1866–73).

Paparrhigopoulos, Constantine (pä'pä-rē-gop'ö-los). A modern Greek historian; born at Constantinople in 1815; died at Athens, April 26, 1891. His father was a rich banker of Constantinople, who was put to death during the Greek revolution of 1821. The son, having escaped to Russia, was educated at Odessa at the expense of the Czar Alexander, and in 1854 became professor of history at the University of Athens. His principal work, A History of the Greek People (5 vols., 1862–77), was translated into French in an abridged form of a History of Hellenic Civilization (1878).

Papillon, Marc de (pä-pē-yôn'), known as "Captain Lasphrise." A French poet; born at Amboise, 1555; died about 1605. In 1590 he published a volume of stanzas, songs, epitaphs, etc. His verses are graceful and enlivened with wit, but many of them are licentious. Toward the end of his life he composed poems on religious subjects, *e. g.*, a versified rendering of the Canticle of the Three Children in the Fiery Furnace, the Magnificat, the Lord's Prayer, etc.

Pardoe, Julia (pär'dō). An English miscellaneous writer; born at Beverley, Yorkshire, in 1806; died in 1862. She put forth a volume of poems at the age of fourteen, and a novel two years later. She wrote voluminously in many departments of literature. In 1859 she received from the crown a pension of £100. Among her works of travel are The City of the Sultan (1836); The River and the Desert (1838); The Beauties of the Bosphorus (1839); The City of the Magyar (1840). Among her novels are The Mardyns and the Daventrys (1835); The Hungarian Castle (1842); Confessions of a Pretty Woman (1846). Among her historical works are Louis XIV. and the Court of France (1847); The Court of Francis I. (1849); The Life of Marie de Medici (1852); Pilgrimages in Paris (1858); Episodes of French History During the Consulate and the Empire (1859).

Park, Mungo. A Scottish explorer in Africa; born near Selkirk, September 20, 1771; died in equatorial Africa, probably in 1806. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh and made a voyage to Sumatra as assistant surgeon on an East Indiaman. Upon his return he offered his services to the African Association for an exploration of the river Niger, sailing from Portsmouth in May, 1795. After undergoing numerous hardships, he reached, late in July, 1796, the banks of the Quorra, or Joliba, one of the main streams which make up the Niger. Here occurred the touching incident of the hospitality extended to him by an African woman. He was obliged to desist from any further advance into a country occupied by hostile Mohammedan tribes. At length he succeeded in making his way to the coast, and reached England in December, 1797. Soon afterward he married, and commenced the practice of medicine at Peebles, in Scotland. In 1805 he undertook a second journey to the Niger under the auspices

of the British government. The expedition, of which Park was commander, consisted in all of forty-four men, of whom thirty-four were soldiers of the British garrison at Goree. Before reaching the Niger thirty-one of the party had died from the pestilential climate. About the middle of November the remnant of the party, now reduced to six men, again set out. Nothing further was heard of him until 1810, when some particulars of his fate were ascertained. At a narrow pass in the river they were attacked by the natives, and all the party were either shot down in the canoe, or were drowned while attempting to swim ashore. Park's expeditions really accomplished next to nothing in ascertaining the real course of the Niger, which he supposed to be identical with the Congo. A monument in honor of Park was erected at Selkirk in 1859.

Parker, Sir Gilbert, Kt. (pär'kẽr). Member of Parliament for Gravesend since 1900, Hon. Colonel First Kent Volunteer Artillery; born in Canada, November 23, 1862; son of late Captain J. Parker. Educated at Trinity College, Toronto. Associate editor Sydney *Morning Herald*, Sydney, Australia, 1886; travelled among South Sea Islands, and extensively in the East and in Europe, and northern Canada. Publications: Poems, A Lover's Diary (1894); Plays, adaptation of Faust (1888); The Vendetta (1889); No Defence (1889); The Seats of the Mighty (1897); Travels, Round the Compass in Australia (1892); Stories and Novels, Pierre and his People (1892); Mrs. Falchion (1893); The Trespasser (1893); The Translation of a Savage (1894); The Trail of the Sword (1895); When Valmond Came to Pontiac (1895); An Adventurer of the North (1895); The Seats of the Mighty (1896); The Pomp of the Lavilettes (1897); The Battle of the Strong (1898); The Lane that had no Turning (1900); The Right of Way (1901); Donovan Pasha (1902); History of Old Quebec (1903).

* **Pierre and His People** (1892). Stories of love and adventure, chiefly from the Hudson Bay Territory; a presentment of native character and of life in northern Canada, by one who knows it intimately. Pierre is an unpleasant character, finely drawn.

The Translation of a Savage (1894). Describes the complications that ensue on an Englishman's marrying an Indian girl in Canada and sending her to his parents at home.

The Trail of the Sword (1895). An historical romance of Canada early in the eighteenth century, full of valorous feats and thrilling adventures. An important episode is the disastrous attempt of Admiral Phips to capture Quebec from the French, 1691.

An Adventurer of the North (1895) "Being a continuation of the personal histories of Pierre and his people, and the last existing records of Pretty Pierre."

When Valmond Came to Pontiac (1895). A picturesque romance, with intimate studies of manners among the French inhabitants of a Canadian town.

The Seats of the Mighty (1896). An historical romance, embodying several chapters of the great struggle, culminating in the battle of Quebec, which dispossessed France and enthroned England in North America. Wolfe and other famous characters appear.

The Pomp of the Lavilettes (1897). A Canadian village story. The chief motive of the plot is the progress of an incontinent man, and his penitence.

***The Battle of the Strong; a Romance of Two Kingdoms** (1898). Opens with the Battle of Jersey and is continued into the great war between England and France at the close of the eighteenth century, with episodic glimpses of the Revolution and the Vendean tragedy. The scene is chiefly in Jersey, sometimes in Brittany; the local color is carefully studied, and the admixture of the Jersey patois may be compared with Cable's broken English.

The Lane that had no Turning; and Associated Tales (1900). Twenty-six stories and sketches of the author's compatriots, the French-Canadians, comic and tragic, melodramatic and grotesque, in their various motives. The first and longest is the story of a seigneur who is all but driven mad by an hereditary malady, and at length commits a murder. The principal figure, however, is his noble wife, who shields and fosters him to the last.

The Right of Way; being the Story of Charley Steele and Another (1901). The most striking of many romantic episodes is the absolutely new life led by a man who for a time lost his memory through an accident. "Beauty Steele," the Montreal barrister, talented and eloquent, but a dipsomaniac, belongs to a favorite type of the author's. Contains as much melodrama as tragedy, and as usual many incidents are irrelevant; but the simple life and unsophisticated characters of a French-Canadian village are well portrayed.

Parker, Theodore. An American clergyman; born at Lexington, Mass., August 24, 1810; died at Florence, Italy, May 10, 1860. In 1830 he entered Harvard College, but studied at home, only being present at the college for examinations. In 1831 he opened a flourishing private school at Watertown, Mass. In 1834 he entered the Divinity School at Cambridge. He had already mastered Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, French, and Spanish; he now added Arabic, Syriac, Danish, and Swedish to the list. In 1837 he became pastor of the Unitarian church at West Roxbury, Mass. But the views which he had formed in regard to the inspiration of the Bible and some other subjects were not in accord with those held by the denomination and led to a sharp controversy, which in 1845 resulted in the formation of a new religious society at Boston that took the name of the

"Twenty-eighth Congregational Society." Mr. Parker published several translations from the German, the most important of which is that, with additions, of De Wette's Introduction to the Old Testament (1843). He contributed to *The Dial* and other magazines; and from 1847 to 1859 was editor of *The Massachusetts Quarterly*. A collected edition of his Works, edited by Frances Power Cobbe, in twelve volumes, was put forth at London in 1865; and another, in ten volumes, edited by H. B. Fuller, in 1870. The volume Historic Americans, first published in 1870, was first delivered as a series of popular lectures. His Life and Correspondence, edited by John Weiss, was published in 1864, and his Life, by O. B. Frothingham, in 1874.

Parkhurst, Charles Henry (pärk'hêrst). An American divine and reformer; was born at Framingham, Mass., in 1842. He studied theology at Halle and Leipsic, and in 1874 was installed as pastor of the Congregational church at Lenox, Mass. In 1880 he was called to the Madison Square Presbyterian church in New York. He succeeded Dr. Crosby as president of the New York Society for the Prevention of Crime; and became an active agent in the ferreting out and exposure of political corruption and the reformation of the city government. His published works, besides many magazine articles, include Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by Sanscrit (1870); The Blind Man's Creed, and Other Sermons (1883); Pattern in the Mount, and Other Sermons (1885). Our Fight with Tammany (1895) is an intensely interesting account of his struggle for reform. It was mainly through his efforts that the political organization of Tammany Hall was defeated in New York in 1895. His well-grounded charges of official corruption and public immorality in New York City were a surprise and cause for indignation to many citizens, who expressed their approval of Dr. Parkhurst's work in the election of the reform candidate for mayor at the succeeding election.

Parkman, Francis (pärk'man). An American historian; born in Boston, September 16, 1823; died at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, November 8, 1893. He was graduated at Harvard in 1844; studied law for about two years, then travelled for a year in Europe. Early in 1844, and again in 1846, he set out to explore the Rocky Mountain region. During the last expedition he lived for several months among the Dakota Indians and other tribes still more remote, suffering hardships and privations, which permanently impaired his health, and before long resulted in partial blindness. He gave an account of his explorations in the *Knickerbocker Magazine*. These papers were subsequently published in a volume entitled The California and Oregon Trail (1849). Notwithstanding his enfeebled health and impaired vision he resolved to devote himself to historical labors involving laborious research, the subject chosen being the doings of the Rise and Fall of the French Dominion in North America, with special reference to the efforts of the early Catholic missionaries. The volumes are in a series of monographs, and they were produced without special reference to the chronological order of events. At various times (in 1858, 1868, 1872, 1880, and 1884) he went to France in order to examine the French archives bearing upon his historical labors. The volumes of the New France series appeared in the following order: The Conspiracy of Pontiac (1851); Pioneers of France in the New World (1865); Jesuits in North America (1867); Discovery of the Great West (1869); The Old Régime in Canada (1874); Count Frontenac and New France Under Louis XIV. (1877); Montcalm and Wolfe (1884), and A Half Century of Conflict (1892).

Parmenides (pär-men'i-dēz). A celebrated Greek philosopher of the fifth century B.C.; born at Elea in Southern Italy. He wrote but one work on Philosophy—a didactic poem in the epic metre and in the Ionic dialect entitled On Nature; fragments of it, in all about 160 lines, have come down to our times. It was divided into three sections, Poems, Truth, Opinion. The fragments have been rendered into English by Thomas Davidson.

Parnell, Thomas (pär'nel). An Irish poet; born at Dublin in 1679; died at Chester, England, in 1718. He was educated at the College of Dublin, took orders, and was made archdeacon of Clogher in 1705; but the greater part of his mature life was passed in England, where he became intimate with Swift, Arbuthnot, and Pope, whom he assisted in the translation of the Iliad. A selection from his Poems, edited by Pope, appeared in 1722. His best pieces are two odes, A Night-piece Death, The Hymns to Contentment, and The Hermit, an English adaptation of the Roman tale Gesta Romanorum, tricked up with reflections in the elevated diction of his brilliant contemporaries.

Parny, Evariste Désiré Desforges, Viscomte de (pär-nē'). A French poet; born in the Isle of Bourbon, February 6, 1753; died at Paris, December 5, 1814. He won celebrity through his volume of Erotic Poems, which first appeared in incomplete form 1778, completed 1781; Voltaire saluted him, "My dear Tibullus." In

1799 he published The War of the Gods, afterward enlarged and named The Christianide; it is a cynical and impious attack on all religions. He published (1805) The Stolen Portfolio, containing Venus's Disguises, Gallantries of the Bible, Paradise Lost.

Parr, Harriet (pär), "Holmes Lee," pseud. An English novelist; born in York in 1828. Her many stories and novels have been very popular. Among them are Maud Talbot (1854); Gilbert Massenger (1854); Thorney Hall (1855); Kathie Brande (1856); Sylvon Holt's Daughter (1858); Against Wind and Tide (1859); Hawksview (1859); The Worthbank Diary (1860); The Wonderful Adventures of Tuflongo and His Alfin Company in Their Journey with Little Content Through the Enchanted Forest (1861); Warp and Woof, or The Reminiscences of Doris Fletcher (1861); Annis Warleigh's Fortunes (1863); In the Silver Age, Essays (1864); The Life and Death of Jeanne D'Arc, Called the Maid (1866); Mr. Wynward's Ward (1867); Basil Godfrey's Caprice (1868); Contrast, or The Schoolfellows (1868); M. and E. de Guerin (1870); For Richer, For Poorer (1870); Her Title of Honor (1871); The Beautiful Miss Barrington (1871); County Stories, Old and New, in prose and verse (1872); Echoes of a Famous Year; the story of the Franco-German War (1872); Katherine's Trial (1873); The Vicissitudes of Bessie Fairfax (1874); This Work-a-day World (1875); Ben Miller's Wooing (1876); Straightforward (1878); Mrs. Denys of Cote (1880); A Poor Squire (1882), and Loving and Serving (1883).

Parsons, Thomas Williams (pär'sons). An American poet; born in Boston, August 18, 1819; died at Scituate, Mass., September 3, 1892. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, and in 1836 visited Italy, where he made Dante a special study. In 1853 he took the degree of M. D. at Harvard; and for several years practised dentistry at Boston In 1843 he published a translation of the first ten cantos of Dante's Inferno, and the remaining cantos in 1867. His original works are Ghetto di Rome, a volume of poems (1854); The Magnolia (1867); The Old House at Sudbury (1870); The Shadow of the Obelisk (1872); Circum Præcordia (1892).

"Partington, Mrs." (pär'ting-ton), pseudonym of Benjamin Penhallow Shillaber. An American journalist and humorist; born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 12, 1814; died in Chelsea, Mass., November 25, 1890. From 1840 to 1866 he was editor of various journals in Boston. His Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington (1854) gained for him world-wide popularity. This was followed by Knitting-Work (1857); Partington Patchwork (1873); and Wide Swath, a volume of collected verse (1882).

Parton, James (pär'ton). An American biographer; born at Canterbury, England, February 9, 1822; died at Newburyport, Mass., October 17, 1891. At the age of five he was brought to America; was educated at the public schools in and near New York; and after teaching for a while, he entered upon journalism. His first published book was the Life of Horace Greeley. He subsequently devoted himself mainly to biographical works. Up to 1875 he resided at New York, and subsequently at Newburyport, Mass. His principal works are Life of Horace Greeley (1855); Life and Times of Aaron Burr (1857); Life of Andrew Jackson (1860); General Butler at New Orleans (1863); Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin (1864); Famous Americans of Recent Times (1867); Life of Thomas Jefferson (1874); Caricature and Comic Art (1877); Life of Voltaire (1881); Captains of Industry (1884–91). He also wrote numerous brief biographical sketches, originally published in periodicals, and afterward in separate volumes.

Parton, Sara Payson (Willis), pseud. "Fanny Fern." An American essayist and story-writer; born at Portland, Me., July 9, 1811; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 10, 1872. In 1873 she married Mr. Charles Eldridge, of Boston, who died in 1846, leaving her with two children, and in straitened circumstances. In 1851 she began to write for periodicals. Her sketches became popular, and in 1854 she contracted with the editor of the New York *Ledger* to furnish a paper every week, which she continued to do for fourteen years without a single intermission. In 1856 she married Mr. James Parton, then connected with the New York *Home Journal*, of which her brother, N. P. Willis, was editor. With the exception of two novels, Ruth Hall, partly based on incidents of her own life (1854), and Rose Clark (1857), her writings consist of essays and short tales which originally appeared in periodicals. Several volumes made up of these have been published, among which are Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio (1853); Fresh Leaves (1855); Folly as It Flies (1868); Ginger Snaps (1870); Caper Sauce (1872). Shortly after her death, her husband put forth Fanny Fern, a Memorial Volume, containing a Memoir and selections from her writings.

Pascal, Blaise (päs-käl'). A French philosopher and geometrician; born at Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dome, June 19, 1623; died in Paris, August 19, 1662.

He early manifested genius of a high order, especially in mathematics and the natural sciences, and wrote several treatises in these departments. As a youth he was so precocious that books had to be denied him for a time, but, notwithstanding the restraints put upon his activity he invented geometry anew when only twelve years of age, and at seventeen he achieved renown with his Traité des Sections Coniques. Later on he undertook and carried on successfully the solution of the most difficult problems. The so-called "Port-Royalists" were the upholders of the teachings of Jansenius in opposition to those of the Jesuits. Pascal renounced the world in 1654 and espoused the cause of the Port-Royalists. He rose to the highest literary excellence in setting forth and defending the doctrines of Jansenius against those of the Jesuits. In 1655 Antoine Arnauld was expelled from the Sorbonne on account of a letter which he had written in defense of Jansenism. Pascal soon after came out in a series of eighteen letters, commonly designated as The Provincial Letters. These and his Thoughts upon Religion (1670) are the works by which Pascal is best known.

Passarge, Ludwig (päs-är'gė). A German miscellaneous writer; born at Wollitnick, near Heiligenbeil, East Prussia, August 6, 1825. He travelled a great deal in Europe, and wrote: From the Weichsel Delta (1857); Fragments from Italy (1860); Sweden, Wisby, and Copenhagen (1867); Summer Tours in Norway (2d ed., 1884). He wrote also: Henrik Ibsen (1883); Baltic Stories (1884); From Contemporary Spain and Portugal (1884); and translated several works of Scandinavian poets.

Pater, Walter (pā'tėr). An English critic of the æsthetic school; born in London, August 4, 1839; died at Oxford, July 30, 1894. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1862 was made a Fellow of Brasenose College in that university. His first contribution to periodical literature was published in 1866, in the *Westminster Review*. His books include The Renaissance (1873); Marius, the Epicurean, a story of ancient Rome (1885); Imaginary Portraits (1887); a later edition of The Renaissance (1888); Appreciations (1890), and Plato and Platonism, lectures (1893). His standpoint is that of the Epicurean, and his plea is "art for art's sake." Pater is said to have been the "most rhythmical of English prose-writers, and his Renaissance, Studies in Art and Poetry, and his Appreciations give him a very high place among the writers of his time."

* **Marius the Epicurean, his Sensations and Ideas** (1885). History of the mental and moral growth of a Roman thinker, a contemporary of Marcus Aurelius. The book consists chiefly of meditations, philosophical disquisitions, and reviews of the great schools of thinkers, criticisms of personalities, such as that of the imperial philosopher, and of the social and moral phenomena of the times; all set forth in a refined, meditative prose. From Cyrenaicism the philosopher gradually works his way to a more spiritual attitude, coming under the influence of the Christian church, of which an impassioned picture is given, and he dies a kind of martyr, though not formally received within the Christian communion. There are many pages delineating the outward life and manners of contemporary Rome.

Gaston de Latour, an unfinished romance (1896). A similar philosophical romance, tracing the development of a refined and cultivated mind that finds ultimate satisfaction in the things of the spirit. The period is that of the French wars of religion in the sixteenth century, and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572) is an incident; while Ronsard and Montaigne make their appearance. There are also placid and idyllic pictures of country life in La Beauce, and elaborate descriptions of Charles Cathedral—written in the same delicate, meandering style.

Patmore, Coventry Kearsey Dighton (pat'mōr). An English poet; born at Woodford, Essex, July 23, 1823; died at Lymington, Hampshire, December 26, 1896. From 1846 to 1868 he was an assistant librarian in the British Museum. In 1844 he published a small volume of poems, which was republished in 1853, with large additions, under the title of Tamerton Church Tower, and Other Poems. His principal work, The Angel in the House, appeared in four parts: The Betrothal (1854); The Espousal (1856); Faithful Forever (1860); The Victories of Love (1862). The Unknown Eros appeared in 1877, Amelia and a memoir of Barry Cornwall, 1878. A collection of his poems was published in one volume (1886).

Patten, George Washington (pat'en). An American poet; born at Newport, R. I., on Christmas Day, 1808; died at Houlton, Me., April 28, 1883. He was educated at Brown University and at the National Military Academy. He served in the Seminole War, and on frontier duty, and became a captain in 1846. He lost his left hand while storming the heights of Cerro Gordo; and at the end of the Mexican War he declined a captaincy and went on leave of absence, returning to duty in 1850. During the Civil War he served on several military commissions; and was retired for disability, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Patten was known as the "poet laureate of the army." His published works include an Army Manual (1860); Infantry Tactics, Bayonet Drill and Small-Sword Exercise (1861); Artillery Drill (1861); Cavalry Drill and Sabre

Exercise (1863); an edition of Cooke's Cavalry Tactics (1863); a collection of fugitive poems entitled Voices of the Border (1867). Among his best verses are The Seminole's Reply and Joys That We've Tasted.

Pattison, Mark. An English critic and historian of literature; born at Hornby, in Yorkshire, October 10, 1813; died at Harrowgate, July 30, 1884. His writings were for the most part contributions to the quarterlies, and notes and commentaries on classic authors ancient and modern. His chief book is Isaac Casaubon (1875), a life of the great scholar and a vivid picture of literary life in the sixteenth century. His autobiographical Memoirs (1883) come down only to the year 1860.

"Paul, John" (pseudonym of Charles Henry Webb). An American banker, journalist, and humorist; born at Rouse's Point, N. Y., January 24, 1834. His journalistic work was done on the New York *Times* (1860–63); the *Californian*, San Francisco (1863–66); and the New York *Tribune*, for which, mainly, his humorous articles were written. He invented an adding machine. He wrote several burlesque dramas; John Paul's Book (1874); Parodies, Prose and Verse (1876); and Vagrom Verse.

Paulding, James Kirke (pâl'ding). An American statesman, poet, and historian; born at Nine-Partners, Dutchess County, N. Y., August 22, 1779; died at Hyde Park in the same county, April 6, 1860. At the age of nineteen he went to New York, and in 1807 he, with Washington Irving, began the issue of *Salmagundi*, a semi-weekly journal designed to satirize in prose and verse the follies of the town. This was discontinued in less than a year, but was revived, with indifferent success, by Paulding in 1819. In 1825 he was appointed navy agent at the port of New York, and resigned the position in 1837 to become secretary of the navy in the administration of President Van Buren. In 1841 he retired from public life to a beautiful home which he had purchased on the banks of the Hudson. Paulding's works were numerous and of very unequal merit. Among them are The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan (1812); Königsmarke (1823); The Three Wise Men of Gotham (1826); The New Mirror for Travellers (1828); Chronicles of the City of Gotham (1830); The Dutchman's Fireside, his best novel (1831); Westward Ho! (1832); Life of George Washington (1835); The Book of St. Nicholas (1837); A Gift from Fairy Land (1838); The Old Continental (1846); The Puritan and His Daughter (1849). A collection of his Select Works, edited by his son, in four volumes, was published in 1868.

The Dutchman's Fireside (1831). Sole survivor of a number of satires, sketches and novels, written by a collaborator of Washington Irving in *Salmagundi*. A thoroughly native and local novel, and patriotic, too, in its eulogy of Yankee character. Sensational and sentimental features alternate with quaint facetiousness; and the portraiture of Dutch settlers and Indian braves is incisive and racy.

Pauli, Reinhold (pou'lē). A German historian, who writes chiefly on English history; born at Berlin, May 25, 1823; died at Bremen, June 3, 1882. Among his writings are: King Alfred and his Place in the History of England (1851); History of England, continuation of Lappenberg's work (Vols. III, IV, V, 1853–58); Pictures of Ancient England (1860); History of England from the Treaties of Peace 1814–15 (3 vols., 1864–75).

Paulus, Heinrich Eberhard Gottlob (pou'lus). A German theologian and Orientalist; born in Leonberg, Würtemberg, September 1, 1761; died at Heidelberg, August 10, 1851. He was professor of Oriental languages at Jena (1789) and Heidelberg (1811). He was the author of a Philological, Critical and Historical Commentary on the New Testament (4 vols., 1800–41); Exegetic Manual on the First Three Gospels (1830–33 and 1841–42); and similar works.

Payn, James (pān). An English novelist and poet; born at Cheltenham in 1830; died March 25, 1898. He was educated at Eton and Woolwich, and was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1854. At an early age he contributed to the *Westminster Review* and *Household Words*, and in 1858 he became editor of *Chambers's Journal*, in which he published his first novels. He contributed essays to the *Nineteenth Century* and *The Times*. In 1882 he succeeded Leslie Stephen as editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Among his works are Stories from Boccaccio, poems (1854); Poems (1855); A Family Scapegrace; Lost Sir Massingberd, which placed him in the front rank of romancers; By Proxy (1878); High Spirits; A Perfect Treasure; Bentinck's Tutor; A Country Family; Cecil's Tryst; The Foster Brothers; Halves; Carlyon's Year; One of the Family; What He Cost Her (1879); Gwendoline's Harvest; Like Father, Like Son (1881); Mirk Abbey; Less Black than We're Painted; Murphy's Master; Under One Roof; The Luck of the Darrells; Some Literary Recollections (1886); Thicker than Water; Glow-worm Tales (1888); The Burnt Million (1889); The Word and The Will; A Modern Dick Whittington (1892); A Trying Patient (1893); Not Wooed, but Won; Gleams of Memory (autobiographical) (1894); In

Market Overt (1895); The Disappearance of George Driffell (1896). He died March 25, 1898. He turned out about four novels a year and produced more than a hundred in all.

Lost Sir Massingberd (1864). A novel of plot, culminating in the mysterious disappearance of a "colossally nefarious" baronet.

Married Beneath Him (1865). Contains some humorous scenes and a good many jokes, with a pair of diverting journalists.

Blondel Parva (1868). A concise example of the novel of plot. A ruined man insures his life for the benefit of his wife and daughter; then disappears. When, later on, his daughter is entangled with two suitors, one of these, the villain, threatens to expose the fraud; but after divers complications a happy conclusion is reached.

Bentinck's Tutor (1868). A plot novel, hinging on the eventual reappearance of a young heir believed to be drowned and the discomfiture of the villains. Local coloring from the Lake District, wrestling scenes, etc.

Not Wooed, but Won (1871). Full of incident, relating how an attractive heroine with a large circle of admirers is lucky enough to secure a fortune by one marriage and an estimable lover by the next.

Fallen Fortunes (1876). The plot excites the reader's suspense as to whether the virtuous people will or will not be rewarded with a fortune. Quiet portraiture of character, *e. g.*, the jocular Mr. Dalton and the selfish and offensive Mrs. Campden.

Less Black than We're Painted (1878). Very favorable to the theatrical profession; the heroine an actress, who reforms her spendthrift husband and steers a happy and prosperous course through severe trials.

* **By Proxy** (1878). A novel of plot dealing with English people in China and at home, and containing many passages descriptive of northern Chinese landscapes and ways of life.

A Grape from a Thorn (1881). Life at a wateringplace, follies and vanities of fashionable people, the Jacobite craze of a country gentleman, and similar matters, satirically treated. The love story is concerned with a high-born girl, the "Grape," and a pair of bohemian friends.

The Canon's Ward (1884). A placid, kindly group of people, with the scholarly and amiable old canon at their head, into whose blameless life sorrow comes ungently. The ward makes a secret marriage; but, her husband being drowned, a man uses his knowledge of the case to make her marry him. A happy conclusion is skillfully arranged.

* **The Heir of the Ages** (1886). The life of a governess, who takes to writing and suddenly becomes famous. There is also some melodrama concerned with a villain who makes love to her in his wife's lifetime, while the title refers to a wonderful discovery of a lost Saxon treasure

Payne, John Howard (pān). An American dramatist and actor; born in New York, June 9, 1792; died at Tunis, Africa, April 10, 1852. He early manifested a strong predilection for the stage, where he was hailed as "the young Roscius." As a boy of fourteen he edited the *Thespian Mirror*, and studied at Union College, where he edited the *Pastime*. In his sixteenth year he appeared at the Park Theatre as "Young Norval," and subsequently acted in other cities. In 1813 he went to London, where he met with a decided theatrical success. He remained in Europe until 1832, where he conducted a theatrical journal called the *Opera Glass*, and wrote several dramas, some of which were popular at the time, but none of them are now remembered, excepting Brutus; or the Fall of Tarquin, and the opera of Clari, or the Maid of Milan, which was sold to Charles Kemble, of the Covent Garden Theatre, for $150. In it occurs the song "Home, Sweet Home," which was sung by Miss M. Tree, sister of Charles Kean's wife. This song made the fortune of the opera and of the publishers, 100,000 copies having been rapidly sold, but the author reaped no pecuniary benefit. He experienced various ups and downs, but was always in pecuniary straits, although from time to time he earned large sums of money. In 1851 he received the appointment of United States consul at Tunis, which he retained until his death. Thirty years after his death Mr. Corcoran, an American banker, caused the remains of Payne to be exhumed and brought to Washington, where they were reinterred, and a fine monument was erected above them.

Peabody, Andrew Preston (pē'bod-i). An American preacher, professor, and theological writer; born at Beverly, Mass., March 19, 1811; died March 10, 1893. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1826, and afterward from the Divinity School. After one year of tutorship in mathematics, he was pastor at Portsmouth, N. H., twenty-seven years. In 1860 he became preacher to Harvard University and professor of Christian morals. In 1881 he resigned these offices, and twice officiated as acting president before his death. From 1852 for eleven years, he edited the *North American Review*, to which, and to other reviews, he contributed a great number of articles. Among the books written by him are Sermons on Consolation (1847); Christianity the Religion of Nature (1864); Reminiscences of European Travel (1868); Manual of Moral Philosophy, Christianity and Science (1874); Christian Belief and Life (1875); Harvard Reminiscences (1888); Harvard Graduates Whom I Have Known (1890), and King's Chapel Sermons (1891).

Peacock, Thomas Love (pē'kok). An English satirical novelist and poet; born at Weymouth, October 18, 1785; died in

London, January 23, 1866. He entered the service of the East India Company in 1818, and retired on a pension in 1856. He was one of the executors of Shelley, of whose life he has given some account. Among his novels are Headlong Hall (1816); Melincourt (1817); Nightmare Abbey, and Rhododaphne, a volume of verse (1818); Maid Marian (1822); Misfortunes of Elphin (1829), in which occur several clever bits of verse, as also in the earlier Nightmare Abbey. Crochet Castle appeared in 1831. His latest novel was Gryll Grange (1860). A complete edition of his Works, with a preface by Lord Houghton, was published in 1875.

Headlong Hall (1816). A Rabelaisian satire on contemporary men of letters and philosophy, particularly on faddists, chiefly in the form of pointed dialogue and *reductio ad absurdum*. Harry Headlong gathers round him an eccentric party, whose talks are enlivened with interludes of horseplay and good dinners, the whole winding up with a series of weddings. The drinking songs are a striking feature of the book.

Melincourt (1817). A longer satire with some plot, and features reminiscent of Swift's Gulliver. The mock-hero, a priggish disciple of Rousseau, anti-slavery enthusiast, etc., prepares a tame monkey, Sir Oran Hautton, to enter Parliament. A farcical episode is the election for One Vote, and there are divers scenes of high jinks and high spirits. Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Vanning, with others, are caricatured.

*** Nightmare Abbey** (1818). A grotesque farce, most famous for the sketch of Shelley as the misanthropic Scythrop, and his ludicrous entanglement with two girls. There are other extravagant sketches of contemporary cranks, poets and mystics.

Maid Marian (1822). A rollicking version of the Robin Hood legend, with admixture of oblique satire on the grievances and absurdities of contemporary England. Interspersed with melodious lyrics. This romance was dramatized by Planche.

The Misfortunes of Elphin (1829). A semi-poetical burlesque of ancient Welsh history and legend, and at the same time a covert satire on the days of Reform Bill agitation, which is typified in the sapping and overthrow of the great embankment. The sayings and doings of that whimsical distortion of humanity, Seithenyn, are a prominent feature of the book. Tuneful lyrics abound.

*** Crotchet Castle** (1831). More satire and Aristophanic mockery of fads and extravagances. A number of crotcheteers and other comic people meet at a country house and talk. Some of the characters are much more than mere intellectual types, as, *e. g.*, Dr. Folliott, the jovial athletic parson, the exposer of shams. There is a love-story thrown in.

Gryll Grange (1860). Rather more of a novel than the rest, but still the main items are Aristophanic satire and conservative criticism of social tendencies of thirty years later. Dr. Opimian, like Dr. Folliott, is an apology for early assaults on the clerical order. A good deal of playful verse, and some grave and touching.

Peake, Richard Brinsley (pēk). An English dramatist; born at London, February 19, 1792; died October 4, 1847. His plays are entitled: Amateurs and Actors, a musical farce (1818); The Duel, or My Two Nephews (1823); Presumption, or the Fate of Frankenstein (1824); Comfortable Lodgings, or Paris in 1750 (1827); Before Breakfast (1828); The Title Deeds, a three-act comedy in prose (1847).

Peale, Charles Wilson (pēl). An American artist, inventor, and miscellaneous writer; born in Maryland, April 16, 1741; died in Philadelphia, February 22, 1827. He attained distinction as a portrait painter, and also as a naturalist. He wrote: Essay on Building Wooden Bridges (1797); Discourse Introductory to a Course of Lectures on Natural History (1800); Domestic Happiness (1816).

Peck, George Washington (pek). An American journalist and humorist; born at Henderson, N. Y., in 1840. He received a good common-school education and learned the trade of printer, and, after travelling about the country for some time, settled at Milwaukee, Wis., where he became proprietor of a newspaper, which he called *Peck's Sun*. Through the breezy and humorous sketches by Mr. Peck this paper soon attained a wide popularity. One of its most taking features was the weekly recital of the mischievous pranks of "The Bad Boy." This was an original vein of humor and was worked by Mr. Peck with much success for a number of years. Several farcical dramas have also been built about the characters delineated by Mr. Peck. His ability as a newspaper man was not confined to humorous writing. The sound sense and keen judgment of men and affairs which he applied to the handling of serious subjects earned for him the highest esteem of his fellow-citizens, and he was elected mayor of Milwaukee in 1890. The next year he was elected governor of Wisconsin, and served with general acceptability until 1895. His books are Peck's Compendium of Fun (1883); Peck's Sunshine (1884); Peck's Bad Boy (1885); How George W. Peck Put Down the Rebellion (1887), and Peck's Boss Book (1888), all of which have been successful.

Peladan, Josephin (pa-la-dan'), "The Sar." A French mystical writer; born at Lyons, 1859. He gave himself out to be a descendant of the last of the Babylonian kings, and as such took the name or title of "Sar," and assumed a theatrical garb. He reinstituted the Templar Order of the Rosy Cross, of which he was grand master. For the "salon of the Rosy Cross" he prepared dramatic pieces,

among them: The Son of the Stars, a sort of Wagnerian-Chaldaic play in three acts (1892); and Babylon, a tragedy in four acts (1893). His masterpiece is a romantic cyclus, Latin Decadence, a mixture of astrology, mysticism, and esotericism. The first romance in the cyclus is The Supreme Vice (1886); others are The Man-Woman (1890); The Woman-Man (1891). He has written also Æsthetic Decadence and Ochlocratic Art (1880).

Pellegrin, Simon-Joseph (pel-grañ'). A French dramatist; born at Marseilles, 1663; died at Paris, 1745. Among his works are: Polydorus, a tragedy (1705); Death of Ulysses (1706); The New World, comedy (1723); Divorce of Love and Reason (1724); Pastor Fido (1726); Hymen's School, or Her Husband's Sweetheart (1742). He wrote also a great many religious poems.

Pemberton, Max. An English journalist, editor, and novelist. He has been a contributor to *Vanity Fair* and editor of *Chums*, a boys' paper, and is now in charge of *Cassell's Magazine*. He has published The Iron Pirate (1893), Sea-Wolves (1894), and The Impregnable City (1895), stories and adventures; The Little Huguenot; A Puritan's Wife (1896); A Gentleman's Gentleman (1896); Christine of the Hills (1897), a novel of Dalmatian life, considered his best work.

The Iron Pirate (1893). An exciting story of wholesale plundering by a formidable vessel, driven by electricity and manned by a rough and motley crew. A sensation story in Jules Verne's style, without his scientific imagination.

The Impregnable City (1895). An imaginative romance, in a style midway between Dumas and Jules Verne, describing a series of thrilling adventures centering in the fortunes of an impregnable city built on a Pacific island. After repulsing the French and Russian fleets, the city is captured by the escaped prisoners, and the hero is rewarded with his bride.

A Gentleman's Gentleman (1896). A picaresque romance; the adventures and shady exploits of a seventeenth century baronet, who lives by his wits. Related by his valet, another clever rogue.

The Phantom Army (1898). A fantastic story of pure sensation about the doings of an imaginary army of outlaws on the European continent.

The Garden of Swords (1899). Adventures in the Franco-German War, particularly during the siege of Strasburg and at the battle of Worth. The personal thread of the story is the tragic experiences of a French officer and his wife.

Feo (1900). A cosmopolitan romance; the adventures in England and on the Continent of a beautiful singer at the Vienna opera, and an Austrian prince, whose marriage the Austrian authorities try by force and fraud to prevent.

The Footsteps of a Throne (1900). A sensation novel of high life, the thrilling love-story of an English peer and a gambling Russian princess. London, Moscow, and the Caucasus furnish the scenes. Average sample of perhaps a score of this writer's romances.

Pendleton, Louis (Beauregard). An American novelist and writer of juvenile literature; born in Georgia in 1861. His works deal principally with Southern scenes and characters, the most popular being: In the Wire Grass (1889), a juvenile tale; The Sons of Ham (1895); In the Okefenokee, a juvenile tale.

In the Wire Grass (1889). A story of Southwestern life, with an interesting romance and descriptions of local scenes and manners.

Sons of Ham (1895). Written to show that the "color line" in society must remain.

Penn, William (pen). The founder of the colony of Pennsylvania; born in London, October 14, 1644; died at Ruscombe, Berks, July 30, 1718. Of his public career we shall not speak further than to say that, although from about his twentieth year he was an earnest and consistent Quaker, he was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time, and was in high favor at court during the latter part of the reign of Charles II., and the whole of that of James II. Penn was a voluminous writer. His Select Works occupy five volumes in the edition of 1782, and three stout volumes in the more compact edition of 1825. Most of them relate directly to the history and doctrines of the Quakers. Besides these are his No Cross, No Crown (1669), written during an eight months' imprisonment for the offense of preaching in public, and Fruits of a Father's Love, being wise counsels to his children, published eight years after his death.

Pennell, Henry Cholmondeley (hen'ry chum'ly pen'el). An English poet and writer on angling; born in 1837. After serving in various departments of the Admiralty, he was selected to carry out commercial reforms for the Khedive of Egypt. His poetical works are well known, among them being Puck on Pegasus (1861); The Crescent (1866); The Muses of Mayfair (1874); From Grave to Gay (1885). On angling and ichthyology he has written The Angler Naturalist (1864); The Modern Practical Angler (1873); two volumes on fishing, in the Badminton Library; articles in the *Fisherman's Magazine and Review*, of which he was editor 1864–65.

Pennell, Mrs. Elizabeth (Robins). An American writer, wife of Joseph. For many years she has been a resident of London, and has travelled extensively in Europe. Besides contributions to the magazines, she has published numerous books, illustrated by her husband, and in some cases written in collaboration with

him, the best known being: A Canterbury Pilgrimage (1885); Two Pilgrims Progress (1886); Our Journey to the Hebrides (1889); Play in Provence (1891); To Gipsyland (1892); Feasts of Autolycus (1896).

Pennell, Joseph. An American illustrator and author; born in Pennsylvania in 1859. He has written several works in collaboration with his wife, and besides these he has published: Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen (1889); The Jew at Home (1892); Modern Illustrations.

Pennie, John Fitzgerald. An English dramatic writer; born at East Dulworth, Dorsetshire, March 25, 1782; died at Storborough, near Wareham, July 13, 1848. Among his dramas are: The Varangian, or Masonic Honor; Ethelred the Usurper (1817); Ethelwolf, or the Danish Pirates (1821); he wrote also The Royal Minstrel, an epic poem (1817).

Pentecost, George Frederick. An American clergyman and religious writer; born at Albion, Ill., in 1843. He was at one time connected with the Baptist and Congregational churches, but of late has been more prominent as an evangelist. His best works are: The Angel in the Marble (1877); Out of Egypt (1884); The Christian and the Modern Dance (1884).

Pepys, Samuel (pēps or pep'is). An English chronicler of small gossip of the reign of Charles II ; born February 23, 1633; died May 26, 1703. Though he was of an ancient family, his early years were passed in humble circumstances. When about twenty-seven he obtained a small post in the exchequer; and he gradually passed from one position to a better one during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., becoming in the end secretary to the Admiralty. He was also president of the Royal Society from 1684 to 1686. The accession of William III., in 1688, occasioned his retirement from public life. He left to Magdalen College, Oxford, his rare collection of prints, books, and manuscripts, which is known as the "Pepysian Library." He is known almost wholly by his Diary, kept in shorthand, from 1660 to 1669, when the failure of his eyesight compelled him to abandon it. The Diary is simply a mass of pure gossip, but so naively told as to be exceedingly readable. Indeed, without it we should hardly be able to obtain a picture of life in England during the early years of the reign of Charles II.

Percival, James Gates (pėr'si-val). An American scientist and poet; born at Berlin, Conn., September 15, 1795; died at Hazel Green, Wis., May 2, 1856. He was graduated at Yale in 1815; was for a time engaged in teaching, then studied medicine at Philadelphia. Between 1841 and 1844 he contributed to different journals metrical versions of German and Slavic lyrics. At various intervals between 1821 and 1843 he put forth small volumes of poems. A complete edition of his Poems was published in 1859.

Perfall, Karl Baron von (per'fal). A German story-writer and art critic; born at Landisberg on the Lech, March 24, 1851. Under the pseudonym "Theodor von der Ammer" he wrote Munich Pictures (2d ed., 1878); and under his own name the novels Ghosts of Quality (1883); Wedding of Herr von Radenau (1884); Viscountess Bossu (1885); The Langsteiners (1886); Natural Love (1890); The Devout Widow (2d ed., 1890); Lost Eden: Holy Grail (1894); The King's Darling (1895).

Peri, Gian Domenico (per'ē), surnamed "The Poet of the Woods." An Italian poet; born in the district of Siena, about 1570; died 1638. He wrote Comedies of the Woods and Shepherds' Dramas. After reading the Bible and Tasso, he essayed more ambitious themes, and wrote a poem on the creation of the world, entitled Chaos; but it was never published. He wrote some spirited satires on the corrupt manners of his time in the highest and lowest classes of society.

Perkins, Frederic Beecher. An American miscellaneous writer; born in Hartford, Conn., September 27, 1828. He received his education at Yale; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was librarian of the San Francisco Library from 1880 to 1887. Among his works are: Scrope, or The Lost Library (1874), a novel; Devil Puzzlers, and Other Studies (1877); The Best Reading (1877).

Perrault, Charles (pā-rō'). A French poet; born at Paris, January 12, 1628; died there, May 16, 1703. He wrote a poem on The Age of Louis the Great (1687); a Parallel between the Ancients and the Moderns; and a series of immortal fairy-tales in prose; Stories of My Mother the Goose (1607), containing Puss in Boots, Red Riding Hood, Bluebeard, Cinderella, Tom Thumb, etc.

Perret, Paul (per-ā'). A French novelist; born at Paimbœuf (Loire Inférieure), February 12, 1830. He wrote Life's Seven Crosses; Eve's Fair Daughters; Neither Maid nor Widow (1879); What Love Costs (1881); Half-Marriages (1881); King Margot (1887); The Last Dreamers (1890).

Perrot, George (per-rō'). A celebrated French archæologist and historian of art; born at Villeneuve-Saint-George (Seine-et-Oise), November 12, 1832. He became

professor of archæology in the Faculty of Letters (1877), and director of the Upper Normal School (1883). During his archæological investigations in Asia Minor, he made the first complete copy of the celebrated inscription on the monument to Augustus at Ancyra. He enjoys a world-wide reputation as co-author, with the architect C. Chipiez, of a History of Art in Antiquity (1881–89), in five volumes, treating of art in Egypt, Chaldæa, Asia Minor, etc. Most of them have been translated into English.

Perry, Bliss (per'i). An American educator and writer of fiction; born in Massachusetts in 1860. He is a professor of oratory and æsthetic criticism at Princeton University. He has published: The Broughton House (1890); Salem Kittredge, and Other Stories (1894); The Plated City (1895).

The Plated City (1895). Life in a Connecticut industrial city. The dominant motive is class prejudice, illustrated chiefly in the troubles of Tom and his half-sister, who are threatened with ostracism because their mother is suspected of being a quadroon.

Perry, Nora. An American poet; born at Dudley, Mass., in 1841; died there, May 13, 1896. In early years she removed with her parents to Providence, R. I. Her education was received at home and in private schools. At the age of eighteen she began to write, and her first serial story, Rosalind Newcomb, appeared in *Harper's Magazine* in 1859–60. For several years she was the Boston correspondent for the Chicago *Tribune* and the Providence *Journal*. She was a frequent contributor to the *St. Nicholas* and other magazines, and was the author of After the Ball, and Other Poems (1874; new ed., 1879); The Tragedy of the Unexpected, and Other Stories (1880); Book of Love Stories (1881); For a Woman (1885); New Songs and Ballads (1886); A Flock of Girls (1887), and Lyrics and Legends (1891).

Persius Flaccus, Aulus (per'ze-us flak'-us). A Latin satiric poet; born at Volaterræ in Etruria, 34 A.D. He wrote but six satires, and they are all extant. The meaning is often obscure because of unintelligible allusions and excessive brevity.

Pestalozzi, Johann Heinrich (pes-tä-lot'sē). A Swiss educationist; born at Zürich, January 12, 1746; died at Brugg, in Aargau, February 17, 1827. Inspired by Rousseau's Emile, he decided to work for the reformation of the systems of popular schooling. He wrote a celebrated story of village life, Lienhart and Gertrude (4 vols., 1781–89); its sequel, Christopher and Else (1782); Researches on the Course of Nature in the Development of the Human Race (1797); How Gertrude Teaches Her Children; an Essay toward Directing Mothers how to Educate their Children (1801); Life and Its Fortunes, autobiographical (1825); The Simplest Way to Educate a Child from the Cradle to the Sixth Year (1825).

Petersen, Niels Mathias (pā'der-sen). A Danish historian and philologist; born in Sanderum in the island of Fuymen, October 24, 1791; died at Copenhagen, May 11, 1862. He was appointed professor of Norse languages in the University of Copenhagen in 1845. Among his numerous works are: History of the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish languages (2 vols., 1829–30); History of Denmark in Heathenism (3 vols., 2d ed., 1854); Norse Mythology (2d ed., 1862); History of Danish Literature (5 vols., 2d ed., 1867–71).

Peterson, Charles Jacobs. An American publisher and novelist; born in Philadelphia, 1818; died there, 1887. He was the founder of *Peterson's Magazine*, and the author of several popular novels. His works include: Military Heroes of the United States (1847); Cruising in the Last War (1849); Grace Dudley (1849); Kate Aylesford (1855); Mabel (1857).

Peterson, Henry. An American journalist and poet, cousin of Charles J.; born in Philadelphia, 1818; died in 1891. For twenty years he was on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*. Among his works are: The Modern Job, and Other Poems (1869); Faire-Mount (1874); Cæsar, A Dramatic Study (1879).

Petis de la Croix, Francois (pā-tē' dė lā krwā'). A French Orientalist; born in Paris in 1653; died in 1713. He was secretary to the French ambassador in Morocco, and greatly assisted in negotiating the treaties of peace between France, Tunis, and Tripoli. From 1692 he was professor of Arabic in the Royal College of France. He translated from the Persian The Thousand and One Days (5 vols., 1710–12). His great work, The History of Timur, from the Arabic of Ali Yazdi, was published nine years after his death (4 vols., 1722), and translated into English in 1723.

Petrarch (Francesco Petrarca) (pē'-trärk). An Italian ecclesiastic, diplomatist, scholar, and poet; born at Arezzo, July 20, 1304; died at Arqua, near Padua, July 18, 1374. After beginning the study of law he entered the ecclesiastical profession, and in time was made archdeacon of Milan. During almost the entire years of his manhood he was the associate of doges, princes, kings, emperors, and popes, by whom he was repeatedly appointed to discharge important diplo-

matic functions in Italy, France, and Germany. In his twenty-third year he first saw the lady whom he has immortalized as "Laura," and conceived for her a love which not only lasted through the one-and-twenty years in which she lived, but endured through the almost thirty remaining years of his life. It has been held by some that Laura was an altogether imaginary personage; but it is now pretty well ascertained that she was the daughter of a Provençal nobleman, was married not unhappily, and at the time of her death was the mother of a large family. But neither this passion nor his ecclesiastical profession prevented Petrarch from forming a permanent connection with another woman, who bore him several children, for whom he cared as sedulously as if they had been born in lawful wedlock. He wrote mostly in Latin; but his fame rests on his lyrics written in the vulgar tongue, and his Rime, containing sonnets (227), ballads, songs, etc. In Latin verse he wrote: Africa, an epic in hexameters, recounting the feats of Scipio Africanus the Elder; a Bucolic Poem; a volume of 68 Metrical Epistles. His chief writings in Latin prose are: Of Contempt of the World; Of the Solitary Life; Of the Remedies for Either Fortune Memoranda, brief historical and legendary anecdotes; Of Illustrious Men.

Petrie, W. M. Flinders (pe'tre). A celebrated English Egyptologist; born June 3, 1853. He made measurements of prehistoric monuments in Britain, 1870 (1880); discovered and excavated the Græco-Egyptian city of Naukratis in the Delta; and examined the interior of the pyramids at Hawara and Illahun. The results of his researches are found in Stonehenge; Plans, etc. (1881); Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh (1883); Tanis (1885–88); Ten Years' Diggings in Egypt (1892), a popular summary of his Egyptian work.

Petronius Arbitor (pe-trō'nē-us ăr'-bit-er). A Latin writer of satirical fiction. He lived in the first century of our era, but nothing is known with certainty of his life. Of his story or novel, called Satires, which originally consisted of about 20 "books," there is extant a considerable fragment, Trimalchio's Banquet.

Peyrebrune, Georges de (Mathilde Georgiaina Elisabeth de Peyrebrune de Judicis) (pār-brun'). A French novelist; born in Dordogne in 1848. She is one of the most popular women novelists in France, and has written Gatienne (1882); Jean Bernard (1883); A Separation (1884); The Brothers Colombe (1885); The Romance of a Bas-Bleu (1892), showing the dangers of a literary career for women.

Pfeiffer, Ida Reyer (pfif'fer). An Australian traveller; born at Vienna, October 15, 1797; died there, October 28, 1858. Her travels were made in both hemispheres. Among her books are: Travels of a Viennese Woman in the Holy Land (2 vols., 1843); Travels in the Scandinavian North and Iceland (2 vols., 1846); A Lady's Voyage Round the World (4 vols., 1856); Voyage to Madagascar (2 vols., 1861).

Phelps, Austin (felps). An American clergyman and author; born at West Brookfield, Mass., January 7, 1820; died at Bar Harbor, Me., October 13, 1890. He was pastor of the Pine Street Congregational church, Boston, 1842–48; and professor of sacred rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary, 1848–79. He was noted as an original writer and an eloquent preacher. His works include The Still Hour (1859); The New Birth (1867); Men and Books (1882); English Style in Public Discourse (1883).

Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart Ward. An American novelist and poet; born at Andover, Mass., August, 1844. In 1888 she married Herbert D. Ward, with whom she sometimes collaborates. Among her books are: The Gates Ajar (1868), one of the most successful of American stories; Men, Women, and Ghosts (1869); The Silent Partner (1870); The Trotty Book (1870); The Story of Avis (1877); Old Maid's Paradise (1879); Beyond the Gates (1883); Dr. Zay (1884); The Gates Between (1887); The Master of the Magicians (1890); and Come Forth (1890). Jointly with her husband she wrote: Poetic Studies, verse (1885); Songs of the Silent World (1885); and The Struggle for Immortality (1889), a volume of essays. Her most recent work is The Story of Jesus Christ (1897).

The Gates Ajar (1868). A religious story, detailing in the form of a diary the meditations and aspirations of a girl who has lost a beloved brother. The hope of immortality and the nature of the future life are the principal themes, and the writer ventures on imaginative glimpses into the celestial paradise, where she imagines the interests and occupations of terrestrial existence will be carried on. Appearing soon after the Civil War, when many were mourning relatives, the book leaped into extraordinary popularity.

Men, Women, and Ghosts (1869). Miscellaneous tales of which the predominant qualities are simplicity and sympathy. Kentucky's Ghost is a thrilling ghost story; and In the Gray Goth an affecting incident of life among the lumbermen of the Maine forests.

The Silent Partner (1870). A philanthropical novel, dealing with the wrongs of labor in New England. The heroine, a child of wealth and luxury, is aroused to her responsibilities as sleeping partner in an industrial firm, and devotes her life henceforward to the betterment of the workpeople.

***The Story of Avis** (1877). Memoirs of a married pair in a university town. The wife sacrifices a brilliant future as a painter to a husband of good intentions but feeble will, who is incapable of appreciating the nobility of her character. A drama of broken ideals, of a high soul disillusioned, but humanized by another's weakness; the end melancholy, yet full of peace and reconciliation.

An Old Maid's Paradise (1879). A simple tale of everyday summer life in a seaside cottage. The troubles of furnishing, the perplexities of housekeeping, the antics of a terror, the idiosyncrasies of three or four homely people; there is nothing else in the book.

Burglars in Paradise (1886). A comic sequel to the preceding, keeping up the same sketching and portraiture, but introducing a series of burlesque incidents.

Friends; a Duet (1881). A tender-hearted woman, losing a beloved husband, marries his and her own most intimate friend. A study of "the patient renewals of life, the slow gathering of wasted forces."

Doctor Zay (1882). A plea for women's right to the higher education and to an independent career. Doctor Zay is a high-minded girl who earns her own living as a physician. The main interest is in the gradual influence of her steadfast character on a weak and aimless young man, whom she gradually lifts to her own level, and, after many repulses, grows to love.

Beyond the Gates (1883). Elaborates the rather crude idea of her first book, The Gates Ajar. A woman falls into a trance after a fever, and dreams she is in heaven. She thinks she passes several years in the Celestial City, which is a sort of Utopia described in a minute and familiar manner, and that she meets with people famous in history.

Fourteen to One (1891). Short, homely stories. Jack the Fisherman (1887) is a history of an hereditary drunkard, whose spasmodic efforts to reform cannot ward off the final tragedy. The Madonna of the Tubs (1886) is also a tale of fisher folk, describing a petty quarrel which widens almost to the dimensions of a tragedy.

Philips, Francis Charles (fil'ips). An English barrister, playwright, and novelist; born in 1849. From 1874 to 1889 he was lessee of the Globe Theatre, London. His novels include: As in a Looking-Glass (1885), translated into several languages, and dramatized for Mrs. Beere and Sara Bernhardt; A Lucky Young Woman (1886); The Dean and his Daughter (1887), dramatized; Mrs. Bouverie (1894). He was also collaborator in the acted plays Husband and Wife; Godpapa; etc.

Philips, Katherine Fowler ("The Matchless Orinda"). An English poet; born in London, January 1, 1631; died June 22, 1664. She wrote many poems, and translated Corneille's two dramas Horace and Pompée. She signed herself Orinda in correspondence with literary friends, and was pronounced "matchless" for her poetry, first collected in 1678. Dryden, Cowley, Jeremy Taylor, and others eulogized it extravagantly; but personal admiration for the woman probably affected their judgment.

Phillips, Wendell. A noted American orator, abolitionist, and reformer, distinguished for his opposition to slavery and to all forms of oppression; born in Boston, November 29, 1811; died there, February 2, 1884. He received his education at Harvard College, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. His sympathies were strongly aroused by the persecution of the early abolitionists. In 1837 a meeting of the citizens of Massachusetts was held in Faneuil Hall for the purpose of expressing public disapproval of the murder of Lovejoy, who was killed at Alton, Ill., November 7, in defence of the freedom of the press. Pro-slavery sentiment was at that time very strong in Boston, and the object of the meeting was in danger of being defeated through the influence of Attorney-General Austin, who demanded "Why should Lovejoy merit the distinction of being thus commemorated? Died not Lovejoy as the fool dieth?" At the conclusion of his speech Phillips arose, and in an extemporaneous outburst of eloquent indignation rebuked the craven spirit of those who sought to condone a great crime against the freedom of speech and the rights of humanity. A volume of his speeches was published in 1863.

Phillpotts, Eden. Born at Mt. Aboo, India, November 4, 1862; eldest son of late Captain Henry Phillpotts. Educated at Plymouth. Clerk in Sun Fire Insurance office, 1880–90; on coming to London, studied for the stage, but abandoned the art on finding his ability did not justify perseverance. Publications: Some Every-day Folks (1893); Down Dartmoor Way (1894); A Deal with the Devil (1895); My Laughing Philosopher (1896); Lying Prophets (1896); Children of the Mist (1898); Loup Garou; The Human Boy (1899); Sons of the Morning (1900); The Good Red Earth (1901); The Striking Hours (1901); The River (1902); My Devon Year (1903); The Transit of the Red Dragon (1903); The American Prisoner (1904).

Down Dartmoor Way (1894). Ten tales of the moorland and seaboard folk, thoroughly "out-of-door stories"; *e. g.*, A Curse Half Spoke, two scenes in a mariner's life, at home in Devon, and cast away on the ocean—an idyl poetising a bit of superstition; Brake-Fern Weir, a tragic anecdote told by a water-bailiff to an angler on the Dart; Children of the Mist, also tragic, the brief career and self-immolation of a lion-hearted boy. Descriptions of the beautiful fringes of the moor.

***Children of the Mist** (1898). Nature and country life on Dartmoor and in the beautiful

pastoral region about Chagford. The hero, a son of the gypsies, is a very unfortunate youth, whose life is believed by his superstitious neighbors to be under a spell. His love affairs get him into trouble, his farming does not prosper, he loses his child, and is arrested as a deserter; but, after many ups and downs, we leave him happy and contented. and married to a good wife. The reproduction of country life and character is very faithful, without unpleasant realism; the rich Devon dialect gives point to the occasional humor, and the scenery is abundantly illustrated.

The Human Boy (1899). Tales and sketches of life at school, chiefly of a funny kind—practical jokes, queer idiosyncrasies, the humors of class routine and of schoolmasters.

Sons of the Morning (1900). Country people of a village on the edge of Dartmoor depicted in the manner of Thomas Hardy. Shows the same fatalistic feeling, and delineates rustic humors and scenery. There are three principal actors, a yeoman's daughter, who manages her own farm, and a pair of contrasted lovers; and the drama played out by these three, the misunderstandings, the jealousies and weaknesses, involve much alternation of tragedy and happiness.

The Good Red Earth (1901). A short novel, remarkable for the way in which the ideas of nature, as embodied in the fields, trees, and lanes of the apple country between Dartmoor and the sea, predominates in the writer's imagination over the merely human part. Thus the book is largely descriptive, pervaded by a deep and observant love of nature; the rustic characters act in a plot of a conventional order.

The Striking Hours (1901). Fourteen stories of a village (Gidleigh near Dartmoor), told by old Devonian worthies in modified vernacular, and ranging in motive from tragic to broadly humorous. Of the tragic, Sam of Sorrow Corner is the most powerful; Right of Way, a funeral story, is racy and humorous; The Red Rose is a tender idyl of courtship; while the longest of all, The Devil's Tight-Rope, is an admirable epitome of the author's general characteristics.

Philolaus (fil-o-lā'us). A Greek Pythagorean philosopher, native of Magna Græcia; contemporary with Socrates. Only fragments of his writings have come down to us. He was the first to commit to writing the doctrines of Pythagoras. He taught the doctrine of the earth's motion; that the sphere of the fixed stars, the five planets, and the sun, moon, and earth, move round the "central fire," which is the "hearth of the universe."

Philoxenus (fi-lok'se-nus). A Greek poet; born in the island of Cythera about B.C. 435; died at Ephesus, B.C. 380. He was taken prisoner in war, conveyed as a slave to Athens, and sold to the musician Melanippides, who gave him a liberal education. At the court of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, he brought upon himself condemnation to servitude in the quarries by refusing to praise the autocrat's verses; when brought again before the tyrant and asked what he thought of the verses now, he answered, "Take me away to the quarries." He took his revenge on Dionysius in his dithyramb Cyclops. He wrote 24 dithyrambs, and a lyric poem on the genealogy of the Æacidæ. Of his writings only scanty fragments remain.

Phrynichus (frin'i-kus). A Greek tragic poet of the fifth century B.C. Departing from the custom of tragic poets, he took for the subject of his greatest tragedy The Capture of Miletus, by the Persians, a contemporary event. It moved the Athenians profoundly, but they fined the poet 1000 drachmas for harrowing their sensibilities by rehearsing the woes of their allies. Next he wrote: The Phœnician Women, commemorating the defeat of Xerxes at Salamis. He wrote also several tragedies on legendary themes, as The Danaids; Actæon; Alcestis; Tantalus. Only fragments of his plays remain.

Piatt, John James (pī'at). An American poet; born at James's Mills (now Milton, Dearborn County), Ind., March 1, 1853. After serving an apprenticeship in a printing office he became connected with the Louisville *Journal*. In 1861 he received an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington; after six years he resigned this position, and became a journalist at Cincinnati. In 1871 he was made librarian to the House of Representatives at Washington, and from 1882 to 1894 was United States consul at Cork, Ireland. In 1860 appeared a volume of Poems by Two Friends (J. J. Piatt and W. D Howells). Among his other volumes are The Nests at Washington, with Mrs. Piatt (1864); Poems of Sunshine and Firelight (1866); Western Windows (1869); Landmarks (1871); Poems of House and Home, with Mrs. Piatt (1875); The Children Out of Doors (1884); At the Holy Well (1887); Idyls and Lyrics of the Ohio Valley (1888).

Piatt, Mrs. Sarah Morgan (Bryan). An American poet, wife of John J.; born at Lexington, Ky., 1836 Her best-known works are: A Woman's Poems (1871); A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles (1874); Dramatic Persons and Moods (1880); The Witch in the Glass (1888); An Enchanted Castle (1893).

Picard, Louis Benoît (pe-kär'). A French writer of comedy; born at Paris, July 29, 1769; died there, December 31, 1828. At twenty he was a writer for the stage, but in 1797 he first came into prominence with the comedy Mediocre and Groveling. He then went upon the stage, and in 1801 became director of the Louvois Theatre; but renounced the stage in 1807, was elected to the French Academy, and was appointed director of

the Imperial Academy of Music. His best comedies are: The Little City; Monsieur Musard (Mr. Trifler); The Puppets; The Two Philiberts.

Pichler, Adolf (pich'ler). An American poet and naturalist; born at Erl in the Tyrol, September 4, 1819. He wrote narratives of the revolutionary troubles of 1848, viz: The Days of March and October in Vienna 1848 (1850); and The Italo-Tyrolean War (1850) in which he served as a volunteer. He wrote also a volume of Poems (1853); Hymns (2d ed., 1857); From the Tyrol Mountains (1862); Epigrams (1865); All Sorts of Stories from the Tyrol (1867); Boundary Stones, poetical narratives (1874); Literature and Art, a volume of epigrams (1879); In My Time, personal recollections (1892); The Solitary (1896).

Picot, Georges (pē'kō). A French historian; born at Paris, December 24, 1838. He succeeded Thiers as member of the Institute in 1878, and on the death of Jules Simon in 1896 became permanent secretary of the Academy of Sciences. He wrote Elections to the States-General in the Provinces from 1302 to 1614 (1874); The Parliament of Paris under Charles VIII. (1877); Judiciary Reform in France (1881); A Social Duty and Workmen's Homes (1885); History of the States-General and their Influence on the Government of France from 1355 to 1614 (4 vols., 1872), his principal work, which twice won the Gobert prize of the Academy (2d ed., 5 vols., 1888).

Piers Plowman (pērs plou'man), assumed name of William Longland or Langland. An English satirical writer of the fourteenth century. His work, The Vision of Piers Plowman—a religious and moral allegory in rhyme—is a picture of the disorders in church and state prevailing at his time. He was a contemporary of Chaucer, being born four years later, but preceding him as a poet by many years. Although the Vision was highly popular, very little is known of the author. The Vision was composed about 1362, and twice much enlarged some ten years later. It was the first considerable poem written in what may be strictly styled the English language. The distinguishing features of the versification are that it is based upon the number of accented syllables; that it is destitute of rhyme, but abounds in alliteration.

Pigault-Lebrun (pē-go'-lė-brün'), pseudonym of Antoine P. de L'Epinoy. A French novelist and dramatist; born at Calais, April 8, 1753; died at La Celle Saint Cloud, July 24, 1835. He wrote more than 70 volumes of stories, among them The Child of the Carnival (1792), The Barons of Felsheim (1798); Spanish Madness (1801); and several comedies, as The Pessimist (1789); Rivals of Themselves (1798); Love and Reason (1799). He wrote also Literary and Critical Miscellanies (2 vols., 1816).

Pike, Albert. An American lawyer, journalist, and poet; born in Boston, December 29, 1809; died at Washington, D. C., April 2, 1891. Early in life he went West, entered journalism, and later practised law in Arkansas. He served as captain of cavalry in the Mexican War, and was a brigadier-general in the Confederate army during the Civil War. His chief works are: Prose Sketches and Poems (1834); Hymns to the Gods (1839); Nugæ (1854); Morals and Dogma of Freemasonry (1870).

Pilpay (pil-pā'). The supposed author of fables in India, which have been so extensively used by other Oriental countries and in Europe.

Pindar (pin'dar). The greatest of the Greek lyric poets; born at Cynoscephalae, near Bœotian Thebes, 522 B.C.; died at Argos, about 150 B.C. The Alexandrine scholars divided his poems into 17 books, comprising Hymns, Pæans, Dithyrambs, Encomia, Songs of Victory. There are now extant, apart from mere fragments, only four books, all songs of victory (epinikia) celebrating the victors in the Olympian, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian games.

Pinero, Arthur Wing. A distinguished English dramatist; born in London in 1855. A lawyer's son, he studied for the law, then became an actor, and ultimately left the stage for dramatic authorship. His first comedy, Two Can Play at That Game, was produced in 1877, and has been followed by Two Hundred a Year (1877); The Money Spinner (1880); The Magistrate (1885); Dandy Dick (1887); Sweet Lavender (1888); The Profligate (1889); Lady Beautiful (1891); The Second Mrs. Tanqueray (1893), conceded to be his most powerful work; The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith (1895); The Benefit of the Doubt (1896); The Princess and the Butterfly (1897).

Pinkerton, Thomas A. An English novelist. His works include Amy Wynter (1880); Upton-on-Thames (1882); Agnes Moran, a story of Innocence and Experience (1883); A Meadowsweet Comedy (1887).

John Newbold's Ordeal (1889). A clever novel of character, with vivacious portraiture of Biscoe, a vulgar, unscrupulous brewer with a real affection for the hero, who utterly despises him; Mrs. Newbold, whose severity was so diluted with copious speech and qualified by religious sentiment· Archdeacon Newbold,

one of the most fortunate of holy clerks; Miss Leigh, the heiress; and that remarkable personality, Limb, the fox-terrier.

The Spanish Poniard (1890). The Story of the Remorse of Ambrose Drybridge. Scene, rural Warwickshire at the time of the close of the Elizabethan age and the dawn of Puritanism; strong in local coloring. The adventurers who followed Drake to the Spanish Main, and the fanatics who nourished their violent instincts on dreams of divine wrath and their own providential selection, are well represented. The plot is based on the gradual revelation of a secret, and its effects on the lives of several persons.

The Last Master of Carnandro (1890). The Story of the Revenge of Ronald Sinclair. A successful, proud, and egotistical man is suddenly insulted and beaten so ignominiously that he becomes almost insane, and, with his whole being warped by hatred, devotes his life to revenge.

A New Saint's Tragedy (1891). A story of middle-class life, strong in characterization, and with a good deal of humor.

The French Prisoner (1894). A Romance of Dartmoor and the Western Seas. Adventures in the time of the Bonaparte scare, smuggling, duelling, etc., worked up with plenty of local color.

Dead Oppressors (1899). A ghastly story—a young man falls in love with his father's illegitimate daughter, and dies of the shock of discovery—worked out by means of characterization and study of motive.

Piron, Alexis (pē-rôṅ′). A French poet; born at Dijon, July 9, 1689; died at Paris, January 21, 1773. As an epigrammatist he holds the foremost place in French literature. He wrote many tragedies, comedies, and comic operas, but of these none is now valued except the comedy Metromania (The Poetic Craze). His pungent epigrams made him many enemies; and when he was elected to the Academy, Louis XIV was prevailed upon to nullify the new choice. Hence the witty couplet proposed for his epitaph:

> "Ci gît Piron, qui ne fut rien,
> Pas meme academicien";

that is, "Here lies Piron, who was nothing, not even Academician."

Pisemskij, Aleksei Teofilaktovich (pē-zem′ skē). A Russian novelist; born at Ramene in the government of Kostroma, March 20, 1820; died January, 1881. His greatest novel is A Thousand Souls (1828); he wrote also The Stormy Sea (1863); The Men of 1840 (1868); In the Whirlpool (1871). Some of his short stories are in every way admirable, among them The Wood Demon and Pietershik.

Pixérécourt, René Charles Guilbert de (pēx-ā-rā-kör′). A French dramatist; born at Nancy, January 22, 1773; died July 27, 1844. He wrote dramas, among them Seligo, or The Generous Negro (1703); The Castle in the Apennines, or The Mysteries of Udolfo (1798); several very successful comedies, as The Doctor in Love; The Living Manikin, or The Wooden Husband; Marcellus, or The Supposititious Heir (1801); and many melodramas, comic operas, etc.

Planard, Francois Antoine Eugene (plänär′). A French dramatist; born at Millau, in Aveyron, February 4, 1783; died at Paris, November 13, 1853. He wrote the novel Almedan (1825), and some occasional verse, and also many comedies, as The Marrier of Old Women (1808); The Family Portrait (1809); The Supposititious Niece (1813); The Lucky Meeting (1821); and several libretti of comic operas, among them Last Wills and Love Letters, music by Auber; The Manikin of Bergamo, music by Fétis; Mina, music by Ambroise Thomas.

Planche, James Robinson (ploṅ-shä′). An English playwright, archæologist, and herald; born in London, February 27, 1796; died May 29, 1880. He was an expert on the subject of archæology and costumes; one of the founders of the British Archæological Association; and is credited with the authorship of 200 plays and librettos, original and adapted. Among his miscellaneous works are adapted: Lays and Legends of the Rhine (1826–27); History of British Costume (1834); Pursuivant of Arms (1851), a treatise on heraldry which procured for him the appointment of Rouge Croix Pursuivant; Popular Fairy Tales; Recollections (2 vols., 1872), chiefly literary and theatrical.

Plato (plā′tō). A famous Greek philosopher; born at Aegina about 429; died at Athens about 347 B.C. His original name was Aristocles; but this in time was changed to Platon ("Broad"), possibly on account of the unusual breadth of his shoulders. While a young man he wrotė epic, lyric, and dramatic poems, all of which he destroyed, only a few fragments, and those of doubtful authenticity, remaining. He was a pupil of Socrates during the last eight or nine years of that philosopher's life, and became thoroughly conversant with the Socratic system of dialectics. After the death of Socrates, in 399 B.C., Plato travelled for some years in the Grecian states, also visiting Egypt. Returning to Athens, he established a kind of open-air school in a grove which had belonged to a man named Academos, and was hence styled the Academeia. Here he orally expounded his philosophy, and composed the numerous works which have come down to us. They consist of 44 separate works in 64 books, and are all written in dialogue form. These dialogues are classed in three series, marking three periods in the philosopher's life. First,

those written during the life of Socrates or during the year or two next following his death; in these Plato is thoroughly under Socratic influence, and the discussion is ever on conduct, the foundations of morality. The dialogues of this period are: The Apology, Lysis, Charmides, Laches, Protagoras, Meno, Gorgias, Io, Euthyphro, Crito, etc. In the second period the object of research is the objective ground of cognition; to this belong Theætetus, The Sophist, The Politician, Parmenides. The dialogues of the third period deal with the problem of reducing to philosophical unity the data of the several sciences—physics ethics, politics, etc.; to this class belong Phædrus, Symposium, Phædo, Philebus, The Republic, Timæus, The Laws. No better guide to the full sense and spirit of Plato's dialogues need be wished than Jowett's translation, as revised by Jowett shortly before his death.

Plautus (Titus Maccius) (plou'tus). A Roman comic dramatist; born at Sarcina, Umbria, about 254 B.C.; died, probably at Rome, about 184 B.C. The name "Plautus," by which he is known, was a mere nickname, meaning "flat foot." He was of humble origin, some say a slave by birth. He went to Rome at an early age, made a little fortune which he soon lost in trade, after which he is said to have supported himself for a while by turning a hand-mill. While thus engaged he produced three comedies which proved successful, and for the forty remaining years of his life he was a popular playwright. Varro, who lived a century and a half after Plautus, says that in his time there were extant one hundred and thirty plays attributed to Plautus, though there were only twenty-one which he considered to be unquestionably authentic. Twenty of these are extant. In their plots, leading incidents, and characters, and even in the outlines of the dialogues, they are borrowed from Greek originals; but Plautus fairly makes this borrowed material his own. Lessing declared Plautus's Captives to be the best constructed drama in existence; and the greater of modern dramatists, as Shakespeare and Molière, did not scruple to draw on the Roman poet for motives of their comedies.

Pliny (Caius Plinius Secundus) (plin'e), usually styled "Pliny the Elder." A Roman scientific writer; born A.D. 23; died in 79. Both Verona and Novum Comum, the modern Como, have been mentioned as his birthplace, but the general belief inclines to the latter town, as the family estates were there, and his nephew and adopted son, the younger Pliny, was born there. At the age of twenty-three he entered the army, and served in Germany under L. Pomponius Secundus until the year 52, when he returned to Rome and became a pleader in the law-courts. Not succeeding in this capacity, he returned to his native town, and applied himself to authorship. Toward the close of Nero's reign he was a procurator in Spain. He returned to Rome in 73, and, being in favor with Vespasian, divided his life between his duties to the emperor and his studies, which he prosecuted often in hours stolen from sleep. During the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 he set out from Misenum with a fleet of galleys to relieve the sufferers from the eruptions. His desire to study the phenomena of that mighty outburst led him to land at Stabiae, where he was suffocated by the poisonous vapors from the volcano. He wrote a Natural History in 37 books, compiled, as the author states in the preface, from more than 2000 volumes. He begins with physics and astronomy, which occupy books 1 and 2; books 3–6 treat of geography; books 7–19 treat of man, the animal kingdom, and plants; in books 20–32 the author notes the medicinal properties of plants; the remaining books are devoted to mineralogy and the medicinal uses of minerals, and to fine art and anecdotes of artists.

Pliny (Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus). A Roman chronicler, styled "Pliny the Younger," to distinguish him from his maternal uncle and adopted father, "Pliny the Elder." He was born at Como, A.D. 62; died about 107. He was carefully educated under the best teachers, among whom was Quintillian. At the age of fourteen he composed a tragedy in Greek; at nineteen he began to practice in the Roman courts; passed through high civic offices, and was made consul at thirty-eight. In 103 he was sent by Trajan as propraetor to the important province of Pontus and Bithynia. He held this position for two years, after which he returned to Italy. His principal work consists of a series of epistles, written at various times to various persons. Some of these letters give a graphic account of the daily life of a Roman gentleman of good estate and devoted to literary pursuits. Pliny wrote, besides several works that are lost, a Panegyric on Trajan, which is greatly admired. In one of the epistles, addressed to Tacitus, the historian, he describes the great eruption of Vesuvius, of which he was an eye-witness from Misenum. He does not, however, describe the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, of which he could only know from hearsay.

Plutarch (plö'tärk). The most eminent biographer of ancient times, and unsurpassed in all ages; born at Chæronea,

Bœotia, some time in the first century of the Christian era. The precise dates of his birth and death are unknown. We learn from himself that in 66 he was a student of philosophy at Delphi. He is best known by his Parallel Lives, a series of biographical sketches of forty-six Greeks and Romans, arranged in groups of two, a Greek and a Roman, the biographies of each pair being followed by a comparison between the two characters. Among the men thus linked together are Theseus and Romulus, Alcibiades and Coriolanus, Pyrrhus and Marius, Alexander and Caesar, Demosthenes and Cicero. These biographies have been equally and deservedly popular in all times. Plutarch's other works, embraced under the general title, Morals, consist of more than sixty essays, full of good sense and benevolence and, apart from their merits in these respects, valuable on account of numerous quotations from other Greek authors, else lost to posterity. Among these essays are On Bashfulness, On the Education of Children, On the Right Way of Hearing, On Having Many Friends, On Superstition, On Exile, On the Genius of Socrates, On the Late Vengeance of the Deity.

Poe, Edgar Allan (pō). An American poet; born in Boston, January 19, 1809; died in Baltimore, October 7, 1849. His father and mother were both members of the theatrical profession, and appeared upon the stage in the principal towns of the United States. They died at Richmond, Va., at nearly the same time, leaving three orphans altogether unprovided for. Edgar, the younger son, was adopted by Mr. John Allan, a wealthy and childless merchant in Richmond. His adopted father took the boy to England in his fifth year, and placed him at a school near London, where he remained about five years. Some time after his return to Richmond he was entered as a student at the University of Virginia, where he gained notice for his marked ability, and, notwithstanding his slight figure, for his physical power and endurance. But he had formed irregular habits, and he was dismissed from the university. He died under distressing conditions at Baltimore in 1849. A complete list of his works in book form includes: Tamerlane and Other Poems (Boston, 1827); Al Aaraf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems (Baltimore, 1829); Poems (New York, 1831); The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym, of Nantucket (New York, 1838); The Conchologist's First Book (Philadelphia, 1830); Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque (Philadelphia, 1840); The Prose Romances of Edgar A. Poe (Philadelphia, 1843); The Raven and Other Poems (New York, 1845); Mesmerism: In Articulo Mortis (London, 1846); Eureka, a prose poem (New York, 1848). After his death there were republished The Literati, Some Honest Opinions about Autorial Merits and Demerits, with Occasional Words of Personality, etc., edited by R. W. Griswold (New York, 1850); Tales of Mystery, Imagination, and Humor; and Poems, edited by Henry Vizetelly (London, 1852). A collected edition was issued in 3 vols., 1850, 4th vol. 1856. The definitive edition is the one edited by W. C. Stedman and G. E. Woodberry (10 vols., Chicago, 1894–95).

* **Tales of Mystery, Imagination, and Humor.** Extreme developments of the Gothic romance of Mrs. Radcliffe and others. Impossible and improbable fictions, hallucinations, mysteries, phantoms, and other conceptions of overpowering horror, made credible for the moment by Defoe-like realism and closeness of reasoning; *e. g.*, M. Valdemar, the ghastly tale of a man mesmerised in the act of dying and kept in a state of semi-consciousness for a long period; A Descent into the Maelstrom, a thrilling wonder-story attaining verisimilitude by matter-of-fact narration; Ligeia, a psychical story of how a woman of powerful will returns from the dead and usurps the living body of her husband's second wife; The Fall of the House of Usher, a dramatic piece that appeals directly to the sense of the weird and mysterious; The Gold Bug, The Murders in the Rue Morgue, Hans Pfaal, etc., miscellaneous essays in pure sensation and the marvelous, detective riddles and the like, and grotesque humor.

Pogodin, Michail Petrovich (pō-go'din). A Russian historian; born at Moscow, November 23, 1800; died there, December 20, 1875. He wrote On the Origin of the Russians (1823); Character of Ivan the Terrible (1828); Complicity of Godunov in the Murder of Demetrius (1829); Marfa Posadniza, a tragedy (1831); Stories, 3 vols. (1833); History of Pseudo-Demetrius (1835); Russian History, 7 vols. (1846–54); the work was left unfinished; Researches on the Historic Basis of Serfdom (1858); The First Seventeen Years of the Reign of Peter the Great (1875).

Poitevin, Prosper (pwät-vañ'). A French lexicographer and writer; born about 1804; died at Paris, October 27, 1884. He wrote Ali Pasha and Vasiliki, a poem (1833); and some comedies, among them A Night at Potiphar's (1841), The Husband in Spite of Himself (1842). His works on lexicography and linguistics are numerous; among them Universal Dictionary of the French Language (2 vols., 1854–60), and General and Historical Grammar of the French Language (2 vols., 1856).

Polevoj, Nikolaj Alexejevitsh (pō-lev'oi). A Russian novelist, dramatist, and literary critic; born at Irkutsk, July 4, 1796; died at St. Petersburg, March 6, 1846.

His dramatic compositions are Ugolino, Parasha, Little Grandfather of the Russian Fleet; they have a place in the repertoire of Russian theatres. He wrote also History of the Russian People (6 vols., 1829–33).

Politian (Angelo Ambrogin) (pō-lish'ăn). A celebrated Italian humanist; born at Montepulciano in Tuscany, July, 1454; died at Florence, 1494. At fifteen he wrote epigrams in Latin, at seventeen in Greek, and at eighteen published an edition of Catullus. He was professor of Greek and Roman literature at Florence, 1480. His translations from Greek into Latin, especially that of the Iliad, were much admired by his contemporaries. Among the Greek works translated by him were those of Epictetus, Herodian, Hippocrates, and Galen; Plutarch's Eroticus, and Plato's Charmides. Among his original works are: A Brief Account of the Conspiracy of the Piazzi (1478); Miscellanea (1489), a collection of his essays in philology and criticism; several poems in elegant Latin, among them Manto, in praise of Virgil; Ambra and Idyllic sketches of Tuscan landscape; The Countryman, celebrating the delights of rural life. He wrote in Italian the stanzas called The Joust, on Giuliano de Medici's victory in a tournament; and Orpheus, a lyric drama.

Pollok, Robert (pol'lok). A Scottish clergyman and poet; born at Moorehouse, in Renfrewshire, in 1799; died at Southampton, England, September 17, 1827. He was graduated at the University of Glasgow, where he also studied theology, and in 1827 became a licentiate of the United Secession Church. A pulmonary affection had already begun, and he set out for Italy, hoping for benefit from a milder climate, but died just before he was to have sailed. While a student he published anonymously three tales which were in 1833 republished under the title Tales of the Covenanters. His literary reputation rests wholly upon The Course of Time (1827), a poem in blank verse, which at the time was widely popular, being placed by some quite as high as Paradise Lost, to which it bears a general resemblance, the best passages being imitations of Milton.

Polo, Marco (pō'lō). A Venetian traveller; born at Venice in 1254; died there in 1324. He was of a noble family of Dalmatian origin. His father and his uncle, merchants of Venice, had travelled extensively before his birth; and being intrusted with a mission from the Pope to Kublai Khan, they set out a second time for the East in 1271, taking the youth with them. Young Marco became a favorite at the court of the Mongols, where he lived many years, being intrusted with missions to the various neighboring rulers. His first mission was to the court of Annam or Tonquin, where he acquired much information concerning Tibet, Yunnan, Bengal, Mien, or Pegu, and the south of China. He next made an inventory of the archives belonging to the court of the Song dynasty, and was afterward governor of Yang-tchow, in eastern China. He accompanied the Mongol army to the attack on the kingdom of Pegu; and was then sent by Kublai as ambassador to Tsiampa, in Cochin-China. After seventeen years of service under Mongol, he set out, in 1291, by way of the China Sea and the Indian Ocean, for Persia. He stayed at Teheran for some time; and learning that the Grand Khan was dead, he continued his journey westward, and arrived in Venice in 1295. His narrative created an immense sensation among the learned, and many did not hesitate to affirm that it was all pure fiction. His work was of inestimable value as a stimulant and guide in geographical research; it encouraged the Portuguese to find the way to Hindustan round the Cape of Good Hope; and it roused the passion for discovery in the breast of Columbus, thus leading to the two greatest of modern geographical discoveries. And the researches of modern travellers continually verify the correctness of observation and truthfulness of narration of Marco Polo. The first Italian edition appeared in 1496, and has been often reprinted. The standard English translation is by Colonel Yule (1871), entitled The Book of Marco Polo.

Ponce De Leon, Luis (pōn'thā dā lā'ōn). A Spanish poet; born probably at Granada, in 1527; died in 1591. In 1544 he entered the order of St. Augustine at Salamanca, where he studied, took his degree in theology in 1560, and was appointed professor of theology in 1561. At the request of a friend, he made a new translation of the Song of Solomon, and brought out prominently, in his arrangement of the verses, the true character of the original, that of a pastoral eclogue. This interpretation was not that adopted by the Church, and he was imprisoned After five years he was released, through the intervention of powerful friends, and was even reinstated in his chair at the university with the greatest marks of respect. Among his prose writings is a treatise on the Names of Christ (1583) and The Perfect Wife (1583); both books are still in popular use in Spain. His poems, almost exclusively of a religious character, are to be classed with the highest products of the lyric muse of Spain. His translations in verse of some of the works of Virgil and Horace, of forty of the Psalms, and of passages from Greek and

Italian poets, are characterized by much spirit and grace of style.

Ponsard, Francois (pon-sär'). A French dramatist; born at Vienna, 1814; died at Paris, 1867. His first venture in literature was made with a translation of Lord Byron's Manfred (1837). His Lucretia (1843), in the production of which on the stage of the Odéon the celebrated Rachel acted the leading role, was a brilliant success; it marked a reaction against romanticism. Among his other dramatic productions are: Agnes de Meranie (1846); Charlotte Corday (1850); Ulysses (1852); Honor and Money (1853); a fine satiric comedy, The Bourse (1856); What Pleases Womankind (1860), a trilogy, which had little success; The Lion in Love (1866); Galileo (1867).

Pool, Maria Louise (pöl). An American journalist and novelist; born in Rockland, Mass., August 20, 1845; died there, May 19, 1898. At one time she was connected with the New York *Tribune*. Her best-known works are: In Buncombe County, A Vacation in a Buggy (1887); Tenting at Stony Beach (1888); Roweny in Boston (1892); In a Dike Shanty (1896).

Daily (1891). Tells the story of a poor girl of North Carolina, rescued from poverty and squalor, and brought up by a Yankee widow of sterling benevolence and probity. The talk is in dialect, and there are amusing incidents.

Roweny in Boston (1892). **Mrs. Keats Bradford** (sequel, 1892). Form practically a continuous biography of a New England girl, who goes to Boston to learn painting, and proceeds to a wider sphere in Paris, where she marries a Bostonian, then leaves him because marriage interferes with her art, but is ultimately reconciled.

The Two Salomes (1893). **Out of Step** (sequel, 1894). A bizarre psychological idea is the motive—a conscientious girl losing, or believing she has lost, her sense of right and wrong. A good deal of local color from New England and Florida; and some droll and pathetic passages.

In a Dike Shanty (1896). Story of an outing; a series of strongly accented individuals, with their several love stories.

A Golden Sorrow (1898). Tragic history of a marriage for money. A pleasure-loving girl, who is made by her mother to desert her lover and marry a Spanish grandee, finds she has wedded sorrow. The novelist contrives, however, to manage a happy ending.

Poole, William Frederick (pöl). An American bibliographer; born at Salem, Mass., December 24, 1821; died at Evanston, Ill., March 1, 1894. He was graduated at Yale College in 1849. While in college he prepared and published his Index to Subjects in Reviews and Periodicals, which afterward became the larger work, Index to Periodical Literature. He organized the Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.; the Athenæum Library at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; those at Newton, at Easthampton, Mass., and that of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis. He was librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library (1852–56), the Boston Athenæum (1856–69), of the Cincinnati Public Library (1869–73), the Chicago Public Library (1874–87), and the Walter L. Newbury Library, Chicago (1888). He was the author of Cotton Mather and Salem Witchcraft, The Popham Colony, The Ordinance of 1787, Anti-Slavery Opinions Before 1800, The Battle of the Dictionaries, Websterian Orthography, and for a short time was editor of *The Owl*, a literary monthly.

Pope, Alexander (pōp). A famous English poet; born in London, May 21, 1688; died at Twickenham, then a rural suburb of the metropolis, May 30, 1744. His father, the son of an Anglican clergyman, embraced the Catholic faith, in which the son was reared, and which he never abandoned. The father, having acquired a moderate competence as a linen-draper, left business, and retired to Binfield in Windsor Forest, where the childhood of the poet was passed. He was of delicate constitution, and his figure was slight and considerably deformed. He early manifested unusual capacity, especially in versifying. His first considerable work, The Pastorals, was published when he was twenty-one; but was written some five years earlier. His Messiah, a Sacred Eclogue, first appeared in 1712 in Addison's *Spectator*. In 1714 he issued proposals for publishing a translation of the Iliad in six volumes by subscription at a guinea a volume. The first volume appeared in 1715, the last in 1720. For this he received in all not less than £6,000; and as the purchasing value of money was then about three times greater than at present, his receipts may be estimated at about $90,000. With a part of the money thus earned he purchased the lease of a villa, with about five acres of ground, at Twickenham, which continued to be his residence during the remainder of his life, though he spent much of his time in London. The following is a list of Pope's principal works, The Pastorals (1709); Essay on Criticism (1711); The Messiah (1712); The Rape of the Lock (1714); translation of the Iliad (1715–18); Epistle of Eloise to Abelard (1717); edition of Shakespeare (1725); translation of the Odyssey (1726); The Dunciad (1728), but considerably modified, and much enlarged, in 1742; Epistle to the Earl of Burlington (1731); On the Abuse of Riches (1732); Essay on Man (1732); Imitations of Horace (1733–37); Epistle to Lord Cobham (1733); Epistle to Arbuthnot (1735). What was meant to be a complete edition of his works was put together by his literary executor,

Bishop Warburton, 9 vols., 1751. But very considerable additions—especially of his voluminous Correspondence—have since been made.

Porphyrius (por-fĭ'rē-ŭs). A celebrated Neo-Platonic philosopher; born at Batanea in Syria, 233 A.D.; died at Rome, 394 A.D. He was a disciple first of Longinus, then of Plotinus, whose work he edited, and whom he succeeded as master of a school of philosophy at Rome. But few of his writings have come down to us. He wrote a History of Philosophy, to which probably belongs the extant Life of Pythagoras. Some fragments of his work against the Christian religion—condemned to the flames by the Emperor Theodosius II. in 453—are preserved in the writings of his adversaries. We have his tractate On Abstinence from Animal Food; also his Homeric Questions, in 32 chapters; his Epistle to Marcella on the right conduct of life; his letter to the Egyptian priest Amebon in condemnation of magic and theurgy; Introduction to Philosophy, in which the question of realism and nomination is first mooted; On Deriving a Philosophy from Oracles; and On the Cave of the Nymphs.

Porson, Richard. An eminent English scholar and critic; born in Norfolk, December 25, 1759; died in London, September 25, 1808. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and regius professor of Greek at Cambridge from 1792 till his death. He possessed phenomenal powers of memory, great critical acumen, and a knowledge of Greek unequalled in his day. His emendations and critical notes on the Greek writers are accepted as authoritative. He wrote for the literary reviews on many subjects; edited Æschylus (1795); the Hecuba, Orestes, Phœnissœ, and Medea of Euripides (1797–1801); and published Adversaria (1812); Tracts and Criticisms (1815); Aristophanica (1820); Photii Lexicon (1822); Notae in Suidam (1834). His Letters to Archdeacon Travis on the Three Witnesses are monuments of analytic and argumentative power.

Porter, Jane. (pōr'ter). An English novelist; born at Durham, 1776; died at Bristol, May 24, 1850. Among her stories, some of which still enjoy a wide popularity, are: Thaddeus of Warsaw (1803), which has been translated into several languages, and for which she was elected canoness of the Teutonic Order of St. Joachim; The Scottish Chiefs (1810); The Pastor's Fireside (1815); Duke Christian of Lüneburg (1824); Coming Out (1828); The Field of Forty Footsteps (1828). In collaboration with her sister she wrote Tales Round a Winter Hearth (1826). She was long credited with the authorship of Sir Edward Seward's Diary (1831); but it was written by her elder brother, Dr. Wm. Ogilvie Porter.

Thaddeus of Warsaw (1803). Suggested by the exploits and tragic after-life of Kosciusko. Count Thaddeus Sobieski is a faultless hero of romance, disinterested, valiant, performing mighty deeds in his country's last struggle; while as a refugee in London, where he lives as a teacher of languages, the unparalleled nature of his misfortune gives him a mysterious dignity.

The Scottish Chiefs (1810). A similar romance, but founded on a better historical basis, viz: Barnour's poem of the Brus, with its heroic story of Wallace and Bruce and the long war of Scottish independence (*c.* 1296–1314). The writer's knowledge of the localities strengthens the work.

Potvin, Charles (pō-vaṅ'). A Belgian poet, and historian of literature; born at Mons, December 2, 1818. He wrote several volumes of lyric poetry: Poems and Amours (1838); Poems, Historical and Romantic (2 vols., 1840); Political and Elegiac Poems (1840); Some Satires (1852); The Beggar-Woman (1856). On the drama he wrote: The Theatre in Belgium (1862); Essays on Dramatic Literature (2 vols., 1880); and some comedies, as Choice of an Occupation, and War. He also wrote many volumes of literary history and criticism, among them Our Early Literary Periods (2 vols., 1870); and French Literature in Belgium before 1830.

Powell, John Wesley. An American soldier, geologist, and author; born in Mount Morris, N. Y., March 24, 1834; died 1902. He was educated at Oberlin College; was a lieutenant-colonel of artillery at the close of the Civil War; professor of geology in the Illinois Wesleyan University, 1865; explored the cañon of the Colorado River in 1867, and again in 1870–74. He succeeded Clarence King as director of the United States Geological Survey 1879–96. The special volumes of reports written by Major Powell are: Exploration of the Colorado River in 1869–72 (1875); Geology of the Uinta Mountains (1876); The Arid Regions of the United States (1879); Introduction to Study of Indian Languages (1880).

Praed, Mrs. Campbell Mackworth (prād). An Australian novelist, wife of the nephew of W. M. Praed; born in Bromelton, Queensland, March 27, 1852. In 1870 she came to London and began to write her noted Australian stories. Her most popular works are: An Australian Heroine (1880); Moloch (1883); The Head Station (1885); December Roses (1892); Outlaw and Lawmaker (1893); Nùlma (1897). In collaboration with Justin McCarthy she has written The Right Honourable (1886) and The Ladies' Gallery (1889), novels of political and social life.

An Australian Heroine (1880). In the early part there are sketches of bush life; but the book deals principally with the life of the Australian in England.

Longleat of Kooralbyn (1881). Policy and Passion was the original title. A lurid novel of passion, very frank in expression of feeling. Thoroughly Australian.

Outlaw and Lawmaker (1893). Life and politics in Australia, bushranging, etc.

Mrs. Tregaskiss (1896). Vivid descriptions of the rough life, the scenery of the bush, and the arid plains of Australia. A story of unlawful and unhappy love, the central figure being an imaginative woman of nervous temperament, who revolts from a dull and commonplace husband, a bushman. Brings out forcibly the influence on such a mind of the dreary environment and the rude, uncivilized life.

Nulma (1897). Nulma is an innocent and beautiful Australian in the first bloom of womanhood, who is brought into contact with a group of decadent people from the society of England, and, unfortunately, learns to love an unworthy man. The circle of English gathered round the old governor, with their discreditable intrigues, are not portrayed attractively.

Madame Izan (1899). Sketches of Japanese life. The story turns on a pretty, sentimental love affair between an Englishwoman and a Japanese noble.

As a Watch in the Night (1900). A Drama of Waking and Dreaming, in Five Acts. A theosophical novel based on the idea of reincarnation. The heroine sometimes has reminiscences of her former periods of existence, and of the sins and expiation she had incurred, which are to be repeated in this present life.

Praed, Winthrop Mackworth (prād). An English poet; born in London, July 26, 1802; died there, July 15, 1839. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he won many prizes for Greek odes and epigrams, and for clever verses in English, and was chief contributor to the *Etonian*, a monthly paper. He was called to the bar in 1829, and in 1830 was returned to Parliament for St. Germain, in Cornwall, and subsequently for several other constituencies. He was a zealous Conservative and a successful debater. His poetical works were written rather for amusement than as serious efforts; but they manifest keen wit and a great mastery in versification. Among his best-known pieces are: The Red Fisherman; Every-Day Characters; Private Theatricals: School and Schoolfellows; A Letter of Advice; Our Ball; My Partner; My Little Cousins; etc.

Pratt, Anne (Mrs. John Pearless). Born at Strood, December 5, 1806; died in London, July 27, 1893. An English nature-writer, whose books achieved great popularity. Among them are: Flowers and their Associations (new ed., 1840); Field, Garden, and Woodland (for the young, new ed., 1843); Chapters on Common Things of the Seaside (1850); Green Fields, their Grasses (1852); Our Native Songsters (1852); Wild Flowers (1853); Flowering Plants, Grasses, and Ferns of Great Britain (1854); etc.

Pratt, Mrs. Ella (Farman). An American juvenile writer; born in the State of New York. She was the editor of the juvenile magazine, *The Wide Awake*, from its establishment until its suspension. Among her books are A Little Woman (1873); Anna Maylie (1873); A Girl's Money (1874); A White Hand (1875); The Cooking Club of Tuwhit Hollow and Mrs. Hurd's Niece (1876); Good-for-nothing Polly (1877), and How Two Girls Tried Farming (1879).

Pratt, Samuel Jackson. An English poet and novelist; born at St. Ives, Cornwall, December 25, 1749; died at Birmingham, October 4, 1814. Besides his translation of Goethe's Sorrows of Werther (1813), his books are: Sympathy, a poem; Tears of Genius (1774), a poem on Goldsmith; Landscapes in Verse; Liberal Opinion (1775), a novel; Emma Corbett (1776), a novel; Apology for David Hume (1777); Pupils of Pleasure (1779), a novel; Gleanings through Wales, Holland, etc. (1795); Gleanings in England (1796); The Fair Circassian, a tragedy; Family Secrets (1797), a novel; Cabinet of Poetry (1808).

Prentice, George Denison (pren'tis). An American journalist; born at Preston, Conn., December 18, 1802; died at Louisville, Ky., January 22, 1870. He was graduated at Brown University in 1823, and in 1828 established the *New England Weekly Review*, at Hartford, Conn., which he conducted for two years, when he went West, and soon became editor of the Louisville *Journal*. Under his editorial management the journal became one of the leading papers in the country, the fearless exponent of Henry Clay Whigism, the violent opponent of the Democratic party, and the receptacle of Prentice's inexhaustible wit and satire. He wrote many poems which appeared in his own journal and other periodicals, but no complete collection of them has been made. A volume entitled Prenticeana, or Wit and Humor in Paragraphs, was published in 1860; and an enlarged edition, with a Memoir, in 1870.

Prentiss, Elizabeth (Payson). An American juvenile writer; born at Portland, Me., October 26, 1818; died at Dorset, Vt., August 13, 1878. She was a daughter of the Rev. Edward Payson, pastor of the Congregational church in Portland from 1807 till 1827. Her chief book, Stepping Heavenward, which was published first in the Chicago *Advance* in 1869, has been translated into various languages. Her other works are: the Little Susy Series (1853–56); The Flower of the Family

(1854); Only a Dandelion, and Other Stories (1854); Fred, Maria, and Me (1868); Pemaquid, a Story of Old Times in New England (1877), and Avis Benson, with Other Sketches (1879).

Prescott, William Hickling (pres'kŏt). An American historian; born at Salem, Mass., May 4, 1796; died in Boston, January 28, 1859. He was graduated at Harvard in 1814; but in the last year of his college life a fellow-student playfully threw a crust of bread at him, striking his eye, which was rendered almost sightless. Inflammation set in in the other eye, resulting in almost total loss of vision. He visited Europe, mainly with the hope of receiving benefit from eminent oculists. But practically for nearly all the remainder of his life his eyes were of little use in reading and writing. Returning to Boston in 1819, he resolved to devote the next ten years to the study of ancient and modern literature, and the ensuing ten years to the composition of a history. His studies in literature led to the publication of several essays in the *North American Review*, which were in 1845 collected into a couple of volumes entitled Miscellanies. As early as 1825 he had fixed upon the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain as the subject of his historical work. The History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, after fully ten years of continuous labor, was published in 1837. The next six years were devoted to the History of the Conquest of Mexico (1843), and the four subsequent years to the History of the Conquest of Peru (1847). After a visit to Europe, he set himself to writing the History of the Reign of Philip II. of Spain, for which he had already made an extensive collection of documents.

Pressense, Edmond Dehoult de (prā-soṅ-sā'). An eminent French theologian and historian; born at Paris, January 7, 1824; died there, April 8, 1891. Among his numerous writings are: The Church and the French Revolution (1864); Jesus Christ, his Life and his Work (1866; 7th ed., 1884), written in opposition to Renan's Life of Jesus; History of the First Three Centuries of the Christian Church (6 vols., 1858–77); The Council of the Vatican (1872); Origins; The Problem of Cognition, the Cosmologic Problem, etc. (1883); Moral and Political Miscellanies (1885); Alexander Vinet and his Unpublished Correspondence with H. Lutteroth (1890).

Preston, Harriet Waters (pres'ton). An American novelist and translator; born at Danvers, Mass., in 1843. She has made many translations from the French, especially from Sainte-Beuve and De Musset, and is particularly noted for her translation of Mistral's Mirèio (1873). Among her own works are Aspendale (1870); Love in the Nineteenth Century (1874); Troubadours and Trouveres (1876); Is That All? (1878); A Year in Eden (1886); A Question of Identity (1887); The Guardians (1888). For several years she has resided in England, and has furnished critical essays to American periodicals, notable among which is an article upon "Russian Novelists," in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Preston, Margaret (Junkin). An American poet; born in Philadelphia in 1825. Her father, Rev. George Junkin, 1790–1868, was the founder of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and became president of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., being succeeded by Gen. R. E. Lee. The daughter married Professor John T. L. Preston, of the Military Institute at Lexington, and her sister became wife of "Stonewall" Jackson, then a professor in the institute. In 1856 Mrs. Preston published Silverwood, a Book of Memories; subsequently she has written many in verse, contributing frequently to periodicals North and South. Her collected poems are Beechenbrook (1865); Old Songs and New (1870); Cartoons (1876); For Love's Sake: Poems of Faith and Comfort (1886); Colonial Ballads, Sonnets and Other Verses (1887).

Prevost d'Exiles, Abbe Antoine Francois (pra-vo deg-zel'), commonly called "Abbé Prevost." A notable French novelist; born at Hesdin in Artois, April 1, 1697; died near Chantilly, November 23, 1763. He gained great celebrity through his remarkable novels: Memoirs of a Man of Quality (1728); Cleveland; Manon Lescaut, his greatest work (1731); Story of a Modern Greek Woman (1741). He also wrote some historical works and moral essays, and translated Richardson's Pamela and Clarissa.

Manon Lescaut (1753). The subject of this famous book is the infatuation of an estimable but weak young man for a pleasure-loving woman, to whom he attaches himself in spite of the active opposition of his friends. They gain their living in the most shameful ways, and are at last driven into the wilds of America, where she dies in his arms The book is free from offensive sensuality and indelicacy. It is really one of a series of episodes, the Memoirs of a Man of Quality.

Prevost-Paradol, Lucien Anatole (prā-vō'-pä-rä-dol'). A distinguished French journalist; born at Paris, August 8, 1829; died by suicide at Washington, D. C., July 20, 1870, while he was French envoy to the United States. He wrote Essay on Universal History (2 vols., 1854); Rôle of the Family in Education (1857); Essays on Politics and Literature (3 vols., 1859–63); Pages of Contemporary History (4 vols., 1862–64); Studies on the French Moralists (1865); The New France (1868).

Price, Eleanor C. An English novelist; her works include One Only (1874); Constantin (1875); A French Heiress in her own Chateau (1878); A Lost Battle (1878); Mrs. Lancaster's Rival (1879); Valentina (1882); The Foreigners (1883); High Aims (1884); Generals (1885); Alexia (1887); Red Towers (1888).

The Foreigners (1883). Intimate delineations of rural France, its people and manners, particularly of the provincial *noblesse*. The plot turns on the difference between French and English ways of arranging marriages; the *denouement* is sad.

Alexia (1887). A simple story of the happy love affairs of two young people, whose passion is shown to be the natural outcome of their characters, sympathetic and estimable, though far from faultless.

In the Lion's Mouth (1895). A conventional story of two English children who pass through the perils of the Terror, comprising some pathetic scenes; all animated by Burke's antagonism to the Revolution.

The Heiress of the Forest (1900). A quiet, old-fashioned "Romance of Old Anjou," the story of an unhappy young heiress, destined to a hateful marriage, and the adventures that result in her deliverance. Romantic scenery and characters; time of Louis XIV.

Prime, Samuel Irenaeus (prīm). An American journalist and religious writer; born at Ballston, N. Y., November 4, 1812; died at Manchester, Vt., July 18, 1885. He was graduated at Williams College in 1829, studied at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and entered the Presbyterian ministry. His voice having partially failed, he retired from pastoral labor in 1840, and became connected with the New York *Observer*, a religious journal, of which he subsequently became editor and proprietor. For several years he also conducted the department known as the "Editor's Drawer" in *Harper's Magazine*. He made several foreign tours, and published Travels in Europe and the East (1855); Letters from Switzerland (1860); The Alhambra and the Kremlin (1873). Among his separate works are The Old White Meeting-house, reminiscences of a country congregation; Life in New York; Annals of the English Bible; Thoughts on the Death of Little Children; Memoirs of the Rev. Nicholas Murray; The Bible in the Levant; The Power of Prayer, and Five Years of Prayer and the Answers. He wrote many works of a devotional character, and several series of his newspaper contributions have been collected and published separately under the title of The Irenaeus Letters.

Prime, William Cowper. An American writer; born at Cambridge, N. Y., October 31, 1825. He wrote: Owl Creek Letters (1848); The Old House by the River (1853); Later Years (1854); Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia (1857); Tent Life in the Holy Land; Coins, Medals, and Seals (1861); a work on the hymn O Mother Dear, Jerusalem (1865); I go a-Fishing (1873); The Holy Cross (1877); Pottery and Porcelain of all Times and Nations (1878). He edited McClellan's Own Story, with biography (1886).

Prior, Matthew (pri'ǫr). An English poet and diplomatist; born probably in East Dorset, July 21, 1664; died at Winpole, Cambridgeshire, September 18, 1721. In 1686 he was graduated at Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy with Charles Montague, afterward Earl of Halifax. To ridicule Dryden's Hind and Panther, Prior and Montague wrote a poem entitled The City Mouse and The Country Mouse. In 1700 he produced Carmen Seculare, a poetical panegyric on William III., which Johnson calls "one of his most splendid compositions." He held various civil and diplomatic positions, and was returned to Parliament in 1701. In 1711 he was made ambassador at Paris; but when the Whigs came into power, in 1714, he was recalled, and imprisoned on a charge of treason. After his release he published by subscription a folio volume of his Poems, from which he realized 4,000 guineas—equivalent to some $60,000 at the present time. Lord Harley added an equal sum for the purchase of an estate. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory, for which he left £500 in his will. Prior's attempts at serious verse are of little value; but some of his lighter poems are graceful, and there are a few clever epigrams.

Procter, Adelaide Anne (prok'tẽr). An English poet, daughter of "Barry Cornwall;" born in London, October 30, 1825; died there, February 3, 1864. She became a convert to Roman Catholicism in 1851. Early in 1853 *Household Words* received a poem, bearing the signature "Mary Berwick," which Charles Dickens, the editor, thought "very different from the shoal of verses perpetually setting through the office of such a periodical, and possessing much more merit." The author was requested to send more; and she soon became a frequent contributor. It was not until nearly two years after that Dickens learned that "Mary Berwick" was Adelaide Procter, whom he had known from childhood, and who was the daughter of one of his oldest literary friends. With the exception of a few early verses, a little volume entitled A Chaplet of Verses, published in 1862 for the benefit of a charitable association, all of her poems originally appeared in periodicals edited by Dickens, who prefixed a biographical introduction to a complete edition issued shortly after her death.

Procter, Bryan Waller. An English lawyer and poet; born in London, November 21, 1790; died there, October 4, 1874. He is best known by his pseudonym, "Barry Cornwall," a partial anagram of his real name. He was educated at Harrow, was for a while employed in the office of a solicitor in the country, from which he went to London, entered Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1831. From 1832 to 1861 he was a commissioner of lunacy. Mr. John Kenyon died in 1857, and left legacies, amounting in all to £149,000, to his personal and literary friends. Elizabeth Barrett Browning received £4,000, Robert Browning and Procter £6,500 each. "Barry Cornwall" commenced his literary career in 1819 by the publication of Dramatic Scenes and Other Poems. The next year he put forth A Sicilian Story. His tragedy Mirandola, produced at the Covent Garden Theatre in 1821, met with success. This was followed by several other volumes, lyric and dramatic, including The Flood of Thessaly, English Songs and Other Small Poems. He also wrote Life of Edmund Kean (1835) and Life of Charles Lamb (1866). In 1851 he put forth a collection of Essays and Tales in Verse.

Proctor, Edna Dean (prok'tǫr). An American poet; born at Henniker, N. H., October 10, 1838. She received her early education at Concord, N. H., subsequently taking up her residence at Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1858 she put forth a volume of Life Thoughts, consisting mainly of passages from the discourses of Henry Ward Beecher. She became a frequent contributor to periodicals, and in 1867 published a volume of Poems, National and Miscellaneous. Shortly afterward she accompanied a party of friends on an extensive foreign tour, visiting Egypt and the Holy Land, traversing every country in Europe except Portugal. In Russia she travelled by routes not usually taken by tourists; of this portion of her tour she gave a poetical account in her Russian Journey (1873). In 1888 she compiled A Genealogy of the Storrs Family.

Proctor, Richard Anthony. A distinguished English astronomer; born at Chelsea, March 23, 1834; died in New York, September 12, 1888. He was graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1860, and devoted himself especially to the study of astronomy, and of elucidating its leading facts and principles, frequently in popular lectures. He visited America for this purpose several times, and in 1885 became a citizen of the United States. He had passed the summer of 1888 in Florida, where the yellow fever broke out with great violence. He had not been in any district supposed to be infected, and set out for New York with the purpose of sailing to England; but he had only reached New York when the disease manifested itself, and he died on the day on which he had expected to embark. His practical work in measuring the rotation of Mars and charting the 324,198 stars of Argelander's catalogue is worthy of mention. Among his most important astronomical works are Saturn and Its System (1865); Handbook of the Stars (1866); Half-hours with the Telescope (1868); Other Worlds than Ours (1870); Myths and Marvels of Astronomy (1877); Old and New Astronomy (1888). He also put forth several works of a semiscientific character, among which are Light Science for Leisure Hours (three series, 1871, 1873, 1878); The Great Pyramid: Observatory, Tomb, and Temple (1883); How to Play Whist (1885); Chance and Luck (1887), and numerous Essays upon miscellaneous topics.

Proudhon, Pierre Joseph (prö-dôn'). A French social economist; born at Besançon, July 15, 1809; died at Passy, January 19, 1865. In his early years he was a compositor and afterward proof-reader in a printing-office; and in that situation acquired a knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, also a catholic and patristic theology. He wrote an Essay toward a General Grammar (1837); What is Property? (1840), answering the question in the words already used by Brissot, "Property is robbery"; System of Economic Contradictions, or Philosophy of Misery (2 vols., 1846), to which Karl Marx replied with The Misery of Philosophy; Justice in the Revolution and in the Church, a violent attack on all existing institutions of church and state (1858).

Proyart, Lievain Bonaventure (Abbe) (prwä-yär'). A French religious writer and historian; born at Artois, 1748; died at Arras, 1808. He took orders, and emigrated at the period of the Revolution, against which some of his writings were directed. Among his works are: The Virtuous Pupil, a small book which has become a classic (1772); a Life of the Dauphin, Father of Louis XV. (1778); History of Stanislaus I., King of Poland (1782); The Life and Crimes of Robespierre, Surnamed the Tyrant (1795); and various others on historical themes.

Prudentius, Aurelius Publius Clemens (prö-den'shi-us). A Christian poet; born in Spain, about 350 A. D.; died about 410. He wrote: Hymns for Days and Seasons; Apotheosis, 1085 hexameter verses on the divinity of Jesus Christ; Hamartigenia, the origin of sin; Psychomachia, virtue

and vice contending for man's soul; Against Symmachus; The Martyrs' Crowns; Diptychs, comprising forty-nine hexameter tetrastichs on spiritual events and personages.

Prudhomme (Sully), Rene Francois Armand (prü-dom'). A French poet; born in Paris, March 16, 1839. He was educated at the Lycée Bonaparte, and was a brilliant student. Having taken his degrees of bachelor of science and of literature, he entered the manufactory at Creuzot. Compelled by ophthalmia to abandon engineering, he studied law; law proving distasteful to him, he chose literature as his profession. He was one of the original "Parnassiens," or "impossibles," a set of young authors who professed a devotion to art for art's sake. His first volume, Stances et Poemes (1865), which includes that chef d'œuvre, "Le Vase Fele," was highly praised by Sainte-Beuve. Among his later volumes of poetry are Les Epreuves (1866); Les Solitudes (1869); Les Destins (1872); La France (1874); Les Vaines Tendresses (1875); La Justice (1878); La Bonheur (1888). He published several volumes of philosophic verse, including a translation of a part of Lucretius's De Natura, with an able preface. His Expression in the Fine Arts (1884) has a high value. He is a member of the French Academy.

Psalmanazar, George (säl-măn-ă-tsär). A noted impostor; born probably in Languedoc, about 1679; died at London, May 3, 1763. He pretended to be a native of Formosa, and in that character travelled through Germany and the Low Countries. At Sluys he made the acquaintance of a Scotch parson, who brought him to England and introduced him to the bishop of London. He published a fictitious Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa (1704), inventing an alphabet and a lingo professing to represent the Formosan tongue; Dialogue between a Japanese and a Formosan (1707); An Inquiry into the Objections against George Psalmanazar of Formosa, with George Psalmanazar's Answer, both inquiry and answer doubtless written by the impostor; Essays on Scriptural Subjects (1753).

Ptolemy, or, Claudius Ptolemaeus, of Alexandria. The most celebrated of ancient astronomers, believed to have been a native of Ptolemais in the Thebaid; he lived in the first half of the second century of our era. His great astronomical treatise was entitled Mathematical Arrangement, and by the Arabian philosophers Almagest; it gives an exposition of the system of the universe, the interrelations and revolutions of the heavenly bodies, as understood in Ptolemy's time He also wrote treatises on Geography, Trigonometry, Chronology, Optics, and other subjects pertaining to mathematical and physical science. The Ptolemaic System was the accepted and ruling astronomical authority down to Copernicus's time, and his work on geography was the chief authority up to the time of the great discoveries of the fifteenth century. His system of map orientation (north at the top and east at the right) is still the universal one.

Pudlowski, Melchior (pŏd-lov'skē). A Polish poet, who died about 1588. He studied at the University of Cracow, and afterwards became secretary of King Sigismund Augustus, being noted as a defender of the Catholic religion against the Protestants. His most noted writings are: Lamentation and Admonition of the Polish Republic (1561); Dido to Æneas; An Oration for the Republic and for Religion to the Magistrates of Poland (1562); and A Book of Trifles; that is, Comic Poems (1586).

Pufendorf, Samuel von (pŏf'en-dorf). An illustrious German publicist; born near Chemnitz in Saxony, January 8, 1632; died at Berlin, October 26, 1694. His tractate Elements of Universal Jurisprudence (1660) won him the office of professor of Roman law in Heidelberg University. Among his principal works are: On the State of the German Empire (1667); On the Law of Nature and the Law of Nations (1672); The Duty of the Man and the Citizen (1673); Relations of the Christian Religion to Civil Life (1687); History of Charles Gustavus (1688); Divine Fecial Law (1695),—*i. e.*, divine basis of laws of war and peace.

Pulszky, Granz Aurelius (pul'ske). A Hungarian writer; born at Eperies (Saros), September 17, 1814; died at Buda Pesth, September 9, 1897. After completing his studies, he travelled in Germany, Italy, France, and England. He wrote: Journal of a Hungarian Traveller in Great Britain (1837); with his wife, White, Red, and Black (3 vols., 1852), an account of Kossuth's tour in the United States; also, an historical novel, The Jacobins in Hungary (2 vols., 1851); My Time and My Life (4 vols., 1879–82); The Age of Copper in Hungary (1884).

Pumpelly, Raphael (pum-pel'li). An eminent American geologist and author; born at Oswego, N. Y., September 8, 1837. In his early life he conducted explorations for the governments of Japan and China; was professor at Harvard for several years; and from 1879 to 1892 geologist in charge of the Archaean division of the United States Geological Survey. His chief works are: Geological Researches in China, Mongolia, and Japan

(1867): Across America and Asia (1870); Mining Industries of the United States (1886).

Pusey, Edward Bouverie (pū'zy). An English theological writer, a leader of the Anglo-Catholic (Tractarian) party in the Established Church; born near Oxford, 1800; died September 16, 1882. He was associated with Newman and others in the British *Critic*, Tracts for the Times, etc.; and his conspicuousness from his social position (nephew of one earl and grandson of another, professor and canon of Christ Church), wealth, and munificent charities caused the Oxford movement to be known as "Puseyism," though he was not its initiator and did not at first sympathize with it. He published: An Historical Enquiry into the Probable Causes of the Rational Character Lately Predominant in the Theology of Germany (1825); The Holy Eucharist a Comfort to the Penitent (1843), a sermon which resulted in his suspension for three years; two sermons on The Entire Absolution of the Penitent (1846), equally revolutionary; other sermons on the Rule of Faith as Maintained by the Fathers, etc. (1861), and on The Presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist (1853). Of his larger works the most important are: The Doctrine of the Real Presence (1855); The Real Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ the Doctrine of the English Church (1857); An Eirenicon.

Pushkin, Alexander Sergeevich (push'kin). A great Russian poet and romancer; born at Moscow, 1799; died 1837. Among his principal works are: The Prisoner of the Caucasus (1821); The Fountain of Bakhchisaraj (1822); The Robber Brothers (1822); The Gipsies (1824); Count Nulin, a comic epos; Poltava (1820), an epic poem; Journey to Erzerum during the Campaign of 1829 (1836); The Little House in Kolomna, a poetical narrative; the dramas The Avaricious Knight; Mozart and Salieri, and The Stony Guest; The Banquet during the Plague; his masterpiece Evgeny Onyegin (1833), a romance in verse after the manner of Byron's Don Juan and the historical novels; The Captain's Daughter (1831); Dubrovsky; History of Pugachey's Revolt (1834).

Prose Tales (1894). Most of these are native in subject, but in spirit and manner belong to the romanticism that prevailed before the advent of Gogol and the other distinctively Russian novelists. But the longest story, * The Captain's Daughter, is pronouncedly Slavonic in character. It is a story of real life, the affairs of two lovers during the perilous times when Pougachef was defying the forces of Catherine II. and ravaging eastern Russia. An Amateur Peasant Girl is the history of a flirtation; The Snowstorm, an extraordinary episode how a man marries a lady who believes him to be someone else; The Postmaster, a pathetic tale of a pretty peasant girl's elopement with a passing hussar; The Queen of Spades is a tragedy.

Putlitz, Gustav Heinrich Gans, Edler Herr von und zu (pöt'lits). A German poet and novelist; born at Retzien, Prussia, March 20, 1821; died there, September 9, 1890. He was successful in producing a number of little comedies dealing with high social life, all in a vein of lively humor; among them are: The Heart Forgotten; Watering-Places; Family Quarrels; also Don John of Austria, a tragedy (1863), and numerous other plays. He also exhibited great skill in writing the short tales,—What the Forest Tells, Forget-me-not, Arabesques; and has also produced a series of novels,—The Alpine Bride (1870); Sparks 'Neath the Ashes (1871); The Nightingale (1872); and My Home: Recollections of Childhood and Youth (1885).

Putnam, George Haven. An American publisher and author, son of George P.; born in London, April 2, 1844. He entered the publishing business in 1866, and is at the head of the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. His works include: International Copyright (1879); Authors and Publishers (1883); Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times (1893); Books and their Makers during the Middle Ages (1896).

Putnam, Mrs. Mary (Lowell). An American historical and miscellaneous writer, sister of James Russell Lowell; born in Boston, December 3, 1810. In 1832 she married Samuel R. Putnam, a merchant of Boston. Besides having written numerous magazine articles, she has published: The History of the Constitution of Hungary (1850); Records of an Obscure Man (1861); and two dramatic poems on the subject of slavery, entitled: The Tragedy of Errors and The Tragedy of Success (1862).

Putnam, George Palmer. An American publisher and author; born in Brunswick, Me., February 7, 1814; died in New York, December 20, 1872. In 1848 he established the publishing-house now conducted under the name of G. P. Putnam's Sons; and also founded *Putnam's Magazine*, which was subsequently merged with *Scribner's Monthly*. His works include: The Tourist in Europe (1838); American Facts (1845); The World's Progress (1850); Ten Years of the World's Progress; etc.

Putnam, Mrs. Sarah A. Brock. An American novelist and writer; born at Madison Court-House, Va., about 1845. In 1883 she married the Rev. Richard Putnam, of New York. Her works in-

clude: Richmond during the War (1867); The Southern Amaranth (1869); Kenneth, My King (1872); Myra, a novel. Her style is graceful and animated and her works have had a noted success.

Puysegur, Armand, Marie Jaques (pwē-sā-gür'). A French soldier and writer; born at Paris, 1751; died at Buzancy, 1825. He entered the artillery service and distinguished himself, afterwards also espousing the cause of the Revolution. His chief fame, however, rests upon the fact of his having been a disciple of the famous Mesmer. His chief writings are: Memoirs Touching the History and Establishment of Animal Magnetism (1784); Animal Magnetism, Considered in its Relations with Various Branches of General Physics (1804–07); Truths Travel; Sooner or Later they Arrive (1814). He has also written some plays, among them The Day of Dupes (1789) and The Benevolent Judge (1799).

Pyat, Felix (pyä). A French dramatist and politician; born at Vierzon, 1810; died 1889. An extreme radical agitator, his activity and personal hazard extending from the revolution of 1848 to the Communard insurrection of 1871; his part in the latter obliged him to fly the country, and in 1873 he was sentenced to death by the Council of War. During his exile he wrote many inflammatory political pamphlets. His plays also are of political and social tendencies; they are vigorous, and while somewhat sensational, show real originality. Among them are: A Revolution of Other Times, or The Romans at Home; The Brigand and the Philosopher; Ango; Arabella, a drama (1838); Cedric the Norwegian; Diogenes (1846); The Rag-Picker of Paris, a tragedy (1849).

Pyle, Howard (pīl). An American juvenile writer and artist; born at Wilmington, Del., March 5, 1853. He received a good education, studied art in Philadelphia, and removed to New York in 1876, where he wrote and illustrated for magazines. In 1879 he returned to Wilmington. He is one of the best authors in juvenile fiction, and has adopted a quaint style for the designs of his illustrations. He is the author of the text and drawings of The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood (1883); Pepper and Salt (1885); Within the Capes (1885); The Wonder Clock (1887); The Rose of Paradise (1887); and Otto of the Silver Hand (1889).

Pypers, Peter (pe'pers). A Dutch poet and dramatic writer; born at Amersfoort, 1749; died 1805. To escape entering the Church as his family wished, he fled to Amsterdam and entered the employ of a merchant; but devoted his leisure to writing poetry and plays, most of them translated, or imitated, from the French. Among them are: Lansus and Lydia, a tragedy (1777); Beverly, a drama (1781); The Widow of Malabar, a tragedy (1786); Stephen, the First Christian Martyr (1790); Jephtha, a tragedy (1794); Iphigenia, a tragedy (1801). He also published various collections of poems.

Pypin, Alexander Nikolajevich (pip'in). A Russian historian of literature; born at Saratov, 1833. He wrote: Sketch of the Literary History of the Ancient Russian Tales and Wonder-Stories (1859); History of the Slavic Literatures (1865); Characteristics of Literary Opinion, 1820–50 (1874); History of Russian Ethnography (1890–92).

Pyrrho (pir'ro). A Greek philosopher; born at Elis about 360 B.C., and supposed to have lived to the age of ninety. In his earlier years he accompanied Alexander the Great on his expedition to India. He is usually looked upon as the founder of the older school of skeptics, doubting the existence of anything like positive knowledge. He passed much of his life in solitude, showing a stoical firmness of mind in all danger, or pain. His countrymen made him high priest. He left nothing in writing, being known only through the works of others.

Pythagoras (pi-thag'ō-ras). A Grecian philosopher, the founder of the Italic school of philosophy (so called because he promulgated it at the Greek city of Crotona in southern Italy); born probably on the island of Samos, about 570 B.C.; died about 504 B.C. Beyond these bare facts we know almost nothing of his life, except that he travelled widely, going at least as far as Egypt. It is altogether uncertain whether the doctrine of metempsychosis and some others propounded by the later Pythagoreans were taught by him. What we really know of his teachings is their ethical phase. They are embodied in the thirty-nine Symbols, "Ensigns," or "Watch-words" of Pythagoras; and, although there is no good reason for supposing that he ever committed his teachings to writing, it may be fairly assumed that the Symbols are the words of Pythagoras, handed down from generation to generation of his followers. In some of these Symbols the meaning intended to be conveyed is clearly shown by the words themselves, though leaving much room for amplification and comment. In others, while the words are perfectly intelligible, and convey a meaning, this is wholly different from the real esoteric meaning, which could be known only by an interpretation. Our Saviour was wont to employ both these modes of presentation; the parable of the wheat and the tares is an example of the latter mode.

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Quandt, Johann Gottlob von (kwänt). A German writer on art and travels; born at Leipzig, April 9, 1787; died June 18, 1859. His works include History of Copperplate Engraving (1826); Letters from Italy (1830); Observations and Fancies, Regarding Man, Nature, and Art, During a Tour in Southern France (1846), and a similar work on Spain (1850).

Quarles, Francis. A quaint old English poet; born in Rumford, Essex, in 1592; died September 8, 1644. He was for a while cup-bearer to Elizabeth, daughter of James I. and wife of the Elector of the Palatinate, who was subsequently for a few months the nominal King of Bohemia. Through her the English crown developed upon the House of Hanover after the deposition of the Stuarts. Quarles afterward went to Ireland as secretary to Archbishop Usher. Still later he became chronologer to the city of London. When the troubles broke out between the Parliament and King Charles I., Quarles embraced the royalist cause and suffered severely in consequence. He was a favorite poet in his day. His principal works are the Divine Emblems (1635) and the Enchiridion (1641). He also wrote Hadassa and a History of Samson.

Quatrefages de Breare, Jean Louis Armand de (kätrfäzh). A French naturalist of repute; born at Berthezeme (Gard), February 10, 1810; died in Paris, January 13, 1892. He became professor of anatomy and ethnology in the Paris Museum of Natural History, 1855. Most of his works have been translated into English. Among them are: The Human Species (1877); Recollections of a Naturalist (1854); The Prussian Race (1879); Pygmies (1887).

Quatrèmere, Etienne Marc (kätr-mär'). A French Orientalist; born at Paris, July 12, 1782; died September 18, 1857. His father was a merchant, while he was himself a lifelong student. He was successively employed in the Imperial Library, in the chair of Greek at Rouen, in the Academy of Inscriptions, in the Collège de France as professor of Hebrew and Aramaic, and in the school of Living Oriental Languages as professor of Persian. He published many learned works, among which are: Investigations into the Language and Literature of Egypt (1808); Memoir upon the Nabateans (the Nabathites of the Bible) (1835), together with numerous valuable translations. He left also much lexicographic material.

Quatrèmere de Quincy, Chrysostome (kätr-mär dė kaṅ'sē). A French archæologist and writer on art; born at Paris, October 28, 1775; died there December 8, 1849. He devoted special attention to architecture and sculpture. His principal writings are: Dictionary of Architecture (3 vols., 1786–1828); Olympian Jupiter, or the Ancient Art of Sculpture (1814); Life and Works of Raphael (1824); Ancient Monuments and Works of Art Restored (2 vols., 1826–28); Lives of the Most Famous Architects (3 vols., 1830); Canova and his Works (1834).

Quental, Anthero de (ken'täl). A distinguished Portuguese lyric poet; born at Ponta-Delgada, in the island of San Miguel, one of the Azores, April 18, 1842; died there September 11, 1891. He was an early devotee of the Muse, and while yet a student in the University of Coimbra wrote a little volume of Sonnets (1881) which showed a rare command of poetical form; it was followed by Modern Odes (1865); Romantic Springtides (1871); and another volume of Sonnets (1881). He wrote also Considerations on the Philosophy of Portuguese Literary History (1872), and General Tendencies of Philosophy in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century (1892).

Querioz, José Maria Eça de (kā-ē-rōs'). A Portuguese novelist; born in Povoa de Varzim, November 25, 1845. He studied jurisprudence in Coimbra, was editor of a paper, travelled to the Orient, and became consul successively to Havana, Bristol, and Paris, where he went in 1889. Being an admirer of Zola's school of fiction, he introduced the naturalistic style into Portugal. He is the author of The Crime of Father Amaro (1874), The Mandarin, The Dragon's Teeth, etc.

Quesnay, François (kā-nā'). A French physician and economist; born near Paris, June 4, 1694; died December 16, 1774. He was the founder of the school of economists called Physiocrats, and influenced the theories of Adam Smith and all modern political economy. His theory was that all value is derived from the products of land, which should therefore bear all taxation, but also receive

all state encouragement. He produced several medical works in addition to his more famous ones (chiefly short articles) on political economy. Among the latter the leading one is the Tableau Economique.

Quesnay de Beaurepaire, Jules (kā-nā′ dė-bō-rė-pār′). ("Jules de Glouvet.") A popular French novelist and miscellaneous writer; born at Saumur, 1838. He has written Stories of the Olden Time (1882); the novels, The Bourgeois Family (1883); The Ideal (1884); Marie Fougère (1889), and some volumes of poetry, as The Mariner (1881); The Shepherd (1882).

Quesné, Jacques Salbigoton (kā-nā′). A French man of letters; born at Pavilly, January 1, 1778; died June 13, 1859. He studied with a notary, went to sea for a short time, then served in the army, but finally devoted himself to literary pursuits, although for some years he held an inspectorship. He produced many works, the most important of which was Confessions of J. S. Quesné (1828), an intimate autobiography.

Quesnel, Pierre (kā-nēl). A French abbé and historian of the eighteenth century. Little is known concerning him, but he seems to have been in easy circumstances and of high birth. He travelled extensively, and spent nearly forty years in preparing for his great work, the History of the Jesuits, in four volumes.

Quesnot de la Chesnée, Jean Jacques (kā-nō′dė lā shā-nā′). A French writer of the eighteenth century. Little is known concerning him. He was a French Protestant, an exile from his country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; and his productions are chiefly attacks against the religious fanaticism of his country. He wrote The battle of Ramillies, an historical pastoral; The Battle of Hoogstet, an operatic tragedy, etc.

Quetélet, Lambert Adolphe Jacques (kāt′lā). A Belgian statistician and astronomer and anthropologist; born at Ghent, February 22, 1796; died February 17, 1874. He was educated at the Lyceum of Ghent; became professor of mathematics in the Athenæum of Brussels in 1819; was lecturer at the Museum of Science and Literature from 1828 to 1834, and was at the same time director of the Royal Observatory. In 1834 he was made secretary of the Brussels Academy. His principal books were On Man and the Development of his Faculties, and Anthropometry; but he wrote many other anthropological works.

Quevedo, Vasco Mauzinho (kā-vā′-thō). Known also as Mauzinho Quevedo de Castello Branco. A well-known Portuguese poet; born at Setubal in the latter part of the sixteenth century; died some time later, after 1627. He was educated at the University of Coimbra. He wrote a history of Santa Isabel, Queen of Portugal; also Alfonso Africano (1611), a celebrated piece of work.

Quevedo y Villegas, don Francisco (ka-vā′tho ē vel-yā′gäs). A Spanish satirist; born at Madrid, September 26, 1580; died September 8, 1645. He was very witty, very brilliant, and ranks as the greatest satirical writer of his native land. His principal works are the Suenos (Dreams) and Don Pablo of Segovia, a romantic satire.

Quicherat, Etienne Joseph (kēsh-rā). A French historian; born at Paris, October 13, 1814; died there April 8, 1882. His foremost work is The Trial and Condemnation and Rehabilitation of Joan of Arc (5 vols., 1841–49). He wrote also History of Costume in France (1874); Archæological and Historical Miscellanies (2 vols., 1885).

Quiller-Couch, Arthur Thomas, B.A. An English author; born at Polperro, Cornwall, November 21, 1863. Eldest son of late Thomas Quiller-Couch. Educated at Newton Abbot College; Clifton College; Trinity College, Oxford. Was lecturer of classics in Trinity College, Oxford, 1886–87; he then removed to London, and was connected with the *Speaker* from its commencement until the autumn of 1899, but in 1891 left London for his native county, where he has since resided. Publications: Dead Man's Rock (1887); Troy Town (1888); The Splendid Spur (1889); Noughts and Crosses (1891); The Blue Pavilions (1891); I saw Three Ships (1892); The Warwickshire Avon (1892); The Delectable Duchy (1893); Green Bays, Verses and Parodies (1893); Wandering Heath (1895); The Golden Pomp (1895); Ia (1896); Adventures in Criticism (1896); Poems and Ballads (1896); The Ship of Stars (1899); The Oxford Book of English Verse (1900); The Laird's Luck (1901); The Westcotes (1902); The White Wolf (1902); The Adventures of Harry Revel (1903); Hetty Wesley (1903). In 1897 was commissioned to finish R. L. Stevenson's uncompleted novel, St. Ives.

Dead Man's Rock (1887). A sanguinary and outlandish romance of sixty years ago, told by a Cornishman—the quest for the Great Ruby of Ceylon.

***The Astonishing History of Troy Town** (1888). A serio-comic narrative of certain happenings in a quaint little seaport of Corn-

wall (really Polperro, the author's native place). The racy characters are half-serious, half-farcical creations, and the incidents are likewise mingled, a country courtship ending all.

The Splendid Spur (1889). A royalist romance of the great civil war, particularly strong on the history of the campaign in Cornwall and the West of England generally (1642–43).

The Blue Pavilions (1891). A romance of William III.'s reign. Scenes: Harwich and Holland, chiefly in the year 1691—a crowded episode in a young man's life. Two dauntless old sea-captains, eccentric and humorous figures, who quarrel over the guardianship of the hero, son of the woman they had loved and lost, are the most striking and pathetic of the *dramatis personæ;* the villain is an adventurer, who has dealings with all parties, including King James at St. Germains; and King William and the future Duke of Marlborough appear in some humorous scenes. A sensational sea-fight occurs.

***I Saw Three Ships** (1892). A picturesque tale of the old times of wreckers and preventives on the Cornish coast, full of local color; while the rustic humor is obviously inspired by Thomas Hardy. The other Winter Tales are essays in sensation and the ghost story.

***Noughts and Crosses** (1891). "Stories, Studies, and Sketches" of very diverse scenes and characters, but nearly all far-fetched, *bizarre,* and even gruesome, yet strangely powerful. Gabriel Foot is the self-related experience of a fantastic and uncanny criminal. The Omnibus and Fortunio are mere vignettes, incisive little etchings of character. The Return of Joanna, From a Cottage in Troy, The Mayor of Gantick, etc., are specimens of Cornish life, humorous, grotesque, and oddly pathetic. Bleakirk-on-Sands, a Yorkshire story of a madman, is capable of giving the reader strange thrills, and the Countess of Bellarmine is a good companion piece. The Magic Shadow is a weird little allegory.

The Delectable Duchy (1893). "Stories, Studies, and Sketches" of Cornish villages, country folk, and fishermen; scraps of legend, humor, romance, and tragedy, slightly connected, and told in such a manner as to seem merely reported by the author.

Wandering Heath (1895). Two further collections of short stories and sketches, racy of Cornish nature and redolent of the past. The Roll-Call of the Reef is an imaginative ghost fantasy, founded on one of those terrible legends of foundered warships that haunt the fatal coasts of the Lizard. Humorous sketches of village politics and Letters from Troy are among the other contents.

Ia (1896). Love-tale of a strong-natured and pretty Cornish girl, who courts a young preacher; with sketches of manners and characters among "the elect" religious fisher folk.

The Ship of Stars (1899). A discursive book, strong in its episodes; the biography of a Devon lad, a dreamer, who becomes a man of action with his love-story. A country story, full of local charm.

Old Fires and Profitable Ghosts (1900). Imaginative and artistic essays in the ghost story, chiefly of spirits returning to the scenes of their human experience. The localities and the persons are mostly Cornish. The tale of Ia is abridged in One Aboard the Lugger. Another impressive tale has for scene the Polar ice-floes, where some shipwrecked mariners at the point of death are cheered by a comforting presence.

Quinault, Philippe (kē-nō′). A French dramatist; born in Paris, June 3, 1635; died November 26, 1688. His first play was produced at eighteen, and was successful. He studied law and continued writing at the same time. He obtained a literary pension, and was made a member of the Academy in 1670. He was a prolific writer, producing comedies, tragedies, and finally libretti for Lulli's operas. It was the latter work that made his name famous. Among his chief works are La Mère Coquette, a comedy; and Armide, a romantic opera.

Quincy, Josiah. Sometimes called Josiah Quincy, Jr. An American lawyer; born in Boston, January 23, 1744; died April 26, 1775. He graduated from Harvard in 1763. Though noted as a patriot, he joined with John Adams in defending the British soldiers in the "Boston Massacre" case. But he was prominent in the town meeting ordering the "Boston tea party;" and, in September, 1774, went to England to speak in behalf of the colonists. His best works are An Address of the Merchants, Traders, and Freeholders of Boston in Favor of a Non-importation Act (1770), and Observations on the Boston Port Bill (1774).

Quincy, Josiah. Son of Josiah "Jr.;" born in Boston, February 4, 1772; died July 1, 1864. He was a historian and statesman; member of Congress from Massachusetts, 1805–13; mayor of Boston, 1823–28; president of Harvard, 1829–45. He published a Memoir of his father (1825); History of Harvard University (1840); Municipal History of Boston (1852), and other works.

Quinet, Edgar (kē-nā′). A French historian and philosopher; born near Bourg, February 17, 1803; died at Versailles, March 27, 1875. His works fill nearly thirty volumes, of which only a small part has any permanent value, and in general it lacks clearness and force, in spite of his real learning and ability. He went to Greece on a government mission, and was made professor of foreign literature at Lyons, and afterward at the Collége de France in Paris. He was on the staff of the *Revue des Deux Mondes,* and received the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1838. His principles were strongly republican, and brought him into trouble more than once. His leading works are: Ahasuerus (1834); Merlin the Enchanter (1861); The Revolution (1865); and The Creation (1869).

He also wrote several long poems, of which perhaps The Slaves (1853) is the best.

Quintana, Manual José (kēn-tä′nä). A Spanish poet; born in Madrid, April 11, 1772; died March 11, 1857. He was a lawyer, journalist, and man of letters, as well as poet. He was governor or, preceptor to the young Queen Isabella, was made senator and peer in 1835, and crowned with laurel in 1855. He was a liberal in politics, and was imprisoned from 1814 to 1820 for a political offence. His most famous work is the Lives of Celebrated Spaniards, in three volumes (1807–1833).

Quintilian (Marcus Fabius Quintilianus) (kwin-til′yun). A celebrated Roman rhetorician and critic; born in Spain about A.D. 40; died about 118. He was educated at Rome, where he became an advocate and teacher of oratory, and opened a school, which flourished for more than twenty years under his charge. Among his pupils were the younger Pliny and two grandnephews of Domitian, who invested him with the consular dignity. He also had a large allowance from the imperial treasury, granted by Vespasian, the father of Domitian. He has come down to after ages by his Institutiones Oratoriæ. This work, which is divided into twelve books, comprises a complete system for the training of a young orator from the time when he is placed in the care of a nurse, through school, and his strictly professional studies, until he is fairly launched into practice. The cardinal idea running through the whole is that the true orator must be a good man. This principle is enunciated at the very outset, is continually repeated, and is emphatically set forth in the closing paragraphs.

Quintus, Curtius Rufus. A Roman historian, probably of the first century A.D., of whose life nothing is known with certainty. He is the author of De Rebus Gestis Alexandri Magni (Deeds of Alexander the Great), in ten books, the first two of which are lost. It is pleasing in style, but not reliable.

Quita, Domingo dos Reis (kē′tä). A Portuguese poet; born in Lisbon, January 8, 1728; died 1770. He was left at his father's death the oldest of seven children, and was apprenticed to a barber, but pursued by himself the study of Portuguese literature and that of other countries. His most famous work is Inez de Castro, besides which he wrote four other dramas and many poems.

R

Raabe, Wilhelm (rä′be). A German novelist; born at Eschershausen, Brunswick, September 8, 1831. He is distinguished as a humorist among German novelists of the nineteenth century. His principal works are: The Chronicle of the Sperlingsgasse (1857); Woodland Folk (1863); The Hunger Pastor (1864); Horacker (1876); Wunnigel (1879); The Horn of Wanza (1881), and The Lar (1889).

Rabelais, François (räb-lā′). A French ecclesiastic and humorist; born at Chinon about 1490; died at Paris in 1553. He was educated at monastic schools, and was ordained as priest in 1511. In 1524 he received papal permission to enter a Benedictine monastery; six years afterward he abandoned the monastic life, studied medicine, and entered upon practice at Lyons. Subsequently he became a member of the Abbey of St. Maur des Fosses at Paris, where he remained until 1542, when he received the comfortable living of Meudon. He faithfully performed his ecclesiastical duties, but devoted all his leisure to the enlargement of his most notable work, The Doings and Sayings of the Giant Gargantua and his Son Pantagruel, some portions of which had appeared as early as 1533. This work, like Swift's Gulliver, is partly a political and social satire, though authorities are not fully agreed as to many of the characters depicted. It is, however, pretty settled that Gargantua is meant for King Francis I.; Pantagruel is his son, Henry II.; Panurge is the Cardinal de Lorraine; Friar John des Entommeurs is the Cardinal du Bellay. Rabelais and Swift are often classed together, but the distinguishing characteristic of Gargantua is its exuberant fun and jollity, and the total lack of that cynicism which runs through every page of Gulliver. Bacon has fitly styled Rabelais "the great jester of France;" others, less appositely, style him "the prose Homer."

Racine, Jean (rä-sēn′). A French dramatic poet; born at La Ferte-Milon, December 21, 1639; died in Paris, April 26, 1699. His father was a collector of the salt tax, a lucrative position, which had by purchase become hereditary in the family. He studied at the College of

Beauvaise, at Port Royal, and at the College of Harcourt; became known to Boileau and Molière, and at twenty-one won the favor of Louis XIV. by an ode upon the occasion of the marriage of the monarch, who bestowed a pension upon him. His works include Nymphs of the Seine (1660), an ode; Amasie, a comedy, now lost; Ovid's Amours, a comedy, now lost; The Thebaid (1664), his first staged tragedy, although he had previously written Theagenes and Chariclea, a tragedy, which he suppressed; Alexander (1665), a tragedy; The Chaplain's Wig (1665?), a parody of The Cid, and written partly in collaboration; Andromache (1667); The Pleaders (1668), a comedy, modelled upon Aristophanes; Britannicus (1669); Berénice (1670); Bajazet (1672); Mithriodates (1673); Iphigènia (1674), pronounced by Voltaire the masterpiece of the French theatre; Phaedra (1667); Esther (1689); Athalie (1691), his last dramatic work; Abridgement of the History of Port Royal; Letters, and some historical memoranda concerning the campaigns of Louis XIV.

Radcliffe, Ann (Ward). An English novelist; born in London, July 9, 1764; died there February 7, 1823. In 1786 she married William Radcliffe, editor of the *English Chronicle*. She wrote numerous novels, which were more popular than any others published near the close of the last century. She stands at the head of the terror-and-mystery class of romance writers. In 1789 she published The Castles of Athlin and Dunbayne, a very immature novel. The next year she brought out a Sicilian Romance, which was better received, and the following year The Romance of the Forest appeared. But the work, perhaps, by which Mrs. Radcliffe will be best remembered is her Mysteries of Udolpho, which was published in 1795. In 1794 she made a tour on the Continent, of which she gives a pleasant account in her Journey Through Holland, etc. Although her powers were unabated, she published nothing during the last twenty-six years of her life.

The Castles of Athlyn and Dunbayne: a Highland Story (1789). A mixture of baronial and Highland life on the northeast coast of Scotland, whither are transported the courtly and chivalrous society of Gothic romance.

A Sicilian Romance (1790). A wicked marquis locks up his wife in his castle on the north coast of Sicily and marries again. Groans are heard from mysterious doors and ghostly figures seen. Ultimately his children liberate their mother, and retribution falls on the criminals. Date about 1580. Ideal pictures of scenery life give space and amplitude to the incidents.

***The Romance of the Forest** (1791). A sequestered ruin of an abbey, a nefarious marquis and a poetical heroine, a murder, a mysterious skeleton, etc., furnish the narrative and copious sensational incident. These are word-pictures of the Savoy Alps. Late sixteenth century again.

***The Mysteries of Udolpho** (1794). A longer but similar romance; the abbey superseded by a weird castle in the Apennines, infested by brigands, where the heroine is imprisoned by a sinister Italian. Haunted chambers and a mystic veil play terrifying parts among the profuse horrors. The scenes of idyllic life, on the other hand, might have been imagined by Rousseau. There are set descriptions of the Pyrenees, the Alps, Venice, and the Apennines.

The Italian; or Confessional of the Black Penitent (1797). The plot is a young noble's love for a young, penniless orphan; and the unscrupulous efforts of his mother and of a demoniac villain, Schedoni, to thwart him. Attempted assassination, abduction, and imprisonment of the heroine in a ghastly dungeon, the terrors of the Inquisition, and perilous escapes provide abundant sensations. Scenic descriptions of Naples and the coast. Date about 1764.

Rafn, Carl Christian (räfn). A Danish critic and archæologist; born in Brahesborg, Funen, January 16, 1795; died in Copenhagen, October 20, 1864. He produced numerous works, the most important being a Danish translation of north mythic and romantic sagas (1829–30); an edition of Ragnar Lodbrog's death-song, with philologico-critical remarks (1826), and American Antiquities (1837), his most widely read book, in which he undertakes to prove that America was discovered by Norsemen in the tenth century.

Rainsford, William Stephen. An American Episcopal clergyman; born in Dublin, October 30, 1850. He was called to the rectorship of St. George's, New York City, and since that time has been associated with many philanthropic and other reforms. Besides many contributions to current literature, he has published Sermons Preached in St. George's (1887), and The Church's Opportunity in the City of To-day.

Raleigh, Sir Walter (rä'li). An English courtier and traveller; born at Hayes, in Devonshire, in 1552; beheaded at Westminster, October 29, 1618. The story of the manner in which he came into favor with Queen Elizabeth runs thus: One day he saw that the queen in her walk was approaching a miry spot; he flung down his gay cloak in the mud, so that she could pass over it dry-shod. The queen, then a woman of middle age, was charmed with the gallantry of the handsome young cavalier, twenty years her junior, and took many occasions to advance his fortunes. Among other things she granted him a patent for a large tract in the region now known as Vir-

ginia and North Carolina, with the title of "Lord Proprietor." During the ensuing twenty years Raleigh took an active part in the irregular hostilities between England and Spain, and, what with valuable monopolies and large landed grants, he became a very wealthy man. Not long afterward he was arrested upon charge of having conspired to place Lady Arabella Stuart upon the English throne. He was convicted, but, instead of being put to death at once, the execution of the sentence was deferred, and he was committed to the Tower, where he was kept a prisoner for thirteen years. During his imprisonment he wrote his History of the World, which was published in 1614.

Rambaud, Alfred Nicholas (ram-bōd'). A French educator and historian; born at Besançon, July 2, 1842. His life is a record of brilliant achievements. Admitted to the Normal High School in 1861, of which he became a fellow in 1864, he has held the professorship of history at Nancy, Bourges, and Colmar. Collaborator of scientific, historical, archæological, and critical reviews, and of *Le Temps*, he has directed *Le Revue Bleue* since 1888. He is a member of many learned societies, both at home and abroad. In addition to articles published in *La Revue Politique et Littéraire*, *Le Progrès de l'Est*, *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, etc., he has published a thesis, entitled De Byzantino Hippodromo et Circensibus Factionibus (1869); L'Empire Grec au ex Siècle, Constantin Porphyrogenétè (1870), a thesis which obtained the prize of the French Academy in 1872; La Domination Française en Allamagne, Les Français sur le Rhin (1873); L'Allemagne Sous Napoleon Ier (1874); La Russie Epique (1876); Français et Russes, Moscou et Sèbastopol (1877). In 1878 appeared his Revolution Français et l'Aristocratie Russe, followed in 1883 by a history of the French Revolution and a history of French civilization, in three volumes (1885–88).

Rammohun Roy (răm-mō-hun' roi). A Hindoo rajah and religious reformer; born at Rádhánagar, Bengal, May, 1772; died at Bristol, England, September 27, 1833. Rejecting the Hindoo religion at an early age, he published A Gift to Monotheists, a protest against idolatry and priestcraft. He embraced the moral principles of Christianity, and issued The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness (1820); an English abridgement of the sacred books of the Vedanta (1826), and numerous pamphlets concerning the condition of India.

Ramsay, Allan (ram'zi). A Scottish poet; born in Leadhills, Lanarkshire, October 15, 1686; died in Edinburgh, January 7, 1758. His fame rests largely upon his Gentle Shepherd (1725), a pastoral drama, in the Lowland Scottish dialect, to which songs were added (1728). It is regarded as the best pastoral in any language. His principal works are: Tartana, or The Plaid (1721); Fables and Tales (1722); Fair Assembly (1723); Health (1724); The Tea-Table Miscellany (1724); The Evergreen (1725), and Thirty Fables (1730).

Ranke, Leopold von (răn'ki). A German historian; born at Wiehe, near Nuremberg, Thuringia, December 21, 1795; died in Berlin, May 23, 1886. He was a student at Leipzig; then a teacher in the gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and from 1825 professor of history at Berlin. He was sent by the government to examine the archives at Vienna, Rome, Venice, and Florence. His thorough researches made him the father of a school of historiography. A History of the German and Teutonic Nations was his first book (1824), covering the period 1494–1535; this was followed by a History of Southern Europe in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, The Servian Revolution, and the Conspiracy Against Venice in 1688. Then came his best-known work, the History of the Popes (1834–37). After this he produced a History of Germany in the Time of the Reformation (1839–47); Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg and History of Prussia During the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries (1847–48); Annals of the German Saxon Kings, French History, Especially in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries; a History of England, Principally in the Seventeenth Century (1859–68); a Life of Wallenstein (1871); The Origin of the Seven Years' War (1877); History of the World (1881–86). His complete works comprise forty-seven volumes.

Rankin, Jeremiah Eames (răn'kin). An American clergyman and religious writer; born at Thorton, N. H., January 2, 1828. He has written several national hymns, including For God and Home and Native Land and Keep Your Colors Flying. He is also the author of Bridal Ring (1866); Auld Scotch Mither (1873); Subduing Kingdoms (1881); Atheism of the Heart (1884); Christ His Own Interpreter (1884), and Ingleside Rhaims (1887).

Rapin de Thoyras, Paul de (ră-pañ' de twä-rä'). A French historian; born at Castres, Languedoc, March 25, 1661; died at Wesel, Holland, May 16, 1725. He is remarkable for the production of a History of England (1724), to which he devoted seventeen years' labor. It undoubtedly shortened his life, and he survived its publication but a year. It is

considered one of the most complete and impartial expositions of English political events ever published. He also wrote A Dissertation on the Whigs and Tories (1717).

Rattazzi, Marie Studolmine de Solms (rä-täts'ē). A French novelist; born in London (or in Waterford, Ireland) in 1830. Among her many novels, The Marriages of the Creole and If I Were Queen are the most popular. She has edited several journals, and has written a number of poems and dramas, all under the name of "Princess Marie de Solms."

Ravenscroft, Edward. An English dramatist, who flourished between 1671 and 1697. He was exceedingly popular in his day. His first play was Momamouchi, or The Citizen Turned Gentleman (1675), and was taken from Molière's Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme. His numerous comedies, farces, and tragedies, some posthumous, include The Wrangling Lovers (1676); Scaramouch, a Philosopher (1677); King Edgar and Alfreda (1677); Ignoramus (1678); The London Cuckolds (first published in 1783); Dame Dobson (1683); The Canterbury Guests (1695), and the Italian Husband (1698).

Rawlinson, George (râ'lin-sǫn). An English Orientalist and historian; brother of Sir Henry Rawlinson; born at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, in 1815; died in England, October 6, 1902. He took his degree at Oxford in 1838; became a fellow and tutor of Exeter College; was Bampton lecturer (1859–61), and Camden professor of ancient history from 1861 to 1874, when he was made canon of Canterbury Cathedral. His principal works are: Historical Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Records (1860); The Contrasts of Christianity with Heathenism and Judaism (1861); Manual of Ancient History (1869). His great work is Seven Great Monarchies of the Eastern World. These are: (1) Chaldæa; (2) Assyria; (3) Media; (4) Babylonia; (5) Persia; (6) Parthia; (7) The Sassanian or New Persian Empire. The History of the first five monarchies was published from 1862 to 1867; of the sixth in 1873, and of the last in 1875. His History of Phœnicia appeared in 1890. The Story of Ancient Egypt, written by Canon Rawlinson, in collaboration with Arthur Gilman, for the Story of the Nations Series, was published in 1887.

Raymond, Henry Jarvis (ra'mǫnd). An American journalist and politician; born at Lima, N. Y., January 24, 1820; died in New York City, June 18, 1869. He was graduated at the University of Vermont. He began writing for the press by contributing to the *New Yorker*, edited by Horace Greeley, and when Horace Greeley founded the New York *Tribune*, in 1841, he was made assistant editor of it. From 1843 to 1851 he was on the editorial staff of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*. In 1849 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was speaker of the Assembly in 1851 and again in 1861. In 1851 he founded the New York *Times*, which he edited until his death. He was lieutenant-governor of New York from 1855 to 1857, and Republican member of Congress from 1865 to 1867. While in Congress he favored President Johnson's reconstruction policy. He was offered the Australian mission in 1867, but declined it. Mr. Raymond helped to form the Republican party and strongly supported Fremont's candidacy in 1856. He published Political Lessons of the Revolution (1854); Letters to Hon. W. L. Yancey (1860); A History of the Administration of President Lincoln (1864), and Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln; with his State Papers (1865).

Raymond, Walter. An English novelist; born at Yeovil, March 13, 1852; son of Cuthbert Raymond; married (1878) Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Simpson Johnston; was educated at private schools. Publications: Misterton's Mistake (1890); Taken at his Word (1892); during 1893 and 1894 Gentleman Upcott's Daughter, and Young Sam and Sabina appeared under the pseudonym "Tom Cobbleigh," and in 1901 were reprinted, with some other West Country stories, under the title, Good Souls of Cider Land; Love and Quiet Life (1894); Tryphena in Love (1895); In the Smoke of War (1895); Charity Chance (1897); Two Men o' Mendip (1898); No Soul Above Money (1899); Fortune's Darling; The Idler Out of Doors (1901).

Misterton's Mistake (1890). A rural idyl of Somersetshire, with excellent delineation of gnarled rustic character.

Love and a Quiet Life (1894). Somerset idyls, delineating the bucolic life of mid-Somerset half a century ago. The dialect is woven not only into the talk, but into narrative, for artistic effect.

Tryphena in Love (1895). A fanciful, but simple idyl of agricultural life in an old-world village. Mrs. Pettigrew is a milder Mrs. Poyser, and the tomboyish, tender-hearted Tryphena, with her alleged lack of "feelings," is delicately contrasted with the rich young lady who captivates her lover without meaning it.

In the Smoke of War (1895). Somersetshire villagers in the time of the Civil War, simple folk, who cannot comprehend what the fighting is about, but have to share the suffering. The heroine emigrates with her well-born husband, when her father, the miller, is slain in the skirmish at Langport, and her home is burned,

Charity Chance (1897). A love comedy enacted in a little Somersetshire watering-place on the Bristol Channel.

***Two Men o' Mendip** (1898). Lawless and uncivilized character and strong elemental passion is the basis on which this tragedy of country life is constructed, and it represents a state of things that actually existed a century ago among the lead-miners near Chaddar and their unfriendly neighbors, the farmers. The picturesque scenery of the Mendip Hills and the traits of speech and manners are depicted with familiar knowledge.

No Soul Above Money (1899). Village life and character in the reign of Queen Anne. A tragic story, of which the catastrophe is the murder of a brother, followed by a terrible expiation, and unutterable sorrow for the bereaved mother.

Good Souls of Cider Land (1901). Genial stories of the West Country in the days before railways. The two longest, *Gentleman Upcott's Daughter and Young Sam and Sabina, are fragrant idyls of love and courtship, comprising some fine old crusted characters, and presenting rustic manners and idiosyncrasies with humor and tenderness. Both were originally published several years earlier.

Read, Opie P. An American journalist; born in Tennessee in 1852. He edited the *Arkansaw Traveller* for many years. His studies of Arkansas life have been widely read, and include Len Gansett (1888); My Young Master; An Arkansaw Planter; Up Terrapin River; A Kentucky Colonel; On the Suwanee River; Miss Polly Lop, and Other Stories; The Captain's Romance, and The Jucklins, a novel.

Read, Thomas Buchanan. An American artist and poet; born in Chester County, Pa., March 12, 1822; died in New York, May 11, 1872. At the age of fifteen he made his way to Cincinnati, where he learned the trade of a sign-painter, and not long afterward he became a portrait-painter in the West. In 1850 and again in 1853 he went to Italy in order to study art. He returned to the United States a short time before the outbreak of the Civil War, during which he composed several patriotic ballads, one of which, Sheridan's Ride, became very popular. One of his best paintings is an illustration of this poem. The poem was first recited by James Murdock, a well-known light comedian, then playing in a Cincinnati theatre. The patriotic fervor of this poem immediately appealed to the loyal spirit of the North, and its author, as well as its hero, grew largely in public esteem. His first volume of poems appeared in 1847. It was followed the next year by a collection of Lays and Ballads. A complete collection of his Poems was published in 1867. He possessed considerable merit as a painter, and made some not unsuccessful attempts as a sculptor. During most of the late years of his life he resided chiefly at Rome.

Reade, Charles (rēd). An English novelist and dramatist; born at Ipsden House, Oxfordshire, June 8, 1814; died in London, April 11, 1884. He took his degree at Oxford in 1840; became a fellow of his college in 1842, and in 1843 was called to the bar as a member of Lincoln's Inn. Between 1850 and 1854 he produced several dramatic pieces. His first novel, Peg Woffington, appeared in 1853. His first play, Gold, appeared in 1850, and he subsequently wrote Masks and Faces, with Tom Taylor; Christie Johnstone (1853); Clouds and Sunshine and Art (1855); It is Never Too Late to Mend and White Lies (1856); The Course of True Love (1857); Drink (from Zola's L'Assommoir); Love Me Little, Love Me Long (1859); The Cloister and the Hearth (1861); Hard Cash (1863); Griffith Gaunt (1867); Foul Play (1868); Put Yourself in his Place (1870); A Terrible Temptation (1871); The Wandering Heir (1872); A Simpleton (1873); A Woman Hater (1878); The Scuttled Ship (with Dion Boucicault, from Foul Play) (1879); A Perilous Secret and The Jilt and Other Tales (1884).

Peg Woffington (1853). A concise version of the emotional episode dramatized in Masks and Faces, founded on the character of the famous Irish actress, though not particularly historical. She, a creature of noble energy, generosity, and fine genius, is courted by a sentimental squire, whose wife intervenes; the last is a meek and a simple woman, whose gentleness and purity are above mere jealousy and vengeance. The culminating scene is a contest of magnanimity between the injured women.

Christie Johnstone (1853). A *blasé* nobleman goes among the fishing population of Newhaven, in Scotland, and learns charity from their rough, but sincere and hearty character, getting a taste of real life in an adventure that calls out his manhood. This branch of the plot ends in happy wedlock, and so does the other, the loves of the brave, young fishwife Christie, another incarnation of Reade's ideal woman, and of a weak and vacillating artist.

It is Never Too Late to Mend (1856). Has two main subjects—the prison system, which is indicted for its culture of vice and greed for gold, as exemplified in the Australian adventures of two gold-diggers. Founded on industrious research on a gigantic scale; the prison scenes drawn from systematic examination of many prisons. Many of the episodes are of an exciting, melodramatic kind. Among the characters may be mentioned the saintly and chivalrous chaplain, Mr. Eden, who interferes in the odious tyranny of the prison. Full of energy and movement.

Love Me Little, Love Me Long (1859). A love idyl with some nautical adventure: chief characters, the simple, chivalrous sailor, David Dodd, brave man and passionate lover, and Lucy Fountain, a gracious and tender woman of higher social rank, with a Diana-like antipathy to lovers and love-making, overborne at last by David's conquering passion.

Hard Cash (sequel, 1863). The genial Lucy and David reappear, middle-aged. The hard cash is his hard-earned fortune, fallen into the clutches of a swindler. David goes mad with the shock; hence the realistic descriptions of an asylum, founded on a mass of documents about lunacy and its treatment in private asylums, which revoked rabid hostility. Lucy's daughter loved the son of the swindler, and the lover is entrapped into the same asylum, whence he escapes after a terrible ordeal.

***The Cloister and the Hearth** (1861). A huge romance of the Middle Ages, which, by taking the hero from the Netherlands through Germany and France to Italy and Rome, depicts the state of all these countries. Based on an exhausted study of mediæval history and literature; a vivid reconstruction of the whole life of the time. The hero is said to be the father of Erasmus, and his story to be true in the main. Loving a girl of a singular beauty of character, he is forced to leave her, and in his travels encounters a host of plots and perils, but returns at length only to hear that she is dead. He enters the Church before he learns his wife is alive, and the sadness of this separation renders the close of the story nobly pathetic. A narrative filled from beginning to end with rapid adventure, with brilliant and diversified scenes of life, and inspired throughout with a brotherly feeling for human nature in all its manifestations.

Griffith Gaunt; or Jealousy (1867). A tragic romance, of which the theme is jealousy and the ruin it brings on innocent people. The pure and magnanimous heroine is wrongfully suspected by her husband, a despicable fellow, who eventually goes to the dogs; and he leaves her and marries again. Later on she is accused of murdering him, and a grim catastrophe is hardly averted by the generous activity of the other woman. A happy sequel is appended to these dark scenes. The realism sometimes unfavorable to delicacy.

Put Yourself in his Place (1870). A novel of purpose, condemning the underhand means of the trades unions, and pleading for sympathy, in the place of hostility, between capital and labor. It is also more than this; it has character, love interest, incident, and poetry, all worked into harmony with the plot.

Reade, William Winwood. An English traveller, novelist, and controversialist; born in Oxfordshire, January 30, 1838; died April 24, 1875. On his return from African journeys he wrote Savage Africa (1863); The African Sketch-Book (1873); Story of Ashantee Campaign (1875), and several novels. His masterpiece is probably The Martyrdom of Man, which presents the history of all the forms of human slavery (1872; 13th ed., 1890).

Realf, Richard. An English-American poet; born at Framfield, Sussex, June 14, 1834; committed suicide in Oakland, Cal., October 28, 1878. At eighteen he published, under the patronage of several literary people, a collection of poems, Guesses at the Beautiful. In 1854 he came to the United States; enlisted in the army in 1862, and wrote some of his best lyrics in the field. His most admired poems are My Slain, an Old Man's Idyl, and Indirection

Recke, Ernst von der (reck'ĕ). A Danish romantic poet; born at Copenhagen, August 14, 1848. His earliest and most popular poem is the three-act diama, Bertran de Born (1872). He has written much on the art of Danish verse, including Principles of Danish Versification as Manifested in its Historic and Systematic Development (1881), and The Rules of Danish Versification Concisely Stated (1885). Among his other publications are included Lyric Poems (1876); King Liuvigild and his Sons, a tragedy (1878); Archilochus (1878); Knud and Magnus, a tragedy (1881); Short Poems (1883); Miscellaneous Poems (1891); Fru Jeanna, a tragic opera (1891), and The Duchess of Burgundy (1891).

Redpath, James. An American journalist; born at Berwick, Scotland, August 24, 1833; died February 10, 1891. He was known as a fiery abolitionist and an ardent supporter of the Irish in the Land League troubles. He founded the "Redpath Lyceum Bureau," an agency for lecturers and musicians, in 1867, and conducted it until 1875. He became assistant editor of the *North American Review* in 1886. He published Handbook to Kansas (1859); The Roving Editor (1859); Echoes of Harper's Ferry (1860); Southern Notes (1860); Guide to Hayti (1860); The John Brown Invasion (1860); Life of John Brown (1860), and Talks About Ireland (1881).

Reeve, Clara. An English novelist; born in Ipswich in 1729; died December 3, 1807. Her most famous work is The Champion of Virtue: a Gothic Story (1777), afterward published under the title of The Old English Baron. She had previously written The Phœnix (1772), a translation from the Latin of Barclay's romance, Argenis. Among her other and less important works are: The Two Mentors (1783); The Progress of Romance (1785); and The Exiles, or Memoirs of Count de Cronstadt (1788).

The Old English Baron (1777). First entitled The Champion of Virtue; an attempt to give a real historical setting to the Gothic romance by embodying the events of the Wars of the Roses. It is a representation of contemporary life and manners, with an admixture of supernatural incident by which a murder is discovered and an heir restored to his estates.

Reid, Mayne (rēd). An Irish novelist; born in the north of Ireland in 1818; died in London, October 22, 1883. He was the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, and was educated with a view to the ministry; but, having determined upon a more active and adventurous life, he sailed for America at the age of twenty. Landing at New

Orleans, he made his way to Mexico; went upon trading excursions up the Red River; then ascended the Missouri, and at one time or another visited almost every part of North America, finally taking up his residence at Philadelphia, where he engaged in literary pursuits. When the war with Mexico broke out, he entered the United States service, was severely wounded at Chapultepec, and received the brevet rank of captain. In 1849 he sailed for Europe, with the purpose of joining the Hungarians in their struggle with Austria; but on reaching Paris he found that the war was over, and he went to London, where he entered upon a successful career as writer of "boy novels." His numerous stories are replete with adventure; but a leading purpose is to describe the regions where the scene is laid—their physical features, inhabitants, and natural history. Among his tales are: The Rifle Ranger (1849); Scalp Hunters (1850); Boy Hunters (1853); Young Voyagers (1854); Bush Boys (1856); Osceola (1858); Ran Away to Sea (1861); The Maroon (1862); The Cliff-Climbers (1864); The Castaways (1870); The Flag of Distress (1876).

Reid, Thomas. A Scotch professor and philosopher; born at Strachan, Kincardineshire, April 26, 1710; died October 7, 1796. He was professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow University (1764–80), thenceforward devoting himself to preparing for publication the substance of his lectures. They appeared as Intellectual Powers (1785) and Active Powers (1785). His other works include An Essay on Quantity (1748); An Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense (1764), his most original work; A Brief Account of Aristotle's Logic (1774); Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man (1788). He is the leading representative of the school of "common sense."

Reid, Thomas Wemyss. An English journalist; born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1842. He contributed largely to English reviews and magazines, and published Cabinet Portraits, Sketches of Leading Statesmen of Both Parties (1872); Charlotte Brontë: a Monograph (1877); Politicians of To-day (1879); The Land of the Bey (1882); Gabrielle Stuart (1883); A Memoir of John Deakin Heaton (1883); Gladys Fane: a Story of Two Lives (1883); Mauleverere's Millions (1885); Life of William Edward Forster (1888).

Reid, Whitelaw. An American journalist; born near Xenia, O., October 27, 1837. During the Civil War he represented the *Cincinnati Gazette* in the field, and his letters, under the signature of "Agate," attracted much attention. Shortly afterward he published After the War (1866) and Ohio in the War (1868), the most important of all the State histories of the Civil War. He became an editorial writer on the New York *Tribune*, and upon the death of Horace Greeley he succeeded him as editor and principal owner. Besides many contributions to periodicals, he wrote Schools of Journalism (1871), The Scholar in Politics (1873), Some Newspaper Tendencies (1879), and Town Hall Suggestion (1881). He was candidate for vice-president of the United States in 1892.

Rémusat, Charles de (rā-mü-sä′). A French philosopher and minister of state; born at Paris in 1797; died June 6, 1875. He published Essays on Philosophy (1842), which was received with favor; Treatise on German Philosophy (1845); Abelard (1845); Bacon, his Life and Time (1858); Religious Philosophy (1864), and History of English Philosophy from Bacon to Locke (1875).

Renan, Joseph Ernest (rė-noṅ′). A French philologist and historian; born at Treguier, in the Department of Cote-de-Nord, January 27, 1823; died in Paris, October 2, 1892. He entered the ecclesiastical seminary at St. Sulpice, Paris, but devoted himself to Oriental philology and philosophy rather than to theology. In 1848 he gained the Volney prize for an essay on the Semitic language; in 1849 he put forth an essay on the Greek language during the Middle Ages, which was "crowned" by the Institute, and he was sent to Italy by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres to make certain archæological investigations. In 1852 he was put in charge of the department of manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale. In 1863 he published his Life of Jesus, the best known of all his works, and also embodied in his History of the Origins of Christianity, which, ultimately extending to seven volumes, was not completed until 1882. M. Renan's works cover a great variety of subjects, and have occasioned much hostile criticism on account of their alleged anti-Christian character. Notwithstanding the theological opposition to him, he was, in 1881, chosen director of the French Academy, and in 1883 was made vice-rector of the College de France. His works include General History of the Semitic Languages (1856); the translations, Job (1859), The Song of Songs (1860), and Ecclesiastes (1881); The Life of Jesus (1863); The Apostles (1866); St. Paul (1867); Anti-Christ (1873); The Gospels (1877); The Christian Church (1879); Marcus Aurelius (1881); The History of the People of Israel (1887–89). Also the collected essays Studies in Re-

ligious History (1857); Essays in Criticism and Ethics (1859); Questions of the Day (1868); Miscellanies of History and Travel (1878); New Studies in Religious History (1884), and Discourses and Conferences (1884); the philosophical dramas Caliban, The Water of Youth, The Priest of Nemi, Dialogue of the Dead, The Abbess of Jouarre, and New-Year's Day (1886); and the autobiographical works Recollections of Infancy and Youth (1883) and Stray Leaves (1892).

Restif, Nicolas Edme (rė-tēf'). A French novelist; born at Sacy, near Auxère, November 22, 1734; died at Paris February 3, 1806. He published in all more than 200 volumes, full of wit and imagination, but reflecting the licentious habits of their author and his circle. The most noteworthy are: The Foot of Fanchette (1796); The Perverted Countryman (1774); The Life of My Father (1778), a monument of filial piety; The Pornograph (1796), a plan for regulating prostitution; and the remarkable Autobiography of Monsieur Nicolas (1794–97, 16 vols.).

Reuter, Fritz (roi'ter). A German poet; born at Stavenhagen, November 7, 1810; died at Eisenach, July 12, 1874. He is known to the world only as Fritz; his full baptismal name was Heinrich Ludwig Christian Friedrich. In 1850 he went to Treptow, and there published, three years later, his first volume of humorous poems in low German, entitled Laüschen un Rimels. In 1856 he moved to New Bradenburg, and published some comedies and a second book of poems. The success of his Platt-Deutsche rhymes was extraordinary. In 1859 he published the first part of the Olle Kamellen, a series of prose tales, including his greatest works, namely: How I Got a Wife (1859); The Year Thirteen (1859); My Prison Life (1862); An Old Story of My Farming Days (1862–64); His Highness (1865).

Révoil, Benédict Henri (rev-wäy'). A French novelist and dramatist; born in Aix (Bouches-du-Rhône), December 16, 1816. He lived in the United States for nine years, during which time he collected the materials for many of his works. They include Hunting and Fishing of the Other World (1856); The Daughter of the Comanches and Dramas from the New World (1864–65), a number of plays which he put on the stage in the United States, and afterward published in France.

Rexford, Eben Eugene. An American poet and horticulturist; born at Johnsburg, N. Y., July 16, 1848. He received his education at Lawrence University, Wis., and at an early age began to write poems and stories for magazines. He has written several popular songs, including Silver Threads Among the Gold and Only a Pansy Blossom, and has published in book form a poem, entitled Brother and Lover (1887); Grandmother's Garden (1887), and John Fielding and his Enemy (1888). Since 1885 he has devoted himself to horticulture, and has conducted departments on this subject for magazines.

Reynolds, Frederic. An English dramatist; born in Lime Street, London, November 1, 1764; died April 16, 1841. His first piece, Werter, founded on Goethe's novel, was produced in 1785, and later was reproduced many times, and printed both in London and Dublin. His second drama, Eloisa, was played in 1786, when he abandoned tragedy for comedy. His first attempt, The Dramatist (1786), was very successful. He produced in all nearly 100 plays, a novel, and two autobiographical volumes.

Reynolds, Sir Joshua. The great English painter; was born at Plympton Earls, Devonshire, July 16, 1723; died in London, February 23, 1792. Although it is as a portrait painter that he is famous, it was his custom to deliver each year at the Royal Academy (of which he was president) a carefully prepared address on some topic immediately connected with art, and these addresses constitute the well-known Discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds, fifteen in number. He contributed also three essays to the *Idler*; notes to Mason's translation of Dy Fresnoy's Art of Painting; a few notes for Dr. Johnson's edition of Shakespeare, and notes of his tour through Flanders in 1781.

Rhodes, William Barnes. An English dramatic writer; born December 25, 1772; died November 1, 1826. He is famous as the author of a long popular burlesque, Bombastes Furioso, produced anonymously at Haymarket Theatre in 1810, and published first at Dublin in 1813. Since then it has passed through many editions. He wrote The Satires of Juvenal Translated into English Verse (1801) and Epigrams (1803).

Ribeiro, Thomaz Antonio Fereiro. A Portuguese poet and politician; born at Parada de Gonta (Beira), July 1, 1831. He has taken high rank among the present-day poets of Spain by his patriotic and exquisite poem Jaime (1861). Among his other works may be mentioned two collections of poems, Passing Tones (1854) and Even-Songs (1858); a poetical recital, Delfino (1868); two books on travel, From Tejo to Mondovio (1864) and Among the Palms (1864).

Ricardo, David. An English political economist; born in London, April 19, 1772; died at Gatcomb Park, Gloucestershire, September 11, 1823. He stands next to Adam Smith (whose ideas he developed and systematized) in the British free-trade school of political science, and his writings have exerted a vast influence upon all theories of political economy. It has been said that Adam Smith was like the explorer of a new country, who gives a good description of its general appearance, but omits much and mistakes much; while Ricardo was the first to draw an accurate map of it. After making his fortune in the Stock Exchange in London, he retired to devote himself to the study of mathematics, chemistry, etc. The first result of his studies was a tract, entitled The High Price of Bullion, a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes (1809). In 1817 appeared his most important work, The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation. Its leading feature was the theory of rent, now universally accepted —that it represents the surplus earning power of better or more favorably situated land over that just good enough to be worth utilizing. Many of its other novel conceptions are now commonplaces. He published, in addition, a number of essays on economics. His Works were edited by MacCulloch (1846). His Letters to Malthus were published in 1887.

Riccobini, Marie Jeanne Laboras de Mezières. A French actress and novelist; wife of Antoine François; born at Paris in 1713; died there 1792. She did not succeed upon the stage, and turned to the production of the sentimental novel with no little success. Her first work was the remarkable Marquis de Cressy (1758). This was followed by The Letters of Julia Catesby (1759); Ernestine (1770–98), considered by many her masterpiece; The Letters of Sophie de Vallière (1772), and a number of others.

Rice, Harvey. An American poet; born at Conway, Mass., June 11, 1800; died 1891. He removed to Cleveland, opened a classical school, and purchased a newspaper, which he issued thereafter as the *Plaindealer*. He has been a frequent contributor to many periodicals, and in addition has published Mount Vernon and Other Poems (1864); Nature and Culture (1875); Pioneers of the Western Reserve (1882); Select Poems (1885); Sketches of Western Life (1888), and The Founder of the City of Cleveland.

Richardson, Albert Deane. An American journalist; born in Franklin, Mass., October 6, 1833, and died in New York City, December 2, 1869. He was famous as the war correspondent of the New York *Tribune* during the Civil War, and was imprisoned with others for eighteen months as a result of their undertaking to run the batteries of Vicksburg on two barges. The result of his experience was the work, The Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape (1865). He also wrote Beyond the Mississippi (1866) and a Personal History of Ulysses S. Grant (1868). A collection of his miscellaneous writings was published by his wife, Abby Sage Richardson, under the title of Garnered Sheaves (1871).

Richardson, Samuel. An English novelist; born in Derbyshire in 1689; died July 4, 1761. He is England's first "novelist." All of his books are in the form of letters, long and sentimental. His best-known novels are: Clarissa Harlowe (1748); Pamela (1740), and a continuation (1741). Sir Charles Grandison followed in 1754. His correspondence, edited by Anna Laetitia Barbauld, appeared in 1804.

Richebourg, Jules Emile (rēsh-börg′). A French novelist; born at Meury, April 23, 1833; died at Paris, January 25, 1898. He produced light verses and comedies before devoting his attention seriously to romance. In 1858 he produced a great number of novels of adventure, intrigue, and passion, which found great favor among the masses in France. Among them may be named The Man with the Black Spectacles (1864); The Veiled Lady (1875); The Beautiful Organist (1876); Father Raclot's Million (1889); Cinderella (1892), and Winter Tales (1892).

Richepin, Jean (resh-pan′). A French poet, dramatist, and novelist; born at Medeah, Algiers, February 4, 1849. He first attracted attention by his volume of poems, The Song of the Beggar (1876), which sent him to prison, where he wrote Curious Deaths (1887). A most prolific and audacious writer, he is faithful to his principles or the lack of them in all his works. They include Caresses (1877); Blasphemies (1884), and The Sea (1886), in verse; Mme. André (1874); Brave Men (1888); The Cadet (1890); the dramas Monsieur Scapin (1886), The Fillibuster (1888), and By the Sword (1892).

Richmond, Legh. An English divine and religious writer; born in Liverpool, January 29, 1772; died at Turvey, Bedfordshire, May 8, 1827. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was graduated B.A. in 1794 and M.A. in 1797. In 1795 he was appointed curate of Brading and Yaverland, in the Isle of Wight. In 1805 he became chaplain to the Lock Hospital, London, and in the same year he was presented to the rectory of Turvey. He was also chaplain to the

Duke of Kent. He took an active part in the reforms of his day, and especially in the work of evangelizing the masses. He is best known to history as the author of a number of popular tracts, a collected edition of which was published in 1814 under the title, Annals of the Poor. His Dairyman's Daughter had reached, within twenty years after his death, a circulation of 4,000,000 copies in nineteen languages. He also wrote The Young Cottager, The Negro Servant, etc., and edited a series of Fathers of the English Church (1807–12).

Richter, Johann Paul Friedrich (rĭch'tẽr). Commonly called simply "Jean Paul." A German humorist and essayist; born at Wunsiedel, near Baireuth, in Bavaria, March 21, 1763; died at Baireuth, November 14, 1825. His father, who had previously been a village organist and schoolmaster, was, in 1776, appointed pastor at Schwartzenbach, where he died when "Jean Paul" was sixteen. After a fair training at the Hof Gymnasium, he went, at eighteen, to the University of Leipzig, where he studied diligently after his own fashion, but he had no money or other furtherance for entering any of the professions, and, in default of anything more promising, commenced the career of authorship. His Invisible Lodge (1793) gained him reputation as a humorist, and before he was thirty-five he was recognized by the best authors in Germany as one of themselves. In 1802 a moderate pension was granted him, and not long afterward he took up his residence at Baireuth, where the remainder of his life was passed. The complete works of Richter contain sixty-five volumes of tales, romances, fantasies, didactic essays, visions, and homilies. Among the principal tales are: Hesperus (1794); Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces (1796); The Life of Quintus Fixlein (1796); Titan (1800–03). Of a different character are Introduction to Æsthetics; Kampanerthal, an essay on Immorality, which was placed on his coffin when he was borne to his grave.

The Invisible Lodge (1793). A romance containing a good bit of allegory and poetical criticism on man and his position in the world, the dualism of his spiritual and carnal nature, and the mockery of human society. A young author is educated by a genius in an underground dwelling, that he may behold nature with soul unspoiled—an imaginary version of Richter's own emotional life.

Hesperus; or, Forty-five Dog Pest Days (1792–94). Another poetical romance, very much involved and embracing a great number of personages. The mystical hero loves a semi-divine being, an idealization of woman.

Quintus Fixlein (1796). Comes nearer to actual life: the story of a man who, within a commonplace and restricted sphere, acts up to the deep and eternal realities of being; for the spiritual eye discerns in the commonest acts the divine unseen thought which they symbolize. Contains several of Jean Paul's prose lyrics, which De Quincey has interpreted in a similar English diction.

***Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces** (1796). A medley of fiction, parable and dream, the connecting story being the history of an ill-assorted marriage between a gifted poet and a good and innocent but unintellectual woman. His life becomes an inferno, from which he escaped by a simulated death, and his wife, dying, he espouses the brilliant Natalie, in whom the life of poetry and imagination is figured. The Dead Christ, a favorite prose poem, is comprised in this book.

Titan (1800–1803). A tragedy, of which the heroine is studied from Mme. von Kalb, The Aspasia of Weimar; she is a woman of great talents and reliance, who has no religion or law, but the dictates of her own being; and this, the tragedy teaches, is her ruin.

Riddell, Charlotte Eliza Lawson. An Irish novelist; born in Carrickfergus, Ulster, Ireland, in 1837. Her first novel, published under the name of "F. G. Tafford," was The Moor and the Fens (1858). Too Much Alone followed in 1860, and George Geith, of Fen Court, in 1864. Mrs. Riddell now wrote under her husband's name and produced a succession of novels dealing chiefly with city and commercial subjects. They include City and Suburb (1861); The World and the Church (1862); Maxwell Derwett (1865); The Race for Wealth (1866); The Rich Husband and Far Above Rubies (1867); Austin Friars (1870); A Life's Assize (1871); Home, Sweet Home and the Earl's Promise (1873); Montmorley's Estate (1874); The Ruling Passion and Above Suspicion (1876); Her Mother's Darling (1877); Fair Water (1878); The Mystery in Palace Gardens (1880); The Senior Partner and Alaric Spencer (1881); Daisies and Buttercups and The Prince of Wales' Garden Party (1882); A Struggle for Fame, The Uninhabited House, and The Haunted River (1883); Berna Boyle (1884); Susan Drummond (1884); Mitre Court (1885); Miss Gascoigne and The Nun's Curse (1887); Princess Sunshine (1889); My First Love and A Mad Tour (1891); The Head of the Firm (1892); The Rusty Sword (1893); The Banshee's Warning, and Other Tales (second edition, 1894).

***George Geith, of Fen Court** (1864). The hero, a study of perseverance in a predetermined course of conduct, which verge on quixotry, a clergyman unfrocking himself and toiling for money in the city in order to divorce an unworthy wife; the heroine, an amiable, impulsive woman, who declines to leave her husband when she finds his first wife is yet alive. A gloomy story of unmitigated trials and disasters.

Far Above Rubies (1867). A quiet country story; altogether of a melancholy cast. The

patient, married life of a good woman enduring slights and injuries from a foolish and selfish husband, who, after ruining himself on the Stock Exchange, commits suicide. Has a good deal to say about financial rights and wrongs.

The Race for Wealth (1866). A novel based essentially on the study of character and the conduct of life. The race for wealth is personified in Forbes and Barbour, the one a kind, affectionate, and upright man, who advances slowly to moderate success; the other a strong and rapid man, who meets with disaster before his goal is won. Their love matters are likewise dealt with—Forbes' long-repressed affection for his friend's wife, a dangerous situation treated harmlessly; the other's lawless and calamitous surrender to passion. The women also are seriously dealt with, except the farcical Ada Perkins, the butt for the author's ridicule.

Ridley, Nicholas. An English bishop and martyr; born in Northumberland about 1500; burned as a heretic at Oxford, October 15, 1555. He was among the first in England who embraced the principles of the Reformation. In 1547, soon after the accession of the "boy king," Edward VI., he was made bishop of Rochester, and in 1550 was transferred to the see of London. Not long after the accession of Queen Mary he was arrested as a heretic, refused to recant, and was condemned and burned at the stake in company with Hugh Latimer. While the fire was being lighted, Latimer said to his fellow-martyr: "Be of good cheer, Brother Ridley; we shall this day kindle such a torch in England as I trust in God shall never be extinguished." While under persecution, Ridley wrote A Piteous Lamentation of the Miserable Estates of the Church. His Life, by his relative, Dr. Gloucester Ridley, appeared in 1763. His works consist of A Treatise Concerning Images in Churches, A Brief Declaration of the Lord's Supper, Certain Godly and Comfortable Conferences between Bishop Ridley and Mr. Hugh Latimer During Their Imprisonment, and A Comparison between the Comfortable Doctrine of the Gospel and the Traditions of the Popish Religion. These works were collected and published by the Rev. Henry Christmas in 1841.

Ridpath, John Clark. An American historian and essayist; born in Putnam County, Ind., April 26, 1841; died in New York City on July 31, 1900. He was educated at the Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University, and was graduated with the honors of his class in 1863. He was a superintendent of education in Thorntown, Ind., and Lawrenceburgh, Ind., for six years. In 1869 he was elected professor of English literature in his alma mater. In 1871 he was promoted to the chair of belles-lettres and history, and five years afterward to that of history and political philosophy. In 1879 he was elected vice-president of the university, and in the following year was honored by Syracuse University with the degree of LL.D. Professor Ridpath's first formal appearance in literature was in 1875, when he published his Academic History of the United States. This was followed in the following year by his Grammar School History of the United States, and in 1875 by the Popular History of the United States. In 1879 appeared his Inductive Grammar of the English Language. In 1880 he became one of the editors of the People's Cyclopædia. In 1881 appeared The Life and Work of Garfield. In the same years (1882–85) Dr. Ridpath composed his Cyclopædia of Universal History (4 vols.). In the years 1887–93 he prepared and finished The Great Races of Mankind. In 1893 appeared The Life and Work of James G. Blaine; in 1895 Bishop Taylor's Story of My Life, and in 1898 The Life and Times of William E. Gladstone. In 1897 he became editor of *The Arena* magazine, and also completed the compilation of the Library of Universal Literature.

Riehl, Wilhelm Heinrich (rēl). A German historian, novelist, and publicist; born at Biebrich, on the Rhine, May 6, 1823; died November 16, 1897. He is the author of a number of excellent historical and ethnological works, and of a number of novels based upon his studies in these directions. The most prominent of his works are: Natural History of the People as the Foundation of the National Policy (1851–69); Die Pfalzer (1857); Studies of the Civilization of Three Centuries (1859); Enigmas of Life (1888), and From the Corner (1890).

Riis, Jacob August (rēs). A New York writer on social topics; born in Denmark, 1849. He has written How the Other Half Lives, The Children of the Poor, and Nibsy's Christmas. He is very active in charitable movements in New York, and constantly writing in their interest for magazines and periodicals.

Riley, James Whitcomb. A popular American dialect writer, often referred to as the "Burns of America;" was born at Greenfield, Ind., in 1854. As a child he was the constant companion of his father, an attorney-at-law, and on court days, perched in some corner, began unconsciously his studies of Western character and dialect. His school education was carried on irregularly. He wished to be a portrait-painter, but, sign-painting being a shorter road to wealth, he became a wandering decorator of roadsides and fences. He then joined a company of strolling players as both actor and author; rewrote plays, impro-

vised songs, drew caricatures, and laid in a stock of insight into character and knowledge of different phases of life. He made his first appearance as a writer of verses in the *Indianapolis Journal* in June, 1882, and, unlike most aspirants who crowd into the "poet's corner" of such journals in their own persons and celebrate their supposititious experiences and disappointments in love, he created for his poetic purpose an uneducated, elderly rustic, named Benjamin F. Johnson, who, in his own words, "from childhood up tel old enought to vote, allus wrote more or less poetry, as many an album in the neighborhood can tell," and wrote "from the heart out."

Rioja, Francisco de (rē-ō'hä). A Spanish poet; born at Seville about 1585; died at Madrid, August 8, 1659. He was a great scholar, librarian of the royal library, and chronicler of Castile. He was regarded as one of the best poets of his time, and, although his poetry is not great, it is distinguished by beauty of form, delicacy of style, and deep feeling for nature. His best-known work is Epistola Moral á Fabio, full of sound advice regarding the superiority of a quiet and unassuming life. He wrote many sonnets under the titles of To Riches, To Poverty, To the Spring, To the Rose, and Silvas. His Poems, with extensive biography, were published in 1867, and additions in 1872.

Ritchie, Anna Cora Mowatt. An American novelist; born in Bordeaux, France, in 1819; died in Henley, near London, July 28, 1870. Her first novel, Pelayo, or the Cavern of Covadonga, was published under the pen name of "Isabel" (1836), and she responded to the adverse criticism of this book by another, entitled Reviewers Reviewed (1837). In 1841 she gave a series of dramatic readings, and began to contribute stories to magazines under the name "Helen Berkeley." She wrote several plays and tried her fortune on the stage, making her *début* in 1845 at the Park Theatre, Boston, as "Pauline" in the Lady of Lyons. Her husband died in 1851. In 1854 she was married to William F. Ritchie, of Richmond, Va. After his death, in 1868, she resided in Europe. Her plays include Gulzara, the Persian Slave (1840); Fashion, a comedy (1854), and Armand, or The Peer and the Peasant (1847). Her books are: The Fortune-Hunter (1842); Exelyn, or a Heart Unmasked (1845); The Autobiography of an Actress, or Eight Years on the Stage (1854); Mimic Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain (1855); Twin Roses (1857); Fairy Fingers (1865); The Mute Singer (1866), and The Clergyman's Wife, and Other Sketches (1867).

Ritchie, Anne Isabella (Thackeray). An English novelist; born in London in 1838. The daughter of William M. Thackeray; in early years her father dictated many of his works to her and to her sister. After receiving her education in Paris and London, she was married in 1877 to her cousin, Richmond Thackeray Ritchie. Her books include The Story of Elizabeth (1863); The Village on the Cliff (1867); To Esther, and Other Stories (1869); Old Kensington and Toilers and Spinsters, and Other Essays (1873); Bluebeard's Keys, and Other Stories (1874); Miss Angel (1875); Anne Evans (1880); Mme. de Sévigné, a biography (1881); a Book of Sibyls, reprinted from the *Cornhill Magazine* (1883); Mrs. Dymond (1885); Tennyson and his Friends (1893); Lord Amherst and the British Advance Eastward to Burmah (1894; in collaboration with R. Evans); Chapters from Some Unwritten Memoirs (1895).

The Story of Elizabeth (1863). A novelette aiming at realistic portraiture of character; sober in tint, restrained in feeling. The main situation, a man in love with the daughter of the woman who for twenty years has loved him. He is an unheroic, too prudent nature; indecision is its bane. "Elly" is a childlike girl of varying moods, whose character is sobered and deepened by a near vision of death. One or two worldly-wise people are mouthpieces for caustic comments on life and conduct.

***The Village on the Cliff** (1867). Expresses feelingly the sadness of those sensitive natures condemned by fate to a cheerless and purposeless existence. The story of a poor little governess, who loves a man that cares not for her, and marries from mistaken motives one who is not her true mate. Her girlish hopes and fears, her awakening to the consciousness of her error, and her womanly conquest of her passion, are related with delicate sympathy. A sad book, yet inspiring withal. Impressionist sketches of natural surroundings in Normandy give the keynote of feeling.

***Old Kensington** (1873). Her longest novel. Revelation of character forms the gist of it; plot and incident are subordinate; full of musings of life, arising out of the action like the thoughts of an observer of actual events. Robert Henley is a very complete and scathing study of the genus prig; the heroine, of a gentle, poetical nature, whose growth is traced from youth up. The whole book is a good example of the deep human feeling that pervades her work. Descriptions of scenery, the Thames, London, Cambridge, illustrating its emotional effect on different kinds of temperament.

Bluebeard's Keys (1874). A series of long stories or novelettes; they are essentially stories of character, and are new illustrations of old fables and fairy-tales. The title story, *e. g.*, adopts a well-known motive. An English family in Rome, and an Italian marquis are the *dramatis personæ*. He loves the younger daughter passionately, but there is a secret crime in his past over which he broods with penitence and remorse, and the girl accidentally

discovers the secret, with momentous consequences.

Miss Angel (1875). A novel of manners, portraying eighteenth-century society; Angelica Kauffman is the leading character and Sir Joshua Reynolds a minor character. It shows the same delicate and thoughtful treatment of motive and conduct.

Mrs. Dymond (1885). A gentle, sweet-natured woman, whose life has little of the eventful, but appeals for sympathy by its quiet goodness and unselfishness; the scene is France during the adverse months of the Franco-German War, which is set before us as the women and children beheld it.

Rivarol, Antoine (rē-vä-rōl′). A French satirist and publicist; born at Bagnols, Languedoc, near 1754; died at Berlin, April 13, 1801. He was one of the most brilliant wits of the eighteenth century. His first work of importance, the discourse On the Universality of the French Language, took the prize at the Academy of Berlin in 1784. His Little Almanac of Our Great Men (1788), a volume of satires against authors of his day, and a free translation of Dante's Inferno were both particularly successful. He also wrote a Dictionary of the French Language and Letters to the Duke of Brunswick. His Works appeared in 1808.

Rives, Amélie (rēvz). An American novelist and poet; born in Richmond, Va., August 23, 1863. Her mother, Miss Macmurdo, was the granddaughter of Bishop Moore, of Virginia, and a great beauty. Her father, Colonel Alfred L. Rives, is the son of William C. Rives, three times minister to France, United States senator, and author of Life of Madison. Miss Rives' childhood was passed between Mobile, Ala., and the Rives' country-place, Castle Hill, Albemarle County, Va., She began to write at nine years of age, her fancy running over a wide range of subjects and forms of expression. Her A Brother to Dragons, a story of the sixteenth century, appeared anonymously in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1886, and attracted wide attention. Some poems and two other short stories appeared the following year, and in 1888 The Quick or the Dead?, published in *Lippincott's*, made her name familiar throughout the reading world. In June of the same year she was married to John Armstrong Chanler, a grandson of John Jacob Astor. She continued her literary pursuits, and the next year began the study of painting in Paris. Discontinuing this art, she again took up literature. She returned to America in August, 1891. She afterward was divorced from Mr. Chanler on the ground of incompatibility, and in 1896 married to Prince Troubetskoy, a Pole, and a well-known figure in the art-world of London. Besides those mentioned, her works include Virginia of Virginia and Herod and Mariamme (1888); The Witness of the Sun (1889); According to St. John (1891); Barbara Dering (1893); Athelwold (1893); Tanis, the Sand-Digger (1893).

Rivière, Henri-Laurent (riv-yăr′). A French marine officer and *littérateur;* born in Paris, July 12, 1827; killed at Anam, May 20, 1883. He acquired great popularity by two simple tales, Pierrot (1860) and Caïn (1870). He afterward wrote many stories, comedies, and works of a more serious character, among them being The French Navy Under Louis XV. (1859); The Possessed One (1863); The Journal of a Marine (1866); The Upstart (1869); Adventures of Three Friars (1875); M. Margerie (1875), and The New Caledonia (1880).

Robert of Gloucester. An English chronicler, living at the time of the battle of Evesham (1265). He is noted for a metrical chronicler of England from the time of the fabulous Brutus to his own, based largely upon Geoffrey of Monmouth's book. It extends to 10,000 lines, and is one of the earliest epics of the English language. It was printed by Thomas Hearne in 1724.

Roberts, Charles George Douglas. A Canadian poet; born at Douglas, New Brunswick, January 10, 1860. He was educated at the University of New Brunswick; after graduating in 1879, he was a teacher for some years in the grammar schools of Fredericton. In 1883 he became editor of the *Week*, a Toronto periodical, and in 1885 he was made professor of English and French literature and political economy in King's College University at Windsor, Nova Scotia. Later he removed to New York City. His Orion and Other Poems was published in 1880; his next volume, In Divers Tones, in 1887. In 1888 appeared the Poems of Wild Life; other books are The Book of the Native, and the following prose works: Earth's Enigmas, a collection of short stories; The Forge in the Forest, an Acadian romance; History of Canada; Around the Camp Fire; Canadian Guide Book; Reube Dare's Shad Boat; The Raid from Beausejour, and How the Carter Boys Lifted the Mortgage.

Earth's Enigmas (1896). Forest stories; the life of a logging camp; the storms, incessant warfare of the beasts, etc.

The Forge in the Forest (1897). A romance of Acadia in the times of the French and English wars (1746–47), making use of the natural surroundings and the primitive life of the colonists.

A Sister to Evangeline; the Story of Yvonne de Lamourie (1900). A story of the expulsion of the Acadians, which aims at being fair to

both sides. Life in the old days, the lovely aspects of nature in the Annapolis Valley, the mysteries of woodcraft, and some unexciting incidents of the war are the chief constituents. Longfellow's inspiration is manifest throughout.

The Heart of the Ancient Wood (1901). Full of intimate and affectionate description of life in the vast forests of the northern parts of the United States; beasts, and birds, woodcraft, and human life share the interest. A sort of North American jungle book, with animals studied as characters. The human actors are a mother and her little daughter, who flee into the wilderness from the settlement.

Roberts, Margaret. A Welsh writer; born at Honyngs, North Wales, in 1833. She has lived much in Italy, France, and Germany, and wrote her first book in Italian. Most of her books have been published anonymously. They include Mademoiselle Mori (1860); Denise (1863); Madame Fontenoy (1864); On the Edge of the Storm (1868); Margaret Woodward (1877); Grammar of the French Language (1882); In the Olden Time (1883); Hester's Venture (1886); Under a Cloud (1888), and many others.

Robertson, Frederick William (ro'bert-sŏn). An English clergyman and religious writer; born in London, February 3, 1816; died at Brighton, August 15, 1853. He was graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1840, and took orders the same year, and became minister of Trinity Chapel, Brighton. From the first he was active in promoting enterprises for the intellectual and spiritual improvement of the working-classes. Some of his views in regard to the Sabbath, the Atonement, and Inspiration were sharply censured as being at variance with those of the Anglican Church, while his talents, sincerity, and lofty personal character were acknowledgd by all. He belonged to what is known as the Broad Church, and though he rather avoided than sought popularity, his eloquence and original ideas soon won for him general admiration. Nearly all his works were published only after his death. Among them are: Sermons Preached at Trinity Chapel (four series, 1855–63); Lectures and Addresses on Literary and Social Topics (1858); Lectures and Epistles to the Corinthians (1870). His Life and Lectures, edited by Stopford A. Brooke, were published in 1865.

Robertson, Thomas William. An English dramatist and actor; born at Newark-on-Trent, January 9, 1829; died at London, February 3, 1871. He became an actor in a travelling company, of which his father was manager. In 1851 he produced his first piece, entitled A Night's Adventures; followed in 1854 by Castles in the Air, which was produced at the City Theatre. He became promoter at the Olympic, and there wrote his Photographs and Ices, My Wife's Diary, and A Row in the House. In 1856 he married Elizabeth Brown, whose real name was Taylor, and the pair starred together with scanty success. He withdrew from the stage and betook himself to writing for magazines and translating French plays. His first successful drama was David Garrick, produced in 1864. Others were Society (1865); Ours (1866); Caste (1867); Play (1868); School (1869); Dreams (1869), and M. P. (1870). Robertson's David Garrick had been originally written as a novel; and besides this he published two novels, entitled Dazzled, Not Blinded, and Stephen Caldrick.

Robertson, William. A Scottish divine and historian; born at Borthwick, September 19, 1721; died near Edinburgh, June 11, 1793. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1741 and in 1743 was presented to the living of Gladsmuir. In the General Assembly he was a leading advocate of lay patronage. In 1757 he defended John Home, who was censured for writing the tragedy of Douglas. In 1761 he was made a dean of the Chapel Royal; in 1762 principal of the University of Edinburgh and minister of the old Greyfriar's. In 1764 he was appointed historiographer of Scotland. The historical works of Robertson are: History of Scotland During the Reigns of Mary and James VI. (1759); History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V. (1769); History of America (1777); An Historical Disquisition Concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients Had of India (1791).

Robins, Elizabeth (C. E. Raimond). An English actress and author. Principally known as the interpreter of Ibsen's characters. Publications: George Mandeville's Husband (1894); The New Moon (1895); Below the Salt (1896); The Open Question (1898).

George Mandeville's Husband (1894). Pure comedy up to a certain point, where it turns unexpectedly into doleful tragedy. There is satire on some recent features of society; the egotistic and empty authoress who terrorizes her spouse with all her vanity and absurd belief in her mission, perhaps drawn from life.

The New Moon (1895). A pathetic version of the not unhackneyed situation, where a clever man, married prematurely to a silly wife, finds a woman he can love too late. Both the lovers are strong and self-restrained, but their struggle to be true to their principles is almost too great for human nature. However, a tragic accident cuts the Gordian knot.

Below the Salt (1896). Kindly and discerning sketches of life below stairs, mostly farcical, but sometimes of a dry, depressing pathos.

The Open Question: a Tale of Two Temperaments (1898). A study of character and heredity and a sad love story. The dramatic

problem arises from the love of two cousins, who are each marked out as victims to consumption. Life and society in the defeated Southern States is delineated, and Mrs. Gano, though a subordinate character, is one of those racy creatures with whom one's memories of a book often become identified.

Robinson, Agnes Mary Frances. An English poet, novelist, and essayist; born at Leamington, February 27, 1857. After receiving her education in Brussels and Italy, and at the University College, London, where she gave especial attention to Greek literature, she began to write stories, essays, and poems. She was married in 1888 to James Darmesteter, a celebrated French Orientalist. Her works include A Handful of Honeysuckles (1878); The Crowned Hippolytus, a translation from Euripides, with new poems (1881); Mary Schonewald, a short story (1882); Janet Fisher; Arden, a novel; Emily Brontë and Margaret of Angouleme (1883); The New Arcadia, poems (1884); An Italian Garden, poems (1886); Songs of the Inner Life, Ballads, and a Garden Play (1888); The End of the Middle Ages (1889); Lyrics (1891); Retrospects, and Other Poems (1893), and Life of Ernst Renan (1897).

Robinson, Charles Seymour. An American clergyman and hymnologist; born at Bennington, Vt., March 31, 1829; died at New York, February 1, 1899. He was graduated at Williams College in 1849; studied theology in the Union Seminary of New York City and at Princeton; in 1855 became pastor of a Presbyterian church at Troy, N. Y., and in 1870 of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York. This pastorate he resigned in 1887. From 1890 to 1892 he was pastor of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, New York; and in 1892 became pastor of the New York Presbyterian Church, from which he retired near the close of 1897. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton in 1867 and that of LL.D. from Lafayette in 1885. Dr. Robinson has published several collections of hymns, among them Songs of the Church (1862); Songs for the Sanctuary (1866), and Laudes Domini (1884). He has also published Studies of Neglected Texts (1883); The Pharaohs of the Bondage and the Exodus (1887); Simon Peter, his Life and Times (1888); New Laudus Domini (1892); Annotations upon Popular Hymns (1893), and Simon Peter, Later Life and Labors (1894). In 1889 he established *Every Thursday*. Dr. Robinson has kept up his studies in Egyptology and revisited the land of the Nile, recording his researches in word-pictures, singularly vivid and interesting.

Robinson, Frederick William. An English novelist; born in London in 1830. He was educated at Clarendon House School, Kensington. A prolific writer, he has produced since 1862 about fifty separate works. Among these are: Little Kate Kirby (1873); As Long as She Lived (1876); Romance of a Back Street (1878); Coward Conscience (1879); Poor Zeph (1880); The Hands of Justice (1883); The Courting of Mary Smith and A Fair Maid (1886); 99 Dark Street (1887); The Keeper of the Keys and Our Erring Brother (1890); A Very Strange Family, and Her Love and His Life (1891); The Fate of Sister Jessica and The Wrong that was Done (1893); The Woman in the Dark (1896);

Grandmother's Money (1860). A wholesome novel of character, delineating average people, with their faults and weaknesses, as well as their homely virtues. The grandmother, with her "unrelenting soul" and deep affections, is a lovable being, and the hero, if not of the stuff of which heroes are usually made, is human, and his wife loves him. The plot and the misdoings of the false lover are rather involved.

Mattie, a Stray (1864). The humble heroine is a stray, working hard for her living, first as street hawker, then as a grocer's bookkeeper; but while outwardly far removed from the conventional heroines of fiction, her sterling honesty and upright character make her a more admirable type of human nature. The subordinate characters are petty shopkeepers, clerks, and mechanics, the various inhabitants, in short, of a mean quarter in London.

The Courting of Mary Smith (1886). The story of a high-minded girl, who inspires a prosaic and illiterate cotton millionaire with a pure, self-abnegating love that seems at first sight incompatible with his character.

Robinson, Mary. An English actress and author; born at Bristol, November 27, 1758; died at Surrey, December 26, 1800. Her first collection of poems was published in 1775, under the patronage of the Duchess of Devonshire. After this she published several books, among them being Celadon and Lydia (1777), a tale; Captivity (1777), a poem; Angelina (1796); Lyrical Tales (1800); and Effusions of Love, purporting to be her correspondence with the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., of whom she was the recognized mistress.

Robinson, Therese Albertine Louise von Jakob (pseudonym "Talvig"). A German miscellaneous writer; born at Halle, Germany, January 26, 1797; died in Hamburg, April 13, 1870. In 1807 she accompanied her father, Ludwig Heinrich von Jakob, to Russia, where she studied Slavic language and literature and wrote poems. In 1828 she was married to Professor Edward Robinson, an American biblical scholar. She wrote for the Biblical Repository an Historical Review of the Languages and Literature of the Slavic Nations, and a Sketch of

their Popular Poetry, which was revised and published in 1860. Her works include Captain John Smith (1845); The Colonization of New England (1847), and several novels published in Germany and translated into English by her daughter, including Heloise, or the Unrevealed Secret (1850); Life's Discipline (1851), and The Exiles (1853), republished as Woodhill. She also translated into German Pickering's Treatise on the Indian Tongues of North America. Her last work was Fifteen Years, a Picture from the Last Century.

Roche, James Jeffrey. An American author; born in Queen's County, Ireland, May 31, 1847. He is a resident of Boston, and is an editor of *The Pilot*. He has published Songs and Satires (1886); Ballads of Blue Water; Life of John Boyle O'Reilly; His Majesty the King.

Roche, Regina Maria. An Irish novelist; born about 1764 in the south of Ireland; died at Waterford, May 17, 1845. She achieved fame on the appearance of the novel The Children of the Abbey (1798), a sad story abounding in sentimentality, abductions, secret retreats, etc., a cross between the Mysteries of Udolpho and domestic novels like Clarissa Harlowe. From that time until her death she produced many books of the same character, including The Nocturnal Visit (1800); The Tradition of the Castle (1824); The Castle Chapel (1825); The Nun's Picture (1834), and many others.

Rocheforte, Victor Henri (rōsh-for'). A French journalist and republican agitator; born at Paris, June 30, 1830. He was removed from the editorship of the *Figaro* because of his satires on the imperial government, and the papers which he himself founded—*La Lanterne*, *La Marseillaise*, and *Le Mot d'Ordre*—were filled with the same violent attacks. He has more than once been exiled from France for long periods. His last venture, *L'Intransigeant*, is noted for the virulence of its criticisms upon leading politicians of the day. He has written and published much—farces, vaudevilles, comic romances, and political works. Among them may be mentioned The Depraved Ones (1875); Return from Nova Scotia (1877); Mlle. Bismarck (1880); Bitter Farces (1886); The (political) Lanterns of the Empire (1884), and Fantasia (1888).

Rochefoucauld, François, Duc de la (rōsh-fō-kō'). A French moralist; was born in Paris, December 15, 1613; died there March 17, 1680. He was of a noble family and hereditary Prince de Marcillac. In youth he served with distinction in the army; took part with Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIII., in her contest with Cardinal Richelieu, and was banished by the cardinal, but was recalled by Anne after his death. Subsequently he took part in the civil war of the Fronde. He wrote Memoirs of the Reign of Anne of Austria (1662), and Reflections and Maxims (1665). The last work, by which he is almost entirely known, consists of about 550 detached pieces, many of them being of not more than a couple of lines, and a few of more than as many pages. The Maxims are independent judgments on different relations of life, different affections of the human mind, etc., from which, taken together, the general view may be deduced. They voice the reflection of a mature man well versed in the business and the pleasures of the world, and possessed of an unusually acute intellect. In uniting the four qualities of brevity, clearness, fulness, of meaning, and point, La Rochefoucauld has no rival.

Rod, Edouard (rod). A Swiss novelist and journalist; born at Nyon in 1857. He was educated at Berne and Berlin, where he gave special attention to philology. Removing to Paris, he at first busied himself as literary critic, and became, in 1884, editor-in-chief of *La Revue Contemporaine*. Upon returning to his native land he was made, in 1887, professor of comparative literature at the University of Geneva. It is, however, largely as a novelist that he is known. Imbued with the philosophy of Schopenhauer and the musical theories of Wagner, he has written quite a series of novels with psychological analysis for a basis, in which he has often borrowed the permission of his masters. These books are Palmyre Veulard (1881); La Chute de Miss Topsy (1882); L'Autopsie du Docteur Z. (1884); La Femme de Henri Vanneau (1884); La Course a la Mort (1885); Tatiana Leiloff (1886); Nevrossée (1886); Le Sens de la Vie (1889), a sort of psychological autobiography, where the author, after having painted the ennui and trials of home life, extols the sacrifice of the individual for the family good. Other works are: Scenes de la Vie Cosmopolite, Lilith, L'Eau et le Feu, L'Ideal de M. Gendre (1889); Nouvelles Romances, Les Idees Morales du Temps Present, Dante, Stendhal (1891); La Sacrifice (1892); La Vie Privée de Michel Teissier (1893); La Seconde Vie de Michel Teissier (1894); Le Silence (1894); Les Roches Blanches (1895).

Rodenbach, Georges (rō'den-bäch). A Belgian poet and journalist; born at

Tournay, July 16, 1855; died at Paris December 24, 1898. He displays delicacy of sentiment and unusual grace in lines. His great piece is Belgium (1880), an historical poem; and he has also written The Fireside and the Fields (1877); Sorrows (1879); The Beautiful Sea (1881); The Winter of Fashion (1884); White Youth (1886); Silence (1888); Art in Exile (1889); The Reign of Silence (1891); and one romance, Burges la Morte (1892).

Rodenberg, Julius (rō'den-berg). A German poet and descriptive writer; born at Rodenberg, Hesse-Nassau, June 26, 1831. He has written accounts of his extensive travels in France, England, Italy, and Belgium, and has written poems of diverse kinds—epics, heroic-comic, lyric, dramatic, and open librettos. His works include Journalistic Life in London (1859); Paris by Daylight and Gaslight (1867); An Educational Tour in England (1873); Pictures on Berlin Life (1885–88); and the romances The Singer of London Streets (1863); The New Dialogue (1865), translated into many languages, and By the Grace of God (1870).

Rodger, Alexander. A Scotch minor poet; born at Mid-Calder, Midlothian, July 16, 1784; died at Glasgow, September 26, 1846. He began as a hand-loom weaver, and wrote some of his best lyrics while inspector of cloths in Glasgow. His style lacks polish, but is easy and vigorous. His books include Scotch Poetry, Songs, Odes, Authors, and Epigrams (1821); Poems and Songs, Humorous and Satirical (1838); Stray Leaves from the Portfolios of Alisander the Seer, Andrew Whaup, and Humphrey Henkecke (1842), and others. His best-known poems are Robin Tamson's Smiddy and Behave Yourself Before Folk.

Roe, Edward Payson (rō). An American novelist; born at New Windsor, N. Y., March 7, 1838; died at Cornwall, N. Y., July 19, 1888. He was educated at Williams College, but not graduated, owing to an affection of the eyes, and in later years the college gave him the degree of B.A. He afterward studied theology at Auburn and at New York City. From 1865 to 1874 he was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Highland Falls, N. Y. He then settled at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, where he gave his time to literature and to the cultivation of small fruits. His first book, Barriers Burned Away, written after he visited the ruins of Chicago's great fire, was first published as a serial in the New York *Evangelist*, and met with enormous success when it was issued in book form in 1872. His other works are: Play and Profit in My Garden (1873); What Can She Do? (1873); Opening a Chestnut Bur (1874); From Jest to Earnest (1875); Near to Nature's Heart (1876); A Knight of the Nineteenth Century (1877); A Face Illumined (1878); A Day of Fate (1880); His Sombre Rivals (1883); A Young Girl's Wooing (1884); Nature's Serial Story (1884); An Original Belle (1885); Driven Back to Eden (1885); He Fell in Love with his Wife (1886); The Earth Trembled (1887); Miss Lou (1888); The Home Acre (1889); Taken Alive (1889).

Rogers, Henry. An English essayist and theologian; born at St. Albans, October 18, 1806; died August 20, 1877. He was educated privately, and in his seventeenth year was apprenticed to a surgeon. From surgery he turned to theology, and after three years at Highbury College he entered the Congregational University in June, 1829. In 1836 he was appointed to the chair of English language and literature at University College, London. In 1858 he was made president of the Lancashire Independent College, where he held the chair of theology until 1871. He contributed largely to the *Edinburgh Review*, and a collection of his articles was published in 1850, with additions in 1855. He published an Essay on the Life and Genius of Thomas Fuller (1856), and wrote biographical sketches on Bishop Butler, Gibbon, Hume, Robert Hall, Pascal, Paley, and Voltaire for the Encyclopædia Britannica. His most important work is The Eclipse of Faith, published anonymously in 1852. This was written in reply to Francis W. Newman's Phases of Faith. Newman answered in his Reply to the Eclipse of Faith (1854), to which Rogers rejoined in his Defence of the Eclipse of Faith.

Rogers, Samuel. An English poet; born at Stoke Newington, July 30, 1763; died in London, Decemper 18, 1855. His father was an eminent banker, in whose counting-house the son early entered. The father, dying in 1793, left an ample fortune to his son, who retired from active participation in the business of the house, but retained an interest in it as partner. Ten years afterward Rogers established his residence in London, and his "breakfasts" were for half a century frequented by all men noted in literature and art who could obtain an invitation to them. His principal poems are: The Pleasures of Memory (1792); Jacqueline, published in the same volume with Byron's Lara (1814); Human Life (1819); Italy (Part I., 1821; Part II., 1834). His last, longest, and

most interesting work is Italy, which is likely to be long popular. He also, from time to time, put forth small volumes of poems.

Rohan, Henri de (rō-oṅ′). A French general and military writer; born in Brittany, August 25 (or 21), 1579; died April 13, 1638. He published four books of memoirs, the first three published under the title Memoirs on Events in France from the Death of Henry the Great to June, 1629 (1644), covering the civil wars; and the fourth as Memoirs and Letters on the War of the Valtelline (1758), whither Richelieu had sent him to keep off the imperialists and the Spanish. They rank among the finest of the memoirs written by the aristocracy of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He also wrote the Perfect Captain (1636), a political tract, and others.

Roig, Jaume (rō′ēg). A Spanish (Valencian) poet of the fifteenth century. He wrote a work full of invectives against the fair sex, intermingled with many moral precepts, under the title of Book of Very Salutary and Profitable Counsels, as much for the Regulation and Order of a Good Life, as for Augmenting the Devotion to the Purity and Conception of the Virgin Mary (1531). Copies of this work are now very rare. He occupies one of the first places among the Spanish poets who followed and emulated the troubadours.

Roland, Madame—Marie Jeanne Phlipon. A French author and republican politician; born in Paris, March 17, 1754; executed November 8, 1793. She entertained republican ideas and her salon was the meeting-place of the Girondist party. She is well known for her memoirs, written in prison, and edited by Dauban (1864), as were her Letters (1869).

Rolfe, William James. An American editor; born in Newburyport, Mass., December 10, 1827. He was a distinguished Shakespearian scholar, and has published many editions of Shakespeare, annotated; among them The Friendly Edition in 20 volumes (1870–83), and a School Edition, in 40 volumes. He has also published Shakespeare, the Boy; annotated editions of selections from Tennyson, Scott, Browning, Wordsworth, Gray, Goldsmith, and other English poets; several classical text-books, and Tales from English History.

Rolland, Amédée (rol-läṅ′). A French *littérateur;* born at Paris, February, 1819; died July 26, 1868. He was the author of two books of verse, At the Bottom of the Glass (1854) and the Poem of Death (1866), and several plays, including The Merchant in Spite of Himself (1858); An Upstart (1859); Our Ancestors (1859).

Rollin, Ambrose Lucien (rō-laṅ′). A West Indian historian; born at Trois Rivières, Guadeloupe, in 1692; died at Pointe a Pitre, in 1749. He was given to making researches upon the Caribs and other Indian tribes, and published several works, which are still considered authorities upon the subjects he covered. They include History of the Indians (1739); The Indians and the Spanish Conquest (1840); History and Description of the Caribs, their Condition after the Conquest (1843); Civilization of the Indians Compared to their Social Condition (1845); and The Incas of Peru and the Spanish Conquest (1848).

Rollin, Charles. An eminent French historian and professor of belles-lettres; born in Paris, January 30, 1661; died September 14, 1741. He was professor of rhetoric in the College of Plessis in 1687; professor of eloquence in the Royal College of France in 1687, and principal of the University of Paris in 1694. He revived the study of Greek and made reforms in the system of education. His chief works are: On the Study of Belles-Lettres (1726); Ancient History (12 vols., 1730–38); History of Rome (1738). His Ancient History, both in the original and in translations, was held in the highest repute for nearly a century; but has since been wholly superseded by later works.

Rollins, Alice Marsland (Wellington) (rol′inz′). An American novelist, poet, and essayist; born at Boston, Mass., June 12, 1847; died at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, New York City, December 5, 1897. She was educated by her father, Ambrose Wellington, and completed her studies in Europe. In 1876 she was married to Daniel M. Rollins, of New York City. She was a weekly contributor of reviews to the New York *Critic* for the first seven years of its existence, and for twenty years her essays appeared in the best American magazines. She made a study of tenement life, putting the result of her investigations into the novel Uncle Tom's Tenement. She was the author of The Ring of Amethyst, poems (1878); The Story of a Ranch (1885); All Sorts of Children (1886); The Three Tetons (1887); Uncle Tom's Tenement (1888); From Snow to Sunshine (1889); From Palm to Glacier (1892); The Finding of the Gentian, Little Page Fern, and Other Verses and Unfamiliar Quotations (1895).

Romey, Louis Charles Réparat Geneviève Octave (rō-mā′). A French historian

and miscellaneous writer; born at Paris, December 26, 1804; died there April, 1874. After a long sojourn in Spain, where he studied its history and literature, he returned to France and began to work upon his History of Spain from its Early Days to the Present Time (1838–51), a history of great merit, but one which he never completed. His other writings include Chateaubriand as Prophet (1849); Ancient and Modern Russia (1855); A Voyage Among my Books (1861); Men and Things of Various Times (1864); many translations, notably that of Uncle Tom's Cabin (1853), and many valuable contributions to periodicals.

Rondelet, Antonin François (rôn-dlā'). A French professor and economist; born at Lyons, February 28, 1823; died January 24, 1893. He has written Critical Exposition of the Ethics of Aristotle (1847); Spiritualism in Political Economy (1859); Memoirs of a Man of the World (1861); The Science of Faith (1867); Reflections upon Literature and Philosophy, Morals and Religion (1881); The Book of Old Age (1888); An Unfortunate Woman (1890), and many others.

Ronsard, Pierre de (ron-sär'). A noted French poet, born near Couture, in the province of Vendomois, September 11, 1524; died at the priory of Saint-Come, Touraine, December 27, 1585. For several years he applied himself to study at the Collége de Coqueret, Paris. Here, with Du Bellay and others, he formed a society styled the Pleiade, whose object was the reformation of French poetry on classic models. Du Bellay's Illustration de la Langue Française (1549) was the first war note. It was followed in the next year by Ronsard's Amours and Quatre Livres d'Odes. The literary world of France rose in arms, but the classicists triumphed. Ronsard was applauded as the "prince of poets;" he received from Mary of Scotland a set of plate inscribed: A Ronsard, l'Apollon de la Source des Muses, and from Elizabeth of England a set of diamonds. Pensions and honors were heaped upon him in France. He published two volumes of Hymnes (1555–56), and in 1572 four books of an epic entitled La Françiade, which gained him, as a testimonial of royal approval, the abbeys of Croix-Val and Bellozane, and the priories of Saint-Come and Evailles. He did not complete the epic, which was to have consisted of twenty-four books. In 1584 he published his works collectively in one volume.

Roosevelt, Theodore, LL.D. Twenty-sixth president of the United States; born at New York, October 27, 1853; son of Theodore (1831–78) and Martha (Bullock) R.; graduated at Harvard 1880 (LL.D., Columbia, 1899; Hope College, 1901; Yale, 1901; Harvard, 1902; Northwestern, 1903); married, first, 1883, Alice Lee (died 1884); second, 1886, Edith Kermit Carow. Member of the New York Legislature, 1882–84; delegate of the National Representative Convention, 1884; resided on ranch in North Dakota, 1884–86; was unsuccessful Republican candidate for mayor of New York, 1886; national civil service commissioner, 1889–95; president of New York police board, 1895–97; assistant secretary of navy, United States, 1897–98; resigned to organize, with Dr. (now general) Leonard Wood, first United States cavalry, vols. (popularly known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders); was colonel of regiment, which distinguished itself in Cuba; promoted colonel for gallantry at battle of Las Guasimas; mustered out September, 1898; governor of New York, January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1900. Republican. Elected, November 4, 1900, vice-president of the United States; succeeded to the presidency on death of William McKinley, September 14, 1901. Long a contributor to leading magazines and reviews, and in other literary work; known for years as advocate of civil service and other reforms, national and municipal; has also done much shooting of big game in the West; author of Winning of the West (1889–96); History of the Naval War of 1812 (1882); Hunting Trips of a Ranchman (1885); Life of Thomas Hart Benton (1886); Life of Gouverneur Morris (1887); Ranch Life and Hunting Trail (1888); History of New York (1890); American Ideals and Other Essays (1897); The Wilderness Hunter (1893); The Rough Riders (1899); Life of Oliver Cromwell (1900); The Strenuous Life (1900); Works (8 vols., 1902). Part author of The Deer Family (1902).

Root, George Frederick (röt) (pseudonym, "Wurzel"). An American musician and song-writer; born at Sheffield, Mass., August 30, 1820; died August 6, 1895. His first song, Hazel Dell (1853), was very popular. Among the most popular of his songs are: Rosalie, the Prairie Flower (1855); Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom (1861); Just Before the Battle, Mother (1863); Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching (1864); and the well-known quartet, There's Music in the Air. His cantatas include The Flower Queen (1852) and The Haymakers (1857). He has done much to elevate the standard of music in this country, and has also published methods

for the piano and organ and handbooks on harmony and teaching.

Roquette, Adrien Emmanuel (rō-ket'). An American poet; born at New Orleans, La., February 13, 1813; died there July 15, 1887. He was chaplain to the Roman Catholic Seminary at New Orleans, and known as the Abbé Roquette. His principal works include Les Savannes: American Poems (1841), in which the Souvenir of Kentucky is best known; Wild Flowers: Sacred Poetry (1848); Deep Solitude in America (1852); L'Antoniade, or Solitude with Gold (1860); Patriotic Poems (1860), and Catherine Tehgahkwita (1873).

Rosa, Salvator (rō'sä). A celebrated Italian painter and poet; born at Renella, near Naples, about 1615; died March 15, 1673. He wrote many lyric poems, which he set to music, and a number of satires, the best known of which are: War, Envy, Babylon, the Painter, Poetry, and Music. His writings display the same energy and life as are conspicuous in his paintings. His Satires were published in 1719, and were incorporated with his Odes and Letters (1860).

Roscoe, Thomas (ros'kō). An English translator and author; born at Toxteth Park, Liverpool, June 23, 1791; died at St. John's Wood, London, September 24, 1871. He produced and translated many books. His original works include Gonzola the Traitor: a Tragedy (1820); The Tourist in Switzerland and Italy (1830), followed by six volumes of a similar character; Legends of Venice (1841); Life of William the Conqueror (1846); The Last of the Abencerrages, and Other Poems (1850), and others. His translations comprise Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini (1822); Italian Novelists (1825); German Novelists (1826); Spanish Novelists (1832), and many others.

Roscoe, William. An English merchant and historian; born in Liverpool, March 8, 1753; died there June 30, 1831. He entered the office of an attorney as clerk, and during his apprenticeship he acquired a good knowledge of Latin, French, and Italian. After practising as a barrister for a short time he entered successfully into mercantile business. He was active in promoting the welfare of the city of his birth and residence, and in general philanthropic movements, those especially looking to the abolition of the slave trade. In 1815 the banking house with which he was connected failed, and Roscoe was obliged to dispose of his valuable library and his extensive collection of works of art. In 1827 he received the gold medal of the Royal Society of Literature in recognition of his merits as an historian. Roscoe's principal works are: The Life of Lorenzo de Medici, Called the Magnificent (1796), and The Life and Pontificate of Leo X. (1805).

Roscommon, Wentworth Dillon, Earl of. An Irish poet; born in 1633; died in London, January 17, 1684 or 1685. He devoted himself to the production of literature, and also collaborated with Dryden, and produced, among other works, Essays on Translated Verse (1684), a blank-verse paraphrase of Horace's Ars Poetica (1680), and a translation of Dies Iræ.

Rosegger, Petri Kettenfeier (rō'seg-er). An Austrian poet and novelist; born at Alpl, a small village in the Styrian Alps July 31, 1843. His youth was one of great poverty, but the exceptional merit of his poetry secured him patronage which enabled him to devote himself exclusively to literature. His first book, Zither and Cymbals (1869), a collection of poems in the Styrian dialect, met with immediate success. The best known of his other works, which include stories, sketches, and novels, concerning the peasant life about him, are: Tales of the Alps (1873); Out of the Woods (1874); The Seeker after God (1883); The Last Jacob (1888); Hoch vom Dachstein (1892), and Peter Mayr (1894).

Rosen, George Baron de (ro'zen). A Russian poet; born at St. Petersburg in 1805; died in 1860. Imitating Pushkin, his Three Poems (1827) met with immediate success; as did the succeeding volumes, including the Mystery (1828), The Virgin Among the Angels (1828), and the Birth of Ivan the Terrible. He has also written tragedies, operas, and translations. His poetry is harmonious, elegant, and full of melancholy, but lacks force and originality.

Rosenkranz, Johann Karl Friedrich (rō'zen-kränts). A German philosopher; born at Magdeburg, April 23, 1805; died June 14, 1879. He was the best representative of Hegel's school, and spent much time in rearranging and reclassifying the system. His principal works, nearly all of which have received English versions, are: Psychology, or The Science of Subjective Mind (1837); Critical Explanations of Hegel's System (1840); Life of Hegel (1844); Modifications of Logic (1846); System of Science (1850); Æsthetics of the Ugly (1853); Autobiography (1873); The History of Literature (1875).

Rosier, Joseph Bernard (rōz-yā'). A French dramatist; born at Beziers, Herault, October 18, 1804; died at Mar-

seilles, October 12, 1880. His well-known comedies are full of life and wit. They include The Husband of my Wife (1830); A Criminal Case (1836); At Thirty Years (1838); The Protégé (1839); Raymond (1851); Every One for Himself (1856), and many others.

Ross, Alexander. A Scotch poet; born in Aberdeenshire, April 13, 1699; died at Lochlee, Angus, May 20, 1784. He wrote verses from his childhood, but published nothing until sixty-nine, when he brought out Helenore, or the Unfortunate Shepherdess (1768), written in the Buchan dialect, which became exceedingly popular in the north of Scotland. He also left in MS. eight volumes of miscellanies.

Rossenthal-Bonin, Hugo (rō'zen-täl-bō'nēn). A German writer; born in Berlin, October 14, 1840; died at Stuttgart, in April, 1897. He wrote a great number of novels, including The Obstacles to Marriage (1876); Subterranean Fire (1879); The Diamond Polisher (1881); Black Shadows (1884); The House with Two Entrances (1885), and The Captain's Daughter (1887).

Rossetti, Christina Georgina (rō-set'ē). An English poet, sister of Dante Gabriel; born in London, December 5, 1820; died December 29, 1894. Goblin Market (1862) is regarded as her finest production. Her other works consist chiefly of lyric poems of great beauty, and sonnets mostly of a pathetic and devotional order. They include The Prince's Progress (1866); Commonplace, and Other Short Stories in Prose (1870); Sing-Song, a Nursery Rhyme Book (1872); Annus Domini: a Prayer for Each Day in the Year (1873); Speaking Likenesses (1874); Seek and Find (1879); A Pageant, and Other Poems (1881); Letter and Spirit (1883); Verses (1893), and several other works.

Rossetti, Dante Gabriel. An English painter and poet; born in London, May 12, 1828; died at Birchington-on-Sea, on Easter Day, April 9, 1882. He studied art, and became one of the founders of the "Pre-Raphaelite" school of painting, and was noted for imaginative character of his designs, and for the exquisiteness of his coloring. Among his paintings are illustrations of Tennyson's poems: The Girlhood of the Virgin (1849); Dante's Dream on the Day of the Death of Beatrice (1858); Fair Rosamond (1860). He published The Early Italian Poets, being translations from Dante and his predecessors (1861); The Blessed Damozel (1870); Dante and his Circle (1874), and two volumes of Ballads and Sonnets, including his series of one hundred sonnets called The House of Life, the last about a year before his death.

Rouget de Lisle, Claude Joseph (rō-zhā' dē lēl'). A French soldier and composer of songs; born at Montaigu, Lons-le-Saulnier, France, May 10, 1760; died at Choisy-le-Roi, June 27, 1836. His father was a royalist, and the son refused to take the oath of allegiance to the constitution abolishing the crown, and was stripped of his rank as first lieutenant and imprisoned. He escaped, was wounded in battle, and retired to Montaigu, where he wrote a number of songs, but is best known by the Marseillaise, first called Chant de guerre pour l'armée du Rhin. The circumstances of the writing of this song are interesting. The young royalist was visiting the Baron de Dietrich, then mayor of Strasburg. Only garrison bread and a few slices of ham could be produced for dinner. Dietrich proposed to sacrifice the last remaining bottle of Rhine wine in his cellar if it would aid De Lisle's poetic invention and inspire him to compose a patriotic song for the public ceremonies shortly to take place at Strasburg. After dinner De Lisle sought his room, and, though it was bitterly cold, sat down at the piano, and between reciting and playing and singing eventually composed La Marseillaise, and, exhausted, fell asleep with his head on his desk. In the morning he was able to recall every note of the song, and immediately wrote it down and carried it to his friend the baron. It was immediately copied and arranged for a military band on the following day, and performed by the band of the Garde Nationale at a review on Sunday, April 29th. On June 26th a singer named Mireur sang it at a civic banquet at Marseilles with so much effect that it was immediately printed and distributed to the volunteers of the battalion then just starting for Paris. They entered the city on July 30th, singing their new hymn, and marched to the attack on the Tuileries on August 10, 1792, with the song on their lips. It spread like wildfire all over France, though the republican versions varied extensively from the original. It was called by the republicans the Marseillaise Hymn, and so it was known until hymns went out of fashion, when it became known by one word. When broken by age De Lisle was decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. Curiously enough, the Marseillaise is still the official patriotic hymn under the most Philistine of republics.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques (rö-so'). A French philosopher; born at Geneva, June 28, 1712; died at Ermenonville,

near Paris, July 2, 1778. He was a sentimentalist who could talk of the sacredness of love and pass from one unworthy amour to another; who could plead with parents the right of children to happiness and love and "the sweetness of living," and send his own offspring to the foundling hospital; who talked of despising the world, while writhing at the world's neglect; yet was he a man of genius whose eloquence took captive those whom it could not convince, and whose flaming darts of invective, cast against the fabric of society, helped to kindle the flame of the French Revolution. He published Memoir on the Shape of the Earth (1738); Mme. de Warens (1739); Dissertation on Modern Music (1743); Does the Cultivation of the Arts and Sciences Tend to Promote Morality? (1750); The Village Soothsayer (1753); Narcissus (1753); Letter on French Music (1753); On the Origins and Foundations of Inequality among Mankind (1755); On Political Economy (1758); To D'Alembert on the Article (Geneva) in the Encyclopædia (1758); Letters to Voltaire, variously dated; A Project of Perpetual Peace (1761); The Social Contract (1762); Emile (1762); To the Archbishop of Paris (1763); The Departure of Silvie (1763); Letters from the Mountain (1764); Theater Mimicry (1764); Dictionary of Music (1767); Letters on his Exile (1770); Posthumously appeared Emile and Sophie (1780); Consolations of my Life (1781); Government of Poland (1782); Confessions (1782–90).

Rowe, Nicholas. An English dramatist and poet-laureate; born at Little Barford, Bedfordshire, June 30 (?), 1674; died December 6, 1718. He is best known as the translator of Lucan's Pharsalia (1718), and the author of many successful plays, the most popular of which were the tragedies Tamerlane (1702), The Fair Penitent (1703), Jane Shore (1714), and Lady Jane Grey (1715).

Rowson, Susanna. An English-American actress, playwright, and novelist; born at Portsmouth, England, in 1762; died at Boston, Mass., March 2, 1824. She appeared on the American stage for about a year, after which she settled in Boston, turning her attention to literary pursuits. She is famed as the author of Charlotte Temple: a Tale of Truth (1790), which had an immediate and great success, and has long been a popular classic in America; and its sequel, Lucy Temple, or The Three Orphans (1828). Among her many other novels and farces may be named Victoria (1786), the characters of which were drawn from life; and The Inquisitor, or Invisible Rambler (1788).

Roy, Just Jean Etienne (rwä). A French writer; born at Marnay (Haute-Saone), October 13, 1794; died at Fontleroy, June 22, 1871. He published, under his own name and the pseudonyms of "Etienne Gervais," "Just Girard," and "Theodore Menard," a number of books, including the series entitled History of Fenelon (1838); History of Louis XI. (1842); Illustrations of the History of Germany, England, Egypt, Spain, France, Italy, Russia, and Swedan (1843–45); History of Louis XIV. (1844); France of the Twelfth Century (1850); Modern Algiers (1855); The Empire of Brazil (1858); History of England (1863), and many others, the greater number of which ran through many editions.

Roy, Pierre Charles. A French poet; born at Paris in 1683; died October 23, 1674. His reputation rests largely upon his two plays, Callirhoë (1712), and Semiramis (1718), generally conceded to be his best work. His ballet, The Elements (1725), added to his reputation. His many odes, epilogues, plays, interludes, and ballets were collected after his death and published as Various Works (1727). His epigrams have made him famous in his own country; his last one involved him in a fatal quarrel.

Rückert (Johann Michael) Friedrich (rük'ert). A distinguished German poet and Orientalist; born at Schweinfurt, Bavaria, May 16, 1788; died at Neuses, near Coburg, January 31, 1866. He published his German Poems (1814), containing the famous Panoplied Sonnets—directed against Napoleon—under the pen name of "Freimund Raimar;" that is, "the poet of the free mouth." His poetry is much admired for its ingenuity, its strength, and imaginative grace, but is philosophic rather than spontaneous. He published many translations from the Arabic, and wrote many original poems dealing with Oriental subjects, among them being Oriental Roses (1822); Songs and Legends of the Orient (1837); Rostem and Sohrab: an Heroic Tale (1838), and Brahman Tales (1839). The most elaborate of all his works is The Wisdom of the Brahmans (1836–39).

Rudel, Godefroy, Prince of Blaye (rüdel'). A French troubadour of the twelfth century, who attached himself to the suite of Geoffrey, Count of Bretagne, son of Henry II. of England. He went to Syria in search of a fair countess of Tripoli, rumors of whose beauty had reached him; but his sensitive nature was so overcome when he finally saw her and heard her voice that he fell dead at her feet. She buried him with great pomp and retired to a convent to mourn

him all her days. Petrarch makes mention of Rudel, and several bits of verse by him are extant in the MSS. of Provençal literature, now in the great libraries of Paris, Venice, and Rome. One of them has been published by Raynouard as the gem of the Original Poems of the Troubadours.

Ruffini, Giovanni (rö-fē′nē). An Italian political reformer and novelist; born at Genoa in 1807; died at Taggia, Riviera, November 3, 1881. He studied law and was admitted to practice in 1830. He became interested in the society known as Young Italy, took an active part in the revolutionary movement of 1833, and was obliged to leave his country. In 1842 he went to Paris, and wrote much, giving interesting details of the manners of Italy. His Lorenzo Benoni, recollections of an Italian refugee (1859), is to some extent an autobiography; the same was given under the title Memoirs of a Conspirator (1855); Doctor Antonio appeared in 1858, and Lavinia in 1863. In the former, besides an interesting fiction, there are details of the outrageous trials of political prisoners at Naples in 1850, and their inhuman treatment before the sitting of the court.

Lorenzo Benoni (1859). The life of an Italian patriot and revolutionary, written in English by a refugee Embodies the stories of Ruffini himself and his brother (Mazzini is introduced as "Fantasio"). Begins with his schoolboy republicanism; then we have the story of 1831, its conspiracies and revolution, and a host of romantic personal episodes.

Doctor Antonio: a Tale (1858). The love-story of an Italian patriot and the daughter of an exclusive English baronet. The three characters are strongly yet delicately individualized and the interpreting of motive and feeling causes some excellent comedy.

Lavinia (1863). A novel of plot, varied in scene, character, and incidents, and in manner of narration. An Italian artist of republican tendencies, a French realist, a dog-fancying Spanish countess, two Roman swindlers, an Italian bishop, some English, and the heroine, with her merciful nature, are the chief characters.

Carlino (1870). A good example of the short story as written by some Continental novelists. Extremely simple; the story of an aristocrat, who is subdued and humanized by the tender devotion of an affectionate young man; with incidental sketches of characters and manners, both Italian and French.

Ruiz, Juan (rö-ēth′). A Spanish poet of the fourteenth century, known as Archpriest of Hita; born at Alcala or Guadalajara in 1300; died about 1351. He wrote a very original poem on love and women, which, while purporting to treat of morality and the follies of earthly love, is in reality a text-book for the man who wishes to become a successful lover. He quotes from Ovid's Art of Love, gives translations from the apologues of Latin and French fabulists, and relates in his own experience as well. It is mingled rather incongruously with censures of the capital sins, and with philosophic maxims and verses on the Passion, ending with high praise of the Virgin Mary. It is interspersed with songs, the best of which are the Song of Scholars and Song of the Blind.

Rumford, Count (Benjamin Thompson). An American scientist, statesman, and philosopher; born at Woburn, Mass., March 26, 1753; died in Auteuil, near Paris, August 21, 1814. He was one of the many conservatives of the outbreak of the revolution who joined the British ranks. After serving England for a time, he entered the service of the Elector of Bavaria, rose to the position of minister of war, and was finally created a count of the Holy Roman Empire. He took the title Rumford from the village of that name (now Concord, N. H.), where he had married. He spent the last years of his life at Auteuil, busily engaged in scientific researches—particularly on the nature and effects of heat, studies with which his name is generally associated. As an administrator, military or civil, he showed immense practical capacity in improving the conditions of life for the lower ranks. His works include Essays: Political, Economical, and Philosophical (1797–1806), and studies in domestic economy, particularly of cookery.

Rumi, Maulana Jalal-ad-din (rö-mē′). A Persian Sufic poet and philosophical teacher; born at Balkh, in Khorasan, September 30, 1207; died September 17, 1273. His father, of noble descent, was celebrated for his erudition and for his power as a teacher, and was obliged, on account of the jealousy of the Sultan, to flee with his family from Balkh. He wandered about for some time and at last settled at Iconium, in Asia Minor. The Sultan of Rum (the Oriental term for Asia Minor) took him under his patronage, and henceforth he bore the appellation Rumi. He founded a college at Iconium, where he educated his son, and encouraged in every way the boy's desire for spiritual knowledge. The father died in 1231, and was succeeded in his educational work by the son. The premature loss of one of his teachers and the death of a beloved son are supposed to have deepened the religious convictions of Jalal-ad-din, to have given tone to his mysticism, and to have enriched his talent for poetry. The sect of dervishes known as the Maulavi was the outcome of his meditations and spiritual activity; and to the welfare of

this sect he was zealous in his devotion. His Mesnavi, a collection comprising about forty thousand rhymed couplets, and consisting of tales and precepts, religious and philosophical, was the result of his meditations in the interest of the brethren of this order of dervishes. The Maulavi cherish the doctrines of their founder, and have to the present time kept themselves under the leadership of his descendants. A metrical translation into English of his great literary monument was issued by J. W. Redhouse in 1881, and portions of the work were translated into German in 1838 by Rosenzweig.

Rundell, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Andrew Charles). An English painter, musician, poet, and author; born at Tavistock, Devonshire, 1826 or 1828. All her writings, whether poems or romances, have a deep religious tone. Her first and more widely read book is The Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family (1863), published anonymously, and all that have followed have appeared as the works of "The Author of the Schönberg-Cotta Family." They include Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevylan (1864); The Cripple of Antioch (1864); Winifred Bertram (1865); The Draytons and the Davenants (1866); Against the Stream (1873); Joan the Maid: Deliverer of England and France (1879); Three Martyrs of the Nineteenth Century (1885), and By Thy Glorious Resurrection and Ascension (1888).

Runeberg, Johan Ludvig (rö'ne-berg). A Swedish poet and educator; born at Jacobstad, Finland, February 5, 1804; taught at Helsingfors from 1830, and at Borga from 1837 to 1857; died at Borga, May 6, 1877. His schooling was at Wasa and the university at Abo, ending at the latter in 1827 with a degree in philosophy. Through all he was obliged to support himself in part by teaching. From 1832 to 1837 he edited the *Helsingfors Morgonblad*, and produced largely in nearly every field of literature. He then became professor in the Borga Gymnasium. Among his greater works are Nadeschda (1841) and King Fjalar (1844). His stirring, patriotic Ensign Stal's Stories appeared in 1848. Visiting Stockholm and Upsala in 1851, he was highly honored by eminent Swedes. Two years later he contributed much to a psalm-book for Finnish Lutherans, and the same year retired on a pension. Among his many poems, lyrics, and dramas, all of which are immensely popular in both Sweden and Finland, are The Grave in Perrha (1831); the idyls Hanna (1836) and Christmas Eve (1841); The Elk-hunters (1832) and Nadeschda (1841), two tales in verse; a third volume of Poems (1843); King Fjalar (1844); Ensign Stal's Stories (1843–60); a comedy, Can't (1862) and The Kings in Salamis (1863), a tragedy in antique form. In 1857 Runeberg edited for the Lutheran Church of Finland a Psalm-book, in which were included above sixty pieces from his own pen. He was happiest in the lyric epic, and his style is characterized by a delicate and harmonious grace. Although a Swede only by ancestry and language, Runeberg contests with Bellman and Tegner the title of the greatest poet of the Swedish language. In the matter of poetic finish and spontaneity he is indubitably first.

Ruskin, John. An eminent English art critic and lecturer; born in London, February 8, 1819; died in England on the 20th of January, 1900. His father, of Scottish descent, was a prosperous wine merchant, with strong religious views and a decided taste for literature and art. The son entered Christ Church College, Oxford, where he was graduated in 1842, having, in 1839, gained the Newdigate prize for English poetry. After graduating he studied art and acquired much technical skill as a draughtsman, which has served him in illustrating some of his subsequent works. In 1843 appeared the first volume of his Modern Painters: Their Superiority in the Art of Landscape Painting to all the Ancient Painters.—By a Graduate of Oxford. This work was the main labor of his life for nearly a score of years, vol. ii. appearing in 1846, vol. iii. and vol. iv. ten years later, and vol. v. in 1860. During this interval he published The Seven Lamps of Architecture (1849); The Stones of Venice (1851–53), and several other works, relating more especially to architecture. His principal works, many of which were at first delivered as lectures or were originally published as brochures, are: Modern Painters (1843–60); Seven Lamps of Architecture (1849); Stones of Venice (1851–53); King of the Golden River, a fairy tale (1851); Edinburgh Lectures on Architecture (1853); The Two Paths (1859); Unto This Last (1860); Munera Pulveris (1862); Sesame and Lilies (1865); Crown of Wild Olive (1866); Fors Clavigera (1871–78); Aratra Pentelici (1872); Præterita (1885–89), autobiographical; Verona and Other Lectures (1893); Essays and Letters (1894). In 1867 he was appointed Rede lecturer at Cambridge, and in 1872 Slade professor of fine arts at Oxford.

Russell, Irwin (rus'el). An American poet; born at Port Gibson, Miss., June 3, 1853; died in New Orleans, La., De-

cember 23, 1879. Irwin was graduated from the St. Louis University (Jesuit) in 1869 with credit. By a special act of the Legislature of Mississippi he was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen. He was the first to appreciate the possibilities of negro characters as literary studies, reproducing the plantation pictures with fidelity. Some time before his death he began the construction of a novel of negro life, of the success of which he had a great anticipation. It was never completed.

Russell, John, Earl. An English statesman and orator; born in London, August 18, 1792; died May 28, 1878. He was the third son of the Duke of Bedford, and was designated as Lord John Russell until 1861 when he was raised to the peerage under the title of Earl Russell. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. In 1813, while still a minor, he was returned to Parliament for Fairstock. His public career then begun lasted until 1865—a period of fifty-two years. Lord Russell was the author of many books, among which are: Essays on the English Government (1823); Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe, from the Peace of Utrecht (1824); Establishment of the Turks in Europe (1828); Causes of the French Revolution (1832); Memoirs of Thomas Moore (1852); Life of Charles James Fox (1859–66); Progress of the Christian Religion in the West of Europe (1873); Recollections and Suggestions (1875).

Russell, William Clark. An English novelist; born in New York City, February 24, 1844. His father, Henry Russell, was the composer of the songs Cheer, Boys, Cheer; To the West; There's a Good Time Coming, Boys, and Far, Far, upon the Sea; and his mother was a connection of the poet Wordsworth. He was educated at Winchester, England, and in France. He then entered the British merchant service, but after eight years of sea life abandoned it to devote himself to literature. His ambition has been to raise the nautical novel to a high standard, and his books are written out of his own experience. His books are: John Holdsworth, Chief Mate (1874); The Wreck of the Grosvenor (1875); The Little Loo (1876); A Sailor's Sweetheart (1877); An Ocean Free Lance (1878); The Lady Maud (1880); Jack's Courtship (1881); A Strange Voyage (1882); The Golden Hope (1883); The Dutch Ship (1884); The Frozen Pirate (1885); Marooned (1886); Round the Galley Fire (1886); My Watch Below (1886); In the Middle Watch (1887); On the Fok'sle Head (1887); An Ocean Tragedy (1887); My Shipmate Louise (1888); Betwixt the Forelands (1888); Life of Nelson (1889); The Romance of Jenny Harlowe (1889); Helma (1890), and The Good Ship Mohock (1895).

John Holdsworth, Chief Mate (1874). A variation of Enoch Arden story; the husband losing his memory as the result of a shipwreck and exposure in an open boat on the Atlantic. The interloper dies, and the couple are reunited, but as a whole the story is harrowing.

***The Wreck of the Grosvenor** (1875). A nautical story by an ex-officer in the mercantile marine. It may be taken as the type of a numerous series by the author, which mingle realistic pictures of life on board and of the storms and beauty of the ocean, with romantic adventures. This one is an exciting account of a mutiny and its consequences, and has the usual love-plot.

The Frozen Pirate (1885). A sailor in the Arctic regions comes upon an old wrecked ship and finds an eighteenth-century pirate in a state of suspended animation. He is restored to life, and the story revolves around his doings under the peculiar circumstances of his case.

Marooned (1886). Hero and heroine *en route* to Brazil are left on an uninhabited isle by the mutinous crew, and celebrate their rescue by getting married. The situation is treated with perfect propriety; while the descriptions of nautical affairs and of the aspects of sea and sky are realistic.

My Shipmate Louise (1888). A similar mixture of nautical adventure and love-making with a heroine on board ship.

A Strange Elopement (1892). A series of extraordinary sea adventures.

The Romance of a Midshipman (1898). Boyhood and school life, and adventures on the sea, especially his wonderful escapes along with the girl he loves.

Rose Island (1900). The miraculous adventures of a beautiful girl picked up by a schooner in the Atlantic, from the thread of which connects characteristic descriptions of nautical life, character, and of the ever-changing aspects of the ocean.

Russell, William Howard, Sir. An English journalist; born at Lilywater, near Dublin, March 28, 1821. He was special correspondent of the London *Times* in the Crimea (1854–55); in India during the Sepoy mutiny (1857–59); in the United States during the civil war, and known as "Bull Run Russell," and its war correspondent for the Franco-German War of 1870. He published Extraordinary Men (1853); The Crimean War. When the Sepoy mutiny broke out he went in a similar capacity to India. In 1861 he went to the United States, but returned to England the following year. He went in 1866 to report the Austro-Prussian War, and in 1870 that between France and Germany. In 1875 he was attached as honorary private secretary to the Prince of Wales on his visit to India. Meanwhile, as early as 1858, he established *The Army and Navy Gazette*, of which he after-

ward became editor and principal proprietor. Many of his series of letters have been published in volumes, among them being Letters from the Crimea (1856); Diary in India (1860); My Diary, North and South (1862); Memorials of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales (1864); The Great Eastern and the Atlantic Cable (1865); Adventures of Dr. Brady, a novel (1868); My Diary During the Last Great War (1873); Hesperiothen: Notes from the West (1882).

Ryan, Abram Joseph (rī'an). An American poet; born at Norfolk, Va., August 15, 1839; died at Louisville, Ky., April 22, 1886. He was educated in the school of the Christian Brothers, at Louisville, and then entered the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Seminary at Niagara, N. Y., to study for the priesthood. But soon after his ordination he became a chaplain in the Confederate army, in which he served until the close of the civil war. In 1865 he settled in New Orleans, where, in addition to his clerical duties, he edited the *Morning Star*, a weekly Roman Catholic paper. He was the founder and for several years the editor of *The Banner of the South*, a religious and poetical weekly, published at Augusta, Ga. For about twelve years he was pastor of St. Mary's Church, Mobile, Ala., and in 1880 he went North to lecture and to publish his poems—Patriotic, Religious, Miscellaneous. The longest of these is a narrative poem entitled Their Story Runneth Thus. His health failing, he obtained from Bishop Quinlan permission to retire from all parochial duty in October, 1881. He removed to Biloxi, Miss., and continued in his literary work, including the Life of Christ (unfinished). He is familiarly known as the "poet-priest of the South." His marked devotion to that section is shown in a great part of his published work. His lines voice a warmth of feeling and purity of sentiment, but they lack strength and finish.

Ryan, William Thomas Carroll. A Canadian author; born in Toronto, Ont., February 3, 1839. Upon leaving the army, where he served during the Crimean War, he devoted himself to journalism and literature. He has edited and published a number of Canadian newspapers, has contributed articles and poems to magazines, and has lectured on the Liberal side. His published works, which he signs "Carroll Ryan," are: Oscar, and Other Poems (1857); Songs of a Wanderer (1867); The Canadian Northwest and the Canadian Pacific Railway (1875), and Picture Poems (1884).

Rydberg, Abraham Viktor (rid'bĕrG). A Swedish man of letters; born at Jönköping, December 18, 1829; died at Stockholm, September 21, 1895. He was regarded as one of the best authors of Sweden, and the translator seems to use his books more than those of any other modern Swedish writer. He produced several translations, among them Goethe's Faust, a novel; The last of the Athenians (1859), a picture of the last conflict between Paganism and Christianity—translated into English, German, and Danish; many poems, a number of æsthetic and historical studies, and a series of works on philosophy of religion, including The Doctrines of Christ according to the Bible (1862); Magic of the Middle Ages (1864); Romish Legends of the Apostles Peter and Paul (1871), and The Primitive Patriarch's Genealogies in Genesis (1873). His Teutonic Mythology (1886) is a brilliant piece of work, but useless from a scientific standpoint.

Rymer or **Rhymer, Thomas the** (Thomas Lermont of Erceldoune). A Scotch poet and prophet of the thirteenth century, who occupies an important place in the mythical and legendary literature of Scotland. He was the author of many fragments of rhymed or alliterative verse, many of which have been collected and published as The Prophecies (1691), and Sir Tristem: A Metrical Romance edited by Sir Walter Scott from the Auchinleck MSS. (1804).

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Saar, Ferdinand, von (sär). An Austrian poet; born at Vienna, September 30, 1833. Among his works are the tragedies, Hildebrand (1865) and The Death of Henry (1867)—these being united under the title The Emperor Henry IV. (1872); Tales from Austria (1877); Vienna Elegies, Poems (1882); Three New Novels (1883); The Two De Witts, Thassilo (1886); The Castle of Kostentiz (1893). He excels as a lyric poet and story-writer. His lyrics are in a tone of melancholy, but the feeling is genuine and the expression unaffected.

Saavedra y Faxardo, Diego de (sä-vädrä ē fä-här'dō). A Spanish moralist; born at Algezarez, in Murcia, 1584; died at Madrid, August 25, 1648. His most notable work is The Type of a Christian Prince (1640), written for the instruction of the son of Philip IV., who died before attaining his majority. He wrote also the poem The Republic of Letters (1670); a dialogue between Mercury and Lucian on The Follies of European Statesmen (first printed 1787), and The Gothic, Castilian, and Austrian Crown (reprinted 1887).

Sabin, Joseph. An American publisher and bibliophile; born in Bramston, England, 1821; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1881. His store on Nassau Street, New York, was noted for rare books. He was famous for his knowledge of books and his reprints of old and curious works. He edited the American Bibliographist; and published a Dictionary of Books relating to America and a Bibliography of Bibliographies.

Sacher-Masoch, Leopold Ritter von (säch'er-mäs'ōch). An Austrian novelist; born at Lemburg, January 27, 1835; died at Lindheim, in Hesse, May 6, 1894. His very numerous stories show great powers of realistic description; among them are: Love (1870); False Hermelin, stories of theatrical life (1873); Love Stories from Divers Centuries (1874); The Ideals of Our Time (1876); Property (1877); The New Job (1878); The Serpent in Paradise (1890); The Solitaries (1891); Merry Tales from the East (1893); The Filled and the Hungary (1894). His wife, Aurora von Rumelin, born at Gratz, 1846, wrote: Romance of a Virtuous Woman (1873); The True Hermelin (1879); Ladies in Furs (1881).

Jewish Tales (1894). A selection of twenty-six tales or character studies, by a Galician, dealing with the Jews in those eastern European countries where their peculiar habits, prejudices, and superstitions are maintained with the least modification.

Sachs, Hans (sächs). A German master shoemaker and master singer; born at Nuremberg, November 5, 1494; died there January 19, 1576. He was well educated at the Latin School in his native town, and when he reached the proper age he was apprenticed to a shoemaker. After having duly served out his apprenticeship he set out on the "travel-years" prescribed by the regulations of the guilds as a preliminary to becoming a "master workman." He visited the principal towns of southern Germany, pegging and singing as he went, and was for a time employed in the Imperial service. At about twenty-four he returned to Nuremberg, married, and established himself in the twofold capacity of authorized maker of shoes and maker of verses, both of which pursuits he carried on prosperously for nearly threescore years. A complete collection of his works has never been published.

Sachs, Julius von. A celebrated German botanist; born in Breslau, October 2, 1832; died at Würzburg, May 29, 1897. He paid special attention to the effects of light and heat upon plants. His great work, History of Botany (1875), covers the period 1500–1860. He also published Lectures on Plant Physiology (1882), and a series of Treatises (1892) on the same subject; also a Manual of Botany (English eds., 1875 and 1892).

Sackville, Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, afterward Earl of Dorset and lord treasurer. An English statesman and poet; born in 1536; died in London, April 19, 1608. Before entering upon active public life he planned and partly executed a poem, the Mirror for Magistrates, which was to portray the fortunes and fate of men who had enacted great parts in English history. The personages are taken from English history, from the time of William the Conqueror to the end of the War of the Roses. Of this long work, by so many hands, we have to do only with the few hundred lines by Sackville, which constitute the most notable poem in the English language during the two centuries between the Canterbury Tales and the Faery Queene. Sackville's part of the Mirror for Magistrates consists of a long allegorical "Induction" or Introduction, and the

"Complaint" of the shade of that Duke of Buckingham of whom Shakespeare tells us in Richard the Third.

Sädi (Sheikh Muslihu'd-din), (sa'de). A Persian poet; born at Shiraz about 1184; died there at a great age. According to some accounts he reached the age of nearly one hundred and twenty years; others place his death at about eighty years. He was trained at Bagdad; became a dervish, made fifteen pilgrimages to Mecca, travelled as far as India, and mastered not only several Oriental languages, but also Latin. He fought against the Crusaders in Syria, by whom he was made a prisoner. He was ransomed by a merchant of Aleppo, who gave him his daughter in marriage. The marriage proved an uncongenial one, and Sadi returned to Shiraz, where he retired to a hermitage, and composed his poems. The works of Sadi comprise the Gulistān, (or Rose Garden), the Bustān (or Fruit Garden), the Pend Nameh (or Book of Counsels), and numerous detached odes and elegies. The Gulistān consists mainly of some scores of short stories, in which the prose narrative is interspersed with poetry, sometimes a few lines, sometimes several stanzas. It is to this day the popular book of the Persians—their Pilgrim's Progress and Robinson Crusoe. Within the present generation there have been several translations of the Gulistān into English, the best of which is that of Mr. Edward B. Eastwick (revised ed., 1880), in which the form of the original —partly prose and partly verse—has been retained.

Sæmund-Sigfusson (sā'mönd). An Icelandic scholar; born about 1055; died in 1133. He is the reputed author of the Sæmundar Edda hins Frodha—that is the Edda of Sæmund, the Scholar, now known, however, as the Elder or Poetic Edda, and believed to have been written before the time of Sæmund. He was a scion of the royal house of Norway, and was famous as a scholar and churchman. He was the friend of Bishop John, founder of the great Odd-Verjar family of Iceland, and the author of a Book of Kings from Harold Fairhair to Magnus the Good; but it is now generally believed that all he had to do with the Poetic Edda in general, or the Sun's Song in particular, was at most confined to the work of compilation. The poems themselves date in all probability from the eighth or ninth century, and are many of them only fragments of longer heroic chants, now otherwise entirely lost. The principal manuscript of this Edda is the Codex Regius in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, written continuously, without regard to prose or verse, for forty-five leaves. This is that found by Bishop Brynjulf. The Poetic Edda was translated into English verse by Amos Cottle in 1797; the poet Gray produced a version of the Vegtamskvidha; but the first good translation of the whole was that published by Benjamin Thorpe in 1866.

Sagard, Theodat Gabriel (sä-gär'). A French missionary to the Hurons in the seventeenth century. He wrote Travels to the Huron Country, situate in America, Toward the Freshwater Sea, and the Uttermost Limits of New France, called Canada; wherein is treated of all matters touching the country, the manners and character of the savages, their government, and their ways, as well in their own country as when roaming; of their faith and belief; with a dictionary of the Huron language (1632); also a History of Canada and the journey made by the Friars Minor Recollets thither for the conversion of the unbelievers (1836). A new edition of both works was published at Paris, in 4 vols., 1866.

Sainte-Beuve, Charles Augustin (sant-bèv'). A great French literary critic; born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, December 23, 1804; died at Paris, October 13, 1869. His first work, Picture of French Poetry in the Sixteenth Century (1828), made him famous. Then followed, anonymously, a volume of Poems and other volumes of verse, Consolations (1829) and Meditations in August (1837); in these are seen the influence of Goethe's Werther and Chateaubriand's Rene. His work in the field of the history of literature was resumed in 1837; and in 1840 began to appear his great work, History of Port-Royal (6 vols.; 4th ed., 7 vols., 1878). His celebrated Monday Talks on books and authors were commenced in 1849, and were continued, with brief intermissions, till his death; they were reprinted in two stories, Mondays (15 vols., 1862) and New Mondays (13 vols.). He wrote also: Literary Critiques and Portraits (5 vols., 1832–39); Literary Portraits (5 vols., 1832–39); Contemporary Portraits (2 vols., 1846; 5 vols., 1871). His autobiography, Recollections and Indiscretions, was published in 1872, and 4 vols. of his Correspondence in 1877–80.

Saint-Evremond, Charles Marguetel de Saint-Denis, Seigneur de (sant-evr-môn'). A French satirist and literary critic; born at St. Denis, near Countances, in Normandy, April 1, 1613; died at London, September 20, 1703. His chief fame is due to his ability as a literary critic, and his judgments were accepted as decisive on both sides of the Channel. His best works on this department are the satirical sketches, Comedy of the Academi-

cians (1844, and his Letters. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Saint-Hilaire, Marco de (pseudonym of Emile Marc Hilaire), (sant-e-lar'). A French miscellaneous writer; born about 1796; died November 5, 1887. A literary trifler of small success, he later adopted the line of glorifying Napoleon as the hero of democracy and contributed in no small degree to foster "Napoleon ideas" and to prepare the way for the second empire. Among his works of this kind are: Recollections of the Private Life of Napoleon (1838); The Emperor's Aides-de-Camp (1841); Popular History of Napoleon (1842); History of the Russian Campaign (1846–48).

Saint-Hilaire, Jules Barthelemy. A French statesman, philosopher, and Oriental scholar; born in Paris, August 19, 1805; died there November 25, 1895. From 1826 to 1830 he wrote much for newspapers, and after the revolution in 1830 he was active in politics. In 1834 he was appointed a teacher in French literature in the Polytechnic School, and began one of the monumental works of literature, a complete translation of Aristotle, which he finished in 1892, after almost sixty years of labor. In 1838 he was appointed professor of Greek and Latin philosophy in the College of France, and in 1839 was made a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. In 1869 he was elcted to the Corps Legislatif, where he acted with the extreme left. After the fall of the empire he was one of those who proposed that Thiers should be made chief executive, and later he was one of the fifteen called by the government to assist in arranging peace with the Prussians. When Gambetta came to power in 1881 Saint-Hilaire returned to literature. At the age of eighty-nine he published a controversial work of remarkable power on Victor Cousin. His original works were numerous; among them Buddha and his Religion (1860); Mahomet and the Koran (1865); Philosophy of the Two Ampères (1866).

Saintine, Joseph Xavier Boniface (sañt-ēn'). A French novelist, dramatist, and poet; born in Paris, July 10, 1798; died there January 21, 1865. His début in literature was made at the age of twenty-one, when he carried off the prize of the French Academy for some verses, entitled Bonheur de l'Etude. Two years later he took a second prize for an essay on teaching, and published soon after his Picciola, "a fine tale, full of heart and charmingly told," says Larousse, "which, translated into all languages, has won for its author more fame and fortune than have all his other works put together." This touching story of the love of a prisoner for a flower received the Montyon prize of 3000 francs, and won for its author the cross of the Legion of Honor. "The quiet grace, the affecting sweetness, which makes the success of this work, from the foundation of the character of Saintine himself, whose heart," says Larousse, "was as noble as his intelligence was lofty. Yet this pen which could so well call forth the tears had equal power to provoke laughter." Under the pseudonym of "Xavier," he produced some theatrical compositions, among others L'Ours le Pacha, in collaboration with Scribe, and Les Cabinets Particulars, with Duvert and Lausanne. In all he wrote about 200 vaudeville comedies or dramas.

St. John, James Augustus. An English Orientalist and miscellaneous author; born in Caermarthenshire, Wales, September 24, 1801; died September 22, 1875. He was an extensive traveller. Among his numerous works are: Egypt and Mohammed Ali (1834); Descriptions of Egypt and Nubia (1844); Isis: an Egyptian Pilgrimage (1853); The Nemesis of Power (1854); a treatise on The Education of the People (1858).

St. John, Percy Bolingbroke. An English novelist and miscellaneous writer; son of James A.; born at Plymouth, March 4, 1821, died March, 1889. He published among others: The Young Naturalist's Book of Birds (1844); Three Days of the French Revolution (1848); An Arctic Crusoe (1854); Quadronna (1861); The Creole Bride (1864); The Snow Ship (1865); The North Pole (1875); and A Daughter of the Sea (1884).

St. John, Spenser, Sir. An English diplomatist and writer of books embodying the knowledge so gained; son of James A.; born in London, December 22, 1826. He was private secretary to Rajah Brooke (1848), consul-general to Siam (1850), Borneo (1855), etc.; and published Life in the Forests of the Far East (explorations of Borneo, Sarawak, Suluk Islands, etc., 2 vols., 1862), and Life of Sir James Brooke (2 vols., 1879). Later he was consul-general to Hayti (1861–62), and many years in the West Indies in different positions; and wrote Hayti, or The Black Republic (1884), an awful picture of the retrogression of the negro state toward savagery. He was also minister to Peru in 1874 and 1881, and to Mexico in 1884.

Saint-Lambert, Jean François Marquis de (sañ-läm-bār'). A French philosopher and poet; born at Nancy, December 26, 1716; died at Paris, February 9, 1803.

He won fame by his poem, The Seasons (1769), for which the encyclopædists and Voltaire prophesied immortality; but it has little merit, either in style or in substance. Far better are his Fugitive Poems (1759), and his Stories (republished 1883). His Universal Catechism, despite its materialistic principles, was approved by the Institute in 1810 as a text-book on ethics.

Saint-Marc-Girardin, François Auguste (saṅ-mark′ zhē-rär-daṅ′). A French literary critic; born at Paris, February 12, 1801; died April 11, 1873. With Philarete Chasles, he wrote View of French Literature in the Sixteenth Century (1828), which won the first prize of the academy. He wrote also Political and Literary Notes on Germany (1835); Intermediate Education in Germany (2 vols., 1835–38); Essay on Literature and Morals (2 vols., 1845); Course of Dramatic Literature, or The Use of the Passions in the Drama (1843; 11th ed., 5 vols., 1875–77); Recollections and Political Reflections of a Journalist (1850); Lafontaine and the Fabulists (2 vols., 1867); J. J. Rousseau, his Life and Works (2 vols., 1875).

Saint-Pierre, Bernardin de (saṅ-piär′). A French romancist; born at Havre, January 19, 1737; died at Eragny-sur-Oise, January 21, 1814. He was graduated with honor at the College of Rouen and entered the army as an engineer, but was soon dismissed for insubordination. He then went to Russia, where he was engaged as an engineer for four years. Returning to his native country, he obtained a commission as engineer for the Isle of France. After a residence there of three years he returned to Paris and devoted himself to literature, and soon became intimate with Rousseau and other distinguished writers of the time. He published Voyage to the Isle of France (1773); Studies of Nature (1784); Paul and Virginia (1788); The Desires of a Solitary (1789); The Indian Cottage and Harmonies of Nature (1791). He is best known by his tale, Paul and Virginia, which has been pronounced by an eminent French critic as not only the *chef-d'œuvre* of the author, but one of the *chefs-d'œuvres* of literature. The scene of this story is laid in the island of Mauritius, and contains many descriptions of tropical scenery, climatic phenomena, and productions. It has been translated into many languages—into English by Helen Maria Williams (1796). Saint-Pierre married a daughter of Pierre Didot, a Paris bookseller, and had two children, named, respectively, Paul and Virginia.

Paul and Virginia (1786–88, 1890). An idyl of primitive natures, classic expression of the eighteenth-century theme, civilization coming into contact with and blighting unsophisticated man. The scene is the Isle de France—*i.e.*, Mauritius. Utopian sentimentalism is the inspiration, and the inhabitants of the Happy Valley are models of human perfection.

Saint-Réal, César Richard Abbe de (saṅ-rā-äl′). A French historian, called "the French Sallust;" born at Chambery, 1639; died there 1692. He was official historian of Savoy, and wrote a History of the Spanish Conspiracy of 1618 Against the Republic of Venice (1674), his principal work. His historical novel, Don Carlos, is the chief source of Schiller's drama of that name. His works have been often reprinted (8 vols., 1757).

Saintsbury, George Edward Bateman. An eminent English critic and literary historian; born at Southampton, October 23, 1845. He has been a master in Elizabeth College, Guernsey; head-master of the Elgin Educational Institute (1874–76), and a constant contributor to British reviews. He is at present Professor of English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. He is noted for his profound learning, sound judgment, and lucid style. Among his numerous works are: A Primer of French Literature (1880), in universal use; Life of Dryden (1881); in the series of English Men of Letters; French Lyrics (1882); a Short History of French Literature (1882); Life of Marlborough (1885); History of Elizabethan Literature (1887); Essays on French Novelists (1891); The Earl of Derby (1892); Corrected Impressions (1895); Essays on Victorian Writers, History of Nineteenth-Century Literature (1780–1895–96). He has also edited the Pocket Library of English Literature (6 vols., 1892). His latest work is the editing of the Saintsbury Balzac, which includes a complete list of Balzac's novels, dramas, and a repertory of all the characters created by Balzac, with a masterly introduction by Professor Saintsbury. This edition consists in all of 116 titles, arranged as follows: Scenes from Private Life, 28 novels; Scenes from Provincial Life, 13 novels; Scenes of Parisian Life, 21 novels; Scenes from Political Life, 6 novels; Scenes from Military Life, 2 novels; Scenes from Country Life, 3 novels; Philosophical Studies, 22 novels; Analytical Studies, 2 novels; Droll Stories, 3 novels; Dramas, 5 titles; Juvenile Works, 10 novels; Repertory of the Human Comedy, 1 volume. The Saintsbury edition of Balzac is published by the Avil Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Saint-Simon, Claude Henri, Count de (saṅ-sē-môṅ′). A French socialist re-

former; born at Paris, October 17, 1760; died May 19, 1825. His first work, Letters of an Inhabitant of Geneva to his Contemporaries (1802), proposed a scientific reconstruction of society; to the same end he wrote Reorganization of European Society (1814); The Organizer (1820); The Industrial System (3 vols., 1821–23); Literary Philosophical and Industrial Opinions (1825); Industrial Catechism (1825); The New Christianity (1825).

Saint-Simon, Louis de Rouvroy, Duc de. A French statesman, soldier, and writer of memoirs; born at Versailles, January 15, 1675; died on his estate, La Ferte, near Paris, March 2, 1755. He was the son of a duke and peer of France, a descendant of Charlemagne, and early became a duke and peer himself. His studies were pursued under the direction of his mother, Charlotte de l'Aubespine, and he became proficient in Latin, German, and history. The Memoirs of Saint-Simon extend over a long period, and refer chiefly to the latter days of Louis XIV., and relate every trivial circumstance that occurred at court during this period. Shortly after his death his manuscripts were seized by the government and placed under lock and key. Duclos, Marmontel, Mme. du Deffand, Voltaire, and a few others had access to these documents, and just before the French Revolution extracts imperfect and without authorization began to appear. The first edition was published in 1829, and made a great sensation. "Since the publication of Scott's novels," says Sainte-Beuve, "no book had been more widely welcome." Many French editions of this work have been issued. The first excellent French edition is that published by M. Cheruek (20 vols., 1856–59). An abridged English translation was published by Bayle St. John (2 vols., 1857; new ed., 1875).

Saint-Victor, Jacques Benjamin Maximilien, Count de. A West Indian author; born in Fort Dauphin, San Domingo, January 14, 1770; died in Paris, August 8, 1858. He was connected with the *Journal des Debats* under Napoleon, and established several Roman Catholic and Royalist magazines. His writings include Paris from the Time of the Gauls to Our Own Day (3 vols., 1808–12); Poetic Works (1822); Letters on the United States, written in 1832–33 (2 vols., 1835), and Journal of Travel (2 vols., 1826).

Saint-Victor, Paul Binsse, Count de. A French literary and art critic and journalist; born at Paris, July 11, 1825; died there July 9, 1881. He rose to distinction first through his weekly critiques of the stage and of the annual exhibitions of fine art. His two principal works are: Men and Gods (1867; 4th ed., 1872), a volume of historico-æstheic studies, among which the essay on The Venus of Milo merits special mention; and The Two Masques, a tragedy-comedy (3 vols., 1880–83), an uncompleted work on the ancient and the modern stage. He wrote also The Women of Goethe (1869); Victor Hugo (1885); Ancients and Moderns (1886); The Theatre of To-day; E. Augier and A. Dumas fils (1889).

Sala, George Augustus Henry. An English journalist, novelist, and miscellaneous writer; born in London in 1828; died in Brighton, near London, December 8, 1895. He was educated for an artist, but devoted himself to literature, and contributed to *Household Words*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, *All the Year Round*, and other periodicals. In 1860 he founded the *Temple Bar Magazine*, of which he became editor. He was special correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* from various countries. He twice visited America—in 1879 and 1885—and gave lectures in the principal cities. Among his numerous works are: How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser (1858); Twice Around the Clock, or Hours of the Day and Night in London (1859); A Journey Due North, A Residence in Russia (1859); Make Your Game (1860); Dutch Pictures, with Some Sketches in the Flemish Manner (1861); Seven Sons of Mammon (1861); Accepted Addresses (1862); Ship Chandler, and Other Tales (1862); Two Prima Donnas and the Dumb Poor Porter (1862); Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous (1863); Quite Alone (1864); My Diary in America in the Midst of the War (1865); Trip to Barbary by a Round-about Route (1865); From Waterloo to the Peninsula (1866); Rome and Venice (1869); Under the Sun, Essays Written in Hot Countries (1872), and Cookery in its Historical Aspects (1875).

Sale, George. An English lawyer and student of Arabic and Mohammedan history; born probably in Kent about 1680; died in London, November 14, 1736. He is most celebrated as the translator of the Koran, his version of which is still a standard; his introduction is particularly comprehensive and appreciative of the Mohammedan religion. He contributed the Oriental biographies to the translation of Bayle's General Dictionary, which was published in London in 10 vols., in 1734, and was one of the learned men selected to make the English Universal History, but his part in the work was not published until 1749, after his death.

Sales, St. Francis de. A Savoyard theologian; was born at Sales, near Annecy, August 27, 1567; died at Lyons, November 22, 1622. He at first studied law in Paris under Guy Pancirola, but in 1593 he exercised his office as a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, when he tried to convert the patriarch of Protestanism, Theodore Beza, but without success. In 1602 Francis was appointed Bishop of Geneva, an office, however, without practical control over the immediate Genevese district. In 1608 his Introduction to a Holy Life appeared. This book, which is still a Roman Catholic manual of devotion, saw several editions. His Treatise on the Love of God (1614) was still more popular. From his pen we have The Invention of the Cross, Preparation for Mass, Instructions for Confessors, Entertainments to Nuns of the Visitation. His corpse was embalmed and buried with great pomp at Annecy.

Sales-Seewis, Johann Gaudenz von. A German writer; born at Seewis, Switzerland, December 26, 1762; died at Malans, January 29, 1834. He entered the army; was captain of the Swiss guard at Versailles, and at the beginning of the revolution served in Savoy under General Montesquiou. In 1793 he returned to Switzerland, married, and settled at Malans, whence he was driven for political reasons. He resided for some years in Utrecht; but spent the last years of his life in Malans. His poems were first published collectively in 1790. The last edition was issued in 1839. Many of them are of great beauty, but not many have yet been translated into English. He belongs to the Klopstock school of writers, and his productions are akin to those of Matthison and Brun. Some of his songs have been translated by Longfellow.

Sallust (Gaius Crispus Sallustius). A Roman historian; born at Amiturnum, in the Sabine territory, in 86 B.C.; died in 34 B.C. He went to Rome, where he rose to be quæstor and tribune of the people, affiliating himself with the party opposed to the Patricians. In the civil war he espoused the side of Caesar, and in 45 B.C. was made governor of Numidia, where he accumulated a great fortune, which enabled him to lay out those magnificent grounds to the Quirinal Hill, still known as "The Gardens of Sallust." Here he devoted himself to the composition of his historical works, The Conspiracy of Catiline and The History of the War Against Jugurtha, narrating the five years' war between the Romans and Jugurtha, King of Numidia. He also wrote a work, now lost, relating the events between the death of Sulla (78 B.C.) and the year 66 B.C. of Cicero's prætorship.

Salm-Dyck, Constance Marie de Theis, Princess of (säm-dēk'). A French poet and miscellaneous writer; born at Nantes, November 17, 1767; died at Paris, April 13, 1845. She wrote a series of poetical Epistles, one To Women, another On the Blindness of this Age. She also wrote My Threescore Years (1833); The Twenty four Hours of a Sensible Woman; Cantata on the Marriage of Napoleon.

Saltus, Edgar Everston. An American novelist; born in New York, June 8, 1858; died 1903. He was educated in Europe and graduated at Columbia Law School. He is represented in fiction and miscellany by Balzac (1884); The Philosophy of Disenchantment (1885); The Anatomy of Negation (1886); After-Dinner Stories (1886), a translation from Balzac; Mr. Incoul's Misadventure (1887); The Truth About Tristrem Varick (1888); Eden (1888); A Transaction in Hearts (1888); The Pace that Kills (1889); A Transient Guest (1889); Love and Lore (1890); Mary Magdalen (1891); Imperial Purple (1892); Madam Sapphira (1893); Enthralled (1894); When Dreams Come True (1895), etc.

Saltykov, Michail Yevgrafovich (säl'tē-kof); pseudonym, "N. Shtshedrin." A noted Russian satirist; born January 27, 1826; died at St. Petersburg, May 12, 1889. The first work to give him celebrity throughout Russia was Sketches from the Provinces (1856); it was followed by Satires in Prose and Innocent Stories (1863); Signs of the Times (1860); Male and Female Pompadours (1876); Across the Frontier: an Idyl of To-day (1884–86); Life's Pettinesses (1887). The Russian press laws compel the author to use an allegorical style, which makes his meaning unintelligible to foreigners.

Sanborn, Katharine Abbott. An American miscellaneous writer and lecturer; born in Hanover, N. H., 1839. She was professor of English literature in Smith College for several years, and resigned in 1886. Her publications under the name of "Kate Seaborn" include Home Series of English Poets; the Round Table Series of Literature Lessons; The Vanity and Insanity of Genius; A Year of Sunshine; Adopting an Abandoned Farm; Abandoning an Adopted Farm, etc.

Sand, George (Baronne Dudevant; born Armanine Lucile Aurore Dupin). The celebrated French novelist; born in Paris, July 2, 1804; died at Nohant, June 7, 1876. Her works include A Tourist's Letters (1830–36); Indiana (1831?); Valentine (1832); Lélia (1833); Aldo, the

Poet (1833); The Private Secretary (1834); André (1834); Leone Leoni (1834); Jacques (1834); Mauprat (1836); Simon (1836); The Masters of Mosaic (1838); The Last Aldini (1837); Uscoque (1838); A Winter at Majorca (1838); Spiridion (1838); Gabriel (1839); The Seven Strings of the Lyre (1840); The Mississippians (1840); Pauline (1840); Horace (1841); The Companion of a French Tour (1841); Consuelo (1842); The Countess of Rudolstadt (1843); Jeanne (1844); Isidora (1845); Teverino (1845); The Miller of Angibault (1845); The Devil's Pool (1846); M. Antoine's Sin (1847); Lucrezia Floraini (1847); François le Champi (1847); The Little Fadette (1848); The Castle of Solitude (1849); The Master Ringers (1853); Story of My Life (1854); Mount Reveche (1855); The Devil in the Fields (1856); She and He (1858); The Green Ladies (1859); Laura (1859); The Snow Man (1859); Jean de la Roche (1860); Flavia (1860); Valvedra (1861); Tamaris (1861); Antonia (1861); The Germandre Family (1861); The Fine Gentlemen of Bois Doré (1862); Mlle. de la Quintinie (1864); A Young Girl's Confession (1865); Monsieur Sylvestre (1866); The Last Love (1867); Cadio (1868); Mlle. Merquem (1868); A Rolling Stone (1869); Daniella (1869); The Little Daughter (1869); Narcissus (1870); Village Walks (1870); Loves of the Golden Age (1870); Cesarine Dietrecht (1871); Journal of a Tourist During the War (1871); Mlle. de Cerignan (1871); etc. Her dramatic works include Cosima (1840); The King Waits (1848); François le Champi (1849); Claudia (1851); Victorine's Marriage (1851); The Demon of the Hearth (1852); Molière (1853); The Crusher (1853); Mauprat (1853); Flaminio (1854); Master Favilla Lucia (1855); As You Like It (1856); Françoise (1856); The Fine Gentlemen of Bois-Dore (1862); The Pavement (1862); The Marquis of Villemer (1863–64); Drac (1864); The Village Don Juan (1866); Cadio (1868); etc. Many of these were founded on her novels.

Indiana (1832). Autobiographical in the sense that it is the sincere expression of her habitual feelings and ideas particularly on love and marriages, her emotions sometimes finding expression in lyric outbursts. Indiana is a girl in a southern slave-owning island, whose loving nature and yearning for sympathy are outraged by a worldly marriage.

Lelia (1833). Chiefly interesting as the expression of the author's moods at a period of doubt and despondency. It is half a story of real life, half an allegory, in which the characters represent certain moral and social tendencies. The style is semi-lyrical, rising at times into flights of poetry. "This poem," says an appreciative critic, "so strange, incoherent, magnificent, and absurd." As the aggressive expression of the authoress's early doubts it aroused keen hostility.

Jacques (1834). The peculiar situation is that a husband, believing his wife to be in love with another man, sacrifices himself by a suicide that appears accidental. The object is to present an ideal of manly love that is willing to die, if so it can save the loved one from guilt and shame.

***Mauprat** (1836). A story of provincial aristocracy in the latter half of the eighteenth century. A refined girl, married to a boorish cousin, sets herself the task of civilizing him, and succeeds in making him an estimable man by drawing out his better feelings. The situation is handled in a forcible manner, and the book is full of ideas on life.

The Last Aldini (1837). The hero Nello, a gondolier, wins the love of a countess, but sacrifices his love to her worldly welfare; and when he has achieved success as an opera singer he fascinates her daughter, and once more retires magnanimously.

The Master Mosaic Workers (1838). A picture of sixteenth century Venetian life in the palmy days of the republic, the interest centring in the two master mosaists and their work.

The Companion of the Tour of France (1841). The first of her humanitarian and socialist novels. The hero is an artisan, an ideal man of the people, devoting himself to the amelioration of his fellows; the title refers to his membership of a trades union. The book is also a novel of passion, the hero's pure love being contrasted with the sensual passion of a lower nature.

***Consuelo** (1842). **The Countess of Rudolstadt** (1843, *sequel*). The story opens in Venice, where the heroine is introduced as a child of the streets, yet a girl of noble heart, chaste instincts, and great artistic powers. Her career borders on the marvellous; loving and beloved by a young count, she weds him, only to be divorced by death, a wife only in name. Next we find her at the court of Frederick II., and then involved in a series of adventures; mysteries, fantastic journeys, imprisonments, abduction, escapes, follow each other with startling rapidity; the book closes with an allegorical vision of humanitarian theosophy.

The Miller of Angibault (1845). An *outre* socialist romance; a democratic artisan and a rich baroness love each other, but the devotee of social equality will not marry the woman he loves because she is rich; then misfortune overtakes the baroness, and she welcomes that which will remove the obstacle to their union.

***The Devil's Pool** (1846). The beginning of the Berrichon idyls, a series of quiet, harmonious pictures of nature and of country life that form intervals of repose between her tales of passion and her political and psycholog cal novels. This is the simplest and freshest of all; merely the narrative of a rustic courtship with four characters: a young farmer, an innocent little shepherdess, a child, and a mare.

The Sin of M. Antoine (1847). Another doctrinaire novel, marriage and divorce being the theme. A magnanimous husband has liberated the wife, who loves another man. The novel takes up the situation years after, and brings about, by the means of an innocent

girl, the daughter of the latter, a reconciliation and friendship between the first and the second husbands.

Little Fadette (1848). Another pastoral of country life in Berri, portraying the nature of the peasant, the friendships of children, the growth of love in a young girl's heart, and the transforming influence on her character.

Francis the Waif (1848). The third of the Berrichon idyls, staged as a pastoral comedy in 1849. The story is simple enough; the friendship of Francis and the good Madelon growing into a sweeter affection.

The Snow Man (1859). A romance of Swedish life in the eighteenth century, with descriptive passages of sport, hunting, and winter scenery. Opens with a great entertainment in the castle of a powerful baron, where a player of marionettes makes his appearance. He is the rightful heir of the barony, and here is the key to the plot.

Sandeau, Léonard Sylvain Jules (säṅdō'). A French novelist and dramatist; born at Aubusson, February 19, 1811; died in Paris, where he formed the intimacy with Madame Dudevant, with whom he wrote a novel, Rose et Blanche (1831), which was published under the name of Jules Sand, the last name of which Mme. Dudevant chose for her pen name, "George Sand." In 1853 he was made curator of the Mazarin Library; was elected to the Academy in 1858, and appointed librarian of St. Cloud in 1859. After the suppression of this office on the fall of the empire, he was pensioned. His chief novels are: Mme. de Sommerville (1834); Les Revenants (1836); Marianna (1839); Le Docteur Herbeau (1841); Vaillance et Richard (1843); Fernand (1844); Catherine (1845); Valcreuse (1846); Madeleine and Mlle. de la Seiglière (1848); La Chasse au Roman (1849); Un Héritage (1850); Sacs et Parchemius (1851); Le Château de Montsabrey (1853); Oliver (1854); La Maison de Penarvan (1858); La Roche aux Mouettes (1871). In 1851 he dramatized his novel, Mlle. de la Seiglière, and in collaboration with Emile Augier he produced several dramas, the most popular of which is Le Gendre de M. Poirier (1854). This play has been translated into English and produced with great success in England and America.

Catherine (1845). Catherine, "the little virgin," is the daughter of a poor curé in a sequestered village, whose modesty and virtues call to mind the Vicar of Wakefield. She is loved by a homely farmer and a young viscount. The latter is weak and vacillating, and his friends oppose the match, so Catherine, though she loves him, renounces him and marries the countryman. But her husband's magnanimity is even greater than hers, for, believing his wife to be heart-sick, he goes away, leaving her in affluence, and comes back only when he has won her affection.

Madeleine (1848). Madeleine's cousin is a young *roué*, whom despair and remorse are driving to suicide when Madeleine undertakes his reform.

The House of Penarvan (1858). The heroine is a beautiful patrician, excessively proud of her ancient house, of which she writes a history. Urged by pride of race rather than love, she marries the only other representative of the family, sacrifices him to the reactionary attempts of the Chouans, casts off her daughter for marrying a bourgeois, and is at length won back to human kindness by her grandchild. A quiet delineation of the life of the old noblesse.

Sangster, Margaret Elizabeth (Munson). An American miscellaneous writer, editor, and poet; born at New Rochelle, N. Y., February 22, 1838. She was educated at home, showing great precocity in her studies. In 1858 she was married to George Sangster. After having done much journalistic work she became associate editor of *Hearth and Home* in 1871. In 1873 she began her editorial connection with the *Christian at Work*. In 1879 she joined the staff of the *Christian Intelligencer* as assistant editor, and in 1882 accepted the editorship of *Harper's Young People*, retaining her place on the *Intelligencer*. In 1890 she became editor of *Harper's Bazaar*, a place which she still retains. Her books include Manual of Missions of the Reformed Church in America (1878); Hours with Girls (1881); Poems of the Household (1883); Home Fairies and Heart Flowers (1887); Maidie's Problem (1890); On the Road Home with My Neighbors (1893); Little Knights and Ladies (1895), and several Sunday-school books.

Sankara or **Sankara Acharva.** A Hindoo reformer and commentator on the Sanscrit scriptures, who lived about the middle of the ninth century A.D. He was probably a native of Malabar. Many works celebrating his character, learning, and skill in disputation have been written, but the story of his life is involved in the same mixture of legend, myth, and discord of opinion as every other remarkable incident among the Hindoos. The persecution of an heretical sect, the Buddhas, has been attributed to him, but, says Henry Hayman Wilson, "opposed to it we have the mild character of the reformer, who is described as uniformly gentle and tolerant." He was, however, a great controversialist, determined on refuting all doctrines but his own, and the establishment of a religious order vowed to worldly privation and abstract devotion. The Dashnamidandins is thought to be this order. He wrote many comments on the Upanishads, Vedanta-Sutras, and Bhagavadgita. To him are ascribed divine powers and the commission of many miracles. He revived, according to Monier-Wil-

liams, to a great extent the worship of Siva, which had fallen into disuse.

Santillana, Iñigo Lopez de Mendoza, Marques de (săn'tēl-yä'na). A Spanish poet; born at Carrion de los Condes, August 19, 1398; died at Guadalajara, March 25, 1458. He was made marquis for his services in the Moorish wars. He had much to do with the reform of Castilian poetry, he subjecting it to the laws of the Italian classic school and of the later Catalan-Provençal school of the court poets. In the Italian classic style are his Proverbs, or Hundred Adages, a collection of 100 proverbs in eight-verse strophes, and the Dialogue of Bias Against Fortune. His allegorical poem in dialogue form, the comediette of Ponza, after the manner of Dante, had an influence on the development of the Spanish drama. Besides poems, he wrote Dom Pedro, a memoir, which is of great value for the history of ancient Spanish poetry.

Sappho (saf'ō). A Greek poetess, who flourished about 600 B.C. Little is known of her life. She was a native of Mitylene, on the island of Lesbos; was left a widow at an early age, became noted for her unquestionable genius, and finally took up her residence on the island of Sicily. According to a legend resting upon no conclusive evidence, she committed suicide, when no longer young, by leaping from the promontory of Leucas into the sea in a frenzy of unrequited passion for a beautiful young man named Phaon. The stories of her licentious life, circulated by the Greek comedians, are now regarded by many critics as without foundation. Sappho tried many styles of verse, even epics, but was especially famous for her lyrics, and was often designated as "the tenth Muse." She was also styled "the Poetess," just as Homer was styled "the Poet." Strabo says of her: "At no period within memory has any woman been known who in any, even in the least degree, could be compared to her for poetry." Of her poems none are now extant, excepting a few which have been preserved by being quoted by others. These "Remains" consist of a Hymn to Aphrodite or Venus, cited by Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, as a model of excellence; part of an amatory poem, edited by Longinus in his treatise on the Sublime, and a few fragments gathered in the Greek Anthology. All told, not more than 200 lines composed by Sappho are now extant. She is reputed to have originated a peculiar Greek metre, which goes by her name, and has frequently been imitated in English verse.

Sarcey, Francisque (săr-sā'). A French novelist and critic; born at Dourdan, October 8, 1828; died May 15, 1899 (aged seventy-one years). He was a brilliant pupil at the Lyceum of Charlemagne, where he won many prizes, and from there entered the Normal School in 1848. He was a professor at Chaumont, Rodez, and Grenoble. Toward the close of 1859 he edited the dramatic news for *L'Opinion Nationale*, for which he also wrote several criticisms and phantasies. In 1867 he resigned his position to accept a similar one on *Le Temps*. From 1868–71 M. Sarcey did a part of the daily editorial work on *Le Gaulois*. His books are: Le Nouveau Seigneur de Village (1862), a collection of satirical stories; Le Mot et la Chose (1862), studies in philology; Le Siège de Paris, Impressions and Souvenirs (1871); Etienne Moret (1876), a psychological research; Le Piano de Jeanne (1876); Comédiens et Comédiennes, comprising two series of sixteen biographical notices each (32 vols., 1878–84); Les Misères d'un Fonctionnaire Chinois (1882); Souvenirs de Jeunesse (1884); Souvenirs d'Age Mur (1892).

Sardou, Victorien (săr-dö'). A French dramatist; born in Paris, September 7, 1831. Lack of means forced him to relinquish the study of medicine for teaching and writing. He contributed to newspapers and tried his hand at dramatic composition. His first comedy, La Taverne des Etudiants (1854), was a failure. The turning-point in his fortunes came three years later, when, alone and poor, he was nursed through a serious illness by a compassionate young neighbor, who soon afterward became his wife, and who introduced him to Mlle. Dejazet, the manager of a theatre. This lady brought out several of his plays, which were so well received that, ten years later, he was both rich and famous. He received the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1863, and was admitted to the French Academy in 1877. M. Sardou has written between forty and fifty plays. Les Pattes de Mouche (1860), rendered into English as A Scrap of Paper, has been highly successful in England and America. Among his dramas are: Les Femmes Fortes (1860); Piccolino and Nos Intimes (1861); La Perle Noire and Les Ganaches (1862); Les Pommes du Voisin (1864); Les Vieux Garçons and La Famille Benoiton (1865); Maison Neuve (1866); Séraphine (1868); Patrie (1869); Fernande (1870); Les Merveilleuses (1873); Dora (1877); Daniel Rochet (1880); Odette (1881).

Sargent, Epes. An American journalist, critic, and miscellaneous writer; born at Gloucester, Mass., September 27, 1813; died at Roxbury, Mass., December 31, 1880. After studying at the Boston

Latin School he went, in a ship belonging to his father, upon voyages to northern Europe, and subsequently to Cuba. He afterward became connected with journals in Boston and New York. He wrote several dramas: The Bride of Genoa (1835), Velasco (1837), Change Makes Change, and The Priestess. Among his other works are: Wealth and Worth (1840); Fleetwood, a novel (1845); Songs of the Sea, and Other Poems (1847); Arctic Adventures by Sea and Land (1857); Peculiar (1863); The Woman Who Dared, and Planchette, a work relating to spiritualism (1869). He also assisted S. S. Goodrich in the preparation of several of the Peter Parley series. His own series of school-books is well known to the American schoolboy, and consists of several sets of Speakers, Readers, and Spelling-books. The Standard Speaker is probably the most popular work of the kind in the country. The sale of these school-books is estimated by the hundred thousand. Mr. Sargent made critical editions of many of the English poets, among them Campbell, Rogers, Gray, Goldsmith, and Hood. The edition of Hood, published in 1865, in six volumes, was the first complete edition of that writer ever made. Mr. Sargent also wrote a Life of Henry Clay and a Memoir of Benjamin Franklin. Among Mr. Sargent's strictly original works are several well-known songs, of which may be mentioned A Life on the Ocean Wave, The Calm, The Gale, Tropical Weather.

Sarmiento, Domingo Faustino (särmyen'tō). President of the Argentine Republic and educational writer; born in San Juan, Argentine Republic, February 15, 1811; died in Asuncion, Paraguay, September 11, 1888. During 1845–47 he visited Europe and the United States to study the system of primary schools. During his travels he made the acquaintance of Cobden, Guizot, Humboldt, and Horace Mann; under the influence of the latter he wrote Popular Education, published 1848 by the Chilian government. Other important works of his are Life of Lincoln (1866) and The Schools the Foundation of Well-Being in the United States (1868).

Sartoris, Mrs. Adelaide. An English opera singer and miscellaneous writer; born in 1814; died 1879. She wrote A Week in a French Country House (1867); Medusa, and Other Tales (1868); Past Hours (2 vols., 1880), a collection of the author's fugitive pieces; and an unfinished work, Judith.

Saunders, Frederick. An American bibliophile; born in London, August 13, 1807. In 1837 he came to New York as manager of a branch of a London publishing house. The enterprise proving unsuccessful, he was engaged in journalistic and other literary occupations until 1859, when he became assistant librarian, and subsequently librarian of the Astor Library. He has put forth several works in which citations from other authors are connected by quaint remarks and criticisms. Among these are: Salad for the Solitary (1853); Salad for the Social (1856); Pearls of Thought (1858); Festival of Song (1866); About Women, Love, and Marriage (1868); Evenings with the Sacred Poets (1869); Pastime Papers (1885); Story of Some Famous Books (1887); Stray Leaves of Literature (1889); The Story of the Discovery of the New World by Columbus (1892).

Saunière, Paul (sōn-yār'). A French story-writer; born at Paris, 1827. He wrote The Fatal Prediction; The Bluebeard Nobleman; Father Grabpenny; King Misery (1868); Miss Aglae (1874); The True Adventures of Jean Barchalou (1876); A Son-in-law at Any Cost (1879); The Nephew from America (1881); The Little Marquise (1883); Mother Michel (1886); A Daughter of Pharaoh (1888); Quicksilver (1889); The Recluse of Montfleury (1889).

Saussure, Henri de (sō-sûr'). A Swiss naturalist; born at Geneva 1829. He was a member of a scientific expedition to Mexico, and wrote several memoirs on the insects of that country. He wrote also: Memoir to Serve for the Natural History of Mexico, the Antilles, and the United States (1872); The Genevan Explorers of the Alps (1879).

Savage, John. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer; born in Dublin, Ireland, December 13, 1828; died in 1888. He came to New York in 1848, and subsequently in Washington became proprietor of *The States*, the organ of Stephen A. Douglas. Included in his popular war-songs are The Starry Flag and The Muster of the North. Among his other works are: Waiting for a Wife, a comedy (1859); Our Living Representative Men (1860); Poems: Lyrical, Dramatic, and Romantic (1870); Picturesque Ireland (1878–83).

Savage, Minot Judson. An American clergyman, religious writer, and poet; born at Norridgewock, Me., June 10, 1841. He was graduated at the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1864, and began to preach in California. In 1873 he became a Unitarian, and in 1880 was settled as pastor of a church in Boston. Since 1896 he has been the associate pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York City. Besides numerous occasional poems he has published several books of a theological character. His volumes include

Christianity: the Science of Manhood (1873); The Religion of Evolution (1876); Buffton: a Story of To-day (1878); Morals of Evolution (1880); Poems (1880); The Modern Sphinx (1883); Social Problems (1886); My Creed (1887); Helps to Daily Living and Signs of the Times (1890); Evolution of Christianity (1892).

Savage, Richard. An English poet; born in London, January 10, 1698; died at Bristol in 1743. Though not without considerable talent, he is notable mainly for his vices and his misfortunes. His life has been elaborately written by Johnson, whose somewhat intimate associate he was for a short time. Most of the alleged facts were furnished by Savage himself, and many of them have been shown to be fabrications. What seem to be worthy of acceptance are these: His mother was the wife of Charles, Lord Brandon, afterward Earl of Macclesfield; she was separated from her husband, and formed a liaison with Richard Savage, Earl Rivers. Among the children born to them was a boy, who was baptized as Richard Smith, and was placed at nurse with the wife of a baker, who said that she was its mother. Savage, who claimed to be this child, appeared as an author while quite young. In 1717 he put forth The Convocation, a poem written by Mr. Richard Savage. Next year was published Love in a Veil, a comedy purporting to be written by Richard Savage, gentleman, son of the late Lord Rivers. He came to be known as one of the least reputable among the needy scribblers of his day. In 1727 he became engaged in a tavern brawl, in which one James Sinclair was killed by his hand. Savage was brought to trial, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to death; but was pardoned through the intervention of Queen Caroline, the wife of George II.—the same who, in Scott's Heart of Midlothian, procured the pardon of Effie Deans.

Savage, Richard Henry. An American novelist; born in New York 1846. He has written many notable works of fiction, among them: My Official Wife; A Daughter of Judas; The Anarchist in the Old Chateau; The Masked Venus; Miss Devereaux of the Mariquita; and After Many Years, and Other Poems.

My Official Wife (1891). A fair specimen of this author's fiction. A beautiful young lady in need of a passport journeys to Russia with a middle-aged and amorous Yankee colonel, disguised as his wife; low comedy mixed with sensation.

Sauvage, Thomas Marie François (sō-väzh'). A French dramatist; born at Paris 1794; died there 1877. Among his plays are: The Portfolio, or the Impromptu Lord (1820); Margaret of Anjou (1826); The Drunkard (1830); A Provincial Conspiracy (1832); The Sea Wolf (1840); The Amazon (1846); The Carnival of Venice (1860); My Lord's Coat (1862).

Savage-Armstrong, George Francis. An Irish poet; born at Dublin, 1845. Among his poetical works are: Poems, Lyrical and Dramatic (1879); Ungone, a tragedy (1870); The Tragedy of Israel, a trilogy (1872–76); Stories of Wicklow (1886); One in the Infinite (1891).

Savonarola, Girolamo (sä-von-ä-rō-lä'). An Italian political and religious reformer; born at Ferrara, September 21, 1452; executed at Florence, May 23, 1498. He was a precocious child, and early developed a passion for learning. The father of Girolamo Savonarola plunged into the gaieties of the court of Nicholas and soon squandered the paternal fortune. He took great pleasure in reading St. Thomas Aquinas, and was familiar with all the subtleties of the schools of philosophy. He avoided society and looked with contempt upon the pomp and glitter of court life. He early fell in love with the daughter of a neighbor and was disdainfully repulsed. This blow decided his career, and after two years of mental anguish he determined to devote his life to God, and his daily prayer was, "Lord, teach me the way my soul should walk!" He secretly left home and entered the monastery of St. Domenico at Bologna. In a sermon on the Apocalypse he shook men's souls by his terrible threats of the wrath to come, and drew tears from their eyes by the tender pathos of his assurance of divine mercy. His powerful denunciations of the gross abuses of power caused his arrest and trial for heresy, and he was condemned and publicly executed. The following are the titles of some of his works: The Triumph of the Cross; Meditations on the Thirty-first Psalm; Sermons; Poems, the latter being few in number; Essays, etc.

Saxe, John Godfrey. An American lawyer, journalist, and poet; born at Highgate, Vt., June 2, 1816; died at Albany, N. Y., March 31, 1887. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1839, became a lawyer and practised successfully until 1850, when he became editor and proprietor of the Burlington *Sentinel*. He conducted this journal until 1856, soon after which he came to New York and entered upon lecturing and other literary work. He had in the mean time put forth several volumes of poems, mostly humorous or satirical, which met with great success. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Gov-

ernor of Vermont in 1859 and 1860, and had served as attorney-general of Vermont and deputy collector of customs. In 1872 he became editor of the Albany *Journal*, and took up his residence in that city. Several collected editions of his works have appeared; they include Progress, a satire (1846); New Rape of the Lock (1847); The Proud Miss McBride (1848); The Money-King, and Other Poems (1859); The Flying Dutchman (1862); Clever Stories, and Other Poems (1865); The Masquerade (1865); Fables and Legends in Verse (1872); Leisure Day Rhymes (1878). His poems rank among the most successful productions of their kind, and enjoyed wide popularity.

Saxo Grammaticus. A Danish historian; date of birth not known; died after 1208. His Gesta Danorum or Historia Danica consists of sixteen books, and extends to the year 1186. Much valuable historical material is to be found in the last six books. His surname was given to him on account of the correctness and elegance of his Latin, which excited the admiration of Erasmus.

Sayce, Archibald Henry. An eminent English Orientalist and philologist; born September 25, 1846. His works extend over various fields, and are of great importance for comparative philology and history. They include Assyrian Grammar for Comparative Purposes (1872); Elementary Assyrian Grammar (1875); Lectures on the Assyrian Language (1877); Babylonian Literature (1877); Fresh Light from the Monuments (1884); Ancient Empires of the East (1884); Assyria: Its Princes, Priests, and People (1885); Introduction to the Books of Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther (1885); Hibbert Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion, as Illustrated by the Religion of the Ancient Babylonians (1887); The Hittites (1888); Records of the Past (new series, 1889–92); Life and Times of Isaiah (1889); The Races of the Old Testament (1891); Social Life Among the Assyrians and Babylonians (1891); A Premier of Assyriology (1894); The Higher Criticism and the Verdict of the Monuments (1894); The Egypt of the Hebrews and Herodotus (1895). Special mention should be made of his Principles of Comparative Philology and Introduction to the Science of Language, which have passed through many editions.

Scaliger, Joseph Justus (skal-i-jer). A French critic and classical scholar of great celebrity; son of J. C.; born in Agen, 1540; died at Leyden, 1609. He became one of the most learned men of his age, with a prodigious knowledge of classical antiquities and literature. He was involved in controversy on account of his conversion to Protestantism. Besides notes, criticisms, and essays on Catullus, Propertius, Virgil, Moschus, and other authors, he wrote The Emendation of Time (1583), a work on chronology and the calendar; The Treasure of Time (1606), in which he rearranged the whole chronology of classical antiquity; etc.

Scaliger, Julius Caesar, originally **Della Scala.** A celebrated classical scholar; Italian by birth, French by adoption; born at the castle of La Rocca in 1484; died at Agen, 1558. According to some scholars, "no one of the ancients could be placed above him, and the age in which he lived could not show his equal" in learning and talent. He published an Oration Against Erasmus (1531), in reply to that scholar's Ciceronianus; Poems (1533–74), in Latin and filling several volumes; Comic Metres; and a variety of dissertations and essays on classical subjects.

Scarron, Paul (skä-rôṅ'). A French poet, dramatist, and novelist; born at Paris about 1610; died there October 14, 1660. At the age of thirty-nine, in consequence of a rheumatic attack, in which he was treated by a quack doctor, he became an invalid for life—deformed and contorted, and suffering continued pain. His best work is the Comic Romance (2 vols., 1651–57), but never completed; the story of a band of strolling actors. It paints manners and characters with great vividness. In this novel Scarron draws from Spanish sources, as he does also in the comedies The Ridiculous Heir, Jodelet, Don Japhet of Armenia, and The King of Salamanca. His travesty of the Æneid (1648–53) was in its day regarded as a masterpiece of genuine burlesque humor, but it is now rated as unworthy of the author's great talent. He married in 1652 Françoise d'Aubigné, who afterward, as Mme. de Maintenon, became the wife of Louis XIV.

Schack, Adolph Friedrich, Count von (shäk). A celebrated German Oriental scholar and historian of literature; born in Schwerin, August 2, 1815; died in Rome, April 14, 1894. His works embrace many subjects; but his special distinction is as a student and critic of Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit literature. He published History of Dramatic Art and Literature in Spain (1845–46); Poetry and Art of the Arabian in Spain and Sicily (1805); History of the Normans in Sicily (1889), etc. His translations of Oriental classics are celebrated and include Hero Songs (or epics) of Firdusi (1851), for which he was decorated by the Shah; Firdusi (1853); additional translations, Strophes of Omar

Khayyam (1878); Voices from the Ganges, a series of Hindoo poems; Mejnun and Leila, the famous story by Jami, etc. He also wrote original poetry, but not until he had attained his sixtieth year; among his verses being Lotus Leaves (1882); Memnon (1885); Epistles and Elegies (1894), etc. He is the author of an interesting work on Mazzini and United Italy.

Schaff, Philip (shäf). A German-American ecclesiastical historian and theologian; born at Coire, Switzerland, January 1, 1819; died in New York, October 20, 1893. He was educated at the universities of Tübingen, Halle, and Berlin; then travelled for two years as a private tutor in Germany, France, and Italy. In 1842 he became a lecturer in theology in the University of Berlin, and in 1843, on the recommendation of Neander, Tholuck, and Krummacher, was invited to the chair of church history and exegesis in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa. In 1869 he was chosen professor of sacred literature in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. He was president of the American Bible Revision Committee. His works, written in German or English, and sometimes in both languages, are very numerous; among them are: The Principles of Protestantism (1845); History of the Apostolic Church (1851); Life and Labors of St. Augustine (1853); History of the Christian Church (1858); The Person of Christ, the Miracle of History (1865); Lectures on the Civil War in America (1865); The Creeds of Christendom (1876); Through Bible Lands (1878); Christ and Christianity (1885); The English Language (1887); Church and State in the United States (1888); Literature and Poetry (1889); Creed Revision in the Presbyterian Churches (1890); Theological Propædeutices (1893).

Schefer, Leopold (shā'fer). A German didactic poet and novelist; born at Muskzau in 1784; died there in 1862. After having received a thorough education he was for some time the steward of Prince Puckler-Musklau, and afterward travelled extensively in the Levant. He wrote more than seventy short tales, several didactic works, and meditative and lyric poetry. Among these are Halfiz in Hellas, The Koran of Love, and The Layman's Breviary, partly in prose and partly in verse. His fame rests chiefly on his merits as a didactic poet, The Layman's Breviary being his best-known production.

Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von (shel'ling). A celebrated German thinker, one of the four chief metaphysical philosophers of Germany; born at Leonberg, Würtemberg, January 27, 1775; died at the Ragaz Baths, Switzerland, August 20, 1854. His system was first one of idealistic pantheism, akin to those of Fichte and Hegel; later his views were interpreted as furnishing a philosophical basis for Christianity. He had high poetic gifts. His work includes: On the Possibility of a Form of Philosophy (1794); On the Ego as the Principle of Philosophy (1795); Ideas for a Philosophy of Nature (1797); On the Soul of the World (1798); First Sketch of a System of the Philosophy of Nature (1799); System of Transcendental Idealism (1800); Bruno, or The Divine and Natural Principle of Things (1802); Philosophy and Religion (1804); On the Relation of Art to Nature (1807); Philosophic Researches on the Essence of Human Liberty (1809). Four posthumous volumes are of great importance: Introduction to the Philosophy of Mythology (1856); Philosophy of Mythology (1857); Philosophy of Revelation, in two divisions, each separately published in 1858.

Schérer, Edmond (shā-rār'). A French essayist and critic of celebrity; born in Paris, April 8, 1815; died at Versailles, March 16, 1889. He first attracted general attention in 1860 with a volume entitled Miscellanies of Religious Criticism, containing studies of Joseph de Maistre, Lamennais, Le P. Gratry, Veuillot, Taine, Proudhon, Renan, and others. He has also written Criticism and Belief (1850); Letters to My Pastor (1853); Miscellanies of Religious History (1864), etc.

Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich (shil'ler). A German dramatist, lyric poet, and prose writer; born at Marbach, in the duchy of Würtemberg, November 10, 1759; died at Weimar, May 9, 1805. His father, who had been a surgeon in the Bavarian army, entered the service of the duke of Würtemberg, where he attained the rank of captain. When military service was no longer required, the duke retained him to lay out pleasure-grounds on his various estates. At the age of fourteen the son was admitted to a free seminary which the duke had established mainly for the training of the sons of military officers. His drama, The Robbers, had been commenced at the age of nineteen, and was published in 1781. The duke was highly scandalized at this drama, which, in his view, advocated brigandage and all sorts of lawlessness. The Robbers was put upon the stage at Mannheim in 1782. Schiller went secretly to witness the first representation, was found out, and placed under arrest. He resolved to break away from his uncongenial position, and, taking advantage of a holiday, he left Stutt-

gart by stealth. He went away, he says, "empty in purse and hope." For a while he lived in Françonia, under an assumed name, his friend Dalberg, the manager of the theatre at Mannheim, supplying him with money to meet his immediate necessities; he then found a refuge with Madame von Wolzogen, the mother of two of his former schoolmates. Here he wrote two dramas, The Conspiracy of Fiesco and Cabal and Love. With the production of these two dramas the apprenticeship of Schiller may be said to have been ended, and his career as a man of letters to have commenced. His works include: The Robbers (1780–81); Inquiry into the Connection between the Animal and Spiritual Nature of a Man (1780–81); Fiesco (1783); Love and Intrigue (1784); Don Carlos (1785); History of the Revolt of the Netherlands from Spanish Rule (1788); The Ghost Seer (1789); History of the Thirty Years' War (1792); Xenien (1796), with Goet's Votive Tablets (1796); Wallenstein's Camp (1798); The Piccolomini (1799); Wallenstein's Death (1799); Maria Stuart (1800); The Maid of Orleans (1801); The Bride of Messina (1803); William Tell (1804); De Metrius, a Fragment; and various short poems, tales, and essays.

Schlegel, August Wilhelm von (shlā'-gel). A celebrated German poet, critic, and Oriental scholar; born at Hanover, September 8, 1767; died at Bonn, May 12, 1845. He studied at Göttingen, where he was a pupil of Heyne at the university. Later he became a tutor at Amsterdam. Returning to Germany, he devoted himself wholly to literature, and in 1796 became professor of Latin and literature at the University of Jena. In 1801 he left Jena for Berlin, where he delivered a number of lectures on literature, which brought him many rich encomiums. In 1808 he delivered a course of lectures in Vienna on Dramatic Literature and Art, which were much admired, both in Germany and foreign countries. They were translated into English by John Black in 1833. After 1804 he travelled extensively in Italy, France, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, most of the time in the company of Madame de Staël. He spent some time at her castle at Coppet in Switzerland, acting as an instructor to her and as tutor to her children. While in Sweden he became secretary to the Crown Prince Bernadotte, who conferred upon him an honorable title. In 1818 he was made professor of æsthetics and literature at Bonn, where he continued until his death. He wrote romances, sonnets, odes, elegies, and distiches. His work as a critic and translator is particularly valuable. His first volume of poems appeared in 1800. His tragedy, Ion (1803), which was produced at Weimar, was not successful. The principal works published under his name are: Spanish Theatre (1803–09); Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature (1809–11); Translations of Shakespeare (1797–1810); Indian Library (1823–30); Literary and Historical Essays (1842). It was not until late in life that he applied himself to the study of Sanskrit, but he soon acquired great proficiency in that language.

Schlegel, Karl Wilhelm Friedrick. A German historian and critic; born at Hanover, March 10, 1772; died at Dresden, January 12, 1829. He studied at Göttingen and Leipzig, and in 1797 published The Greeks and Romans, followed the next year by his History of the Poetry of the Greeks and Romans. He afterward went to Jena, became a private teacher, lectured upon philosophy, and edited the *Athenæum*. From Jena he went to Dresden, and thence to Paris, where he edited *Europa*, a monthly journal, and studied Sanskrit and the languages of southern Europe. In 1808 he became a Roman Catholic and went to Vienna. Here he lectured and wrote history, philosophy, and the history of literature. His works, other than historical, include Lucinda, an early novel of questionable character; Alaroes, a tragedy, and numerous essays and poems. Most of his writings have been translated into English; among these are Lectures on Modern History (1811), translated by Purcell; Lectures on the History of Literature, Ancient and Modern (1815), translated by Lockhart; Lectures on the Philosophy of Life and the Philosophy of Languages (1828), translated by Morrison; Lectures on the Philosophy of History (1829), translated by Robertson; Æsthetic and Miscellaneous Works, translated by Millington.

Schleiermacher, Fredrich Daniel (shlī'-er-mäch'er). A German theologian; born at Breslau, November 21, 1768; died in Berlin, February 12, 1834. His father was a Reformed minister and chaplain of a Prussian regiment in Silesia. He was educated in Moravian institutions and at the University of Halle. From 1804–06 he was professor of theology in Halle, and when the University of Berlin was founded in 1810 he was made professor of theology and pastor of Trinity Church in that city. His productions include lectures and essays on church history, philosophy, psychology, politics, and theology. His principles of theological criticism are laid down in Christian Belief According to the Fundamental Doctrines of the Evangelical Church (2 vols., 1821–22); a sequel to this is Christian Morals

(1843); to show the consistency of his principles with the teachings of Christ, he wrote an Introduction to the New Testament and a Life of Jesus (1850). Among his writings on philosophy are: Dialectics (1830); A System of Ethics (1835); Psychology (1835); Æsthetics (1842).

Schliemann, Heinrich (shlē'män). A German archæologist; born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, January 6, 1822; died at Naples, December 27, 1890. His father was poor, and placed him at an early age in a grocer's shop. He afterward became a clerk for a mercantile house in Amsterdam, devoting his leisure to languages. In 1846 he went to St. Petersburg, where he engaged in business which brought him wealth. He then travelled around the world, and spent much time in Greece. In 1869 he settled in Paris, where he wrote accounts of his travels and explorations in Greece, and in 1870 he returned to the Troad, accompanied by his wife, a Greek, who greatly assisted him in examining the plateau of Hissarlik, which he regards as the site of Troy. Subsequently the Archæological Society of Athens aided him in his excavations. In the autumn of 1889 Dr. Schliemann set out upon another expedition into Asia Minor. His books are: Ithaque, le Peloponnese of Troie (1869); Trojanische Alterthumer (1874), translated into English by Dr. Philip Smith, under the title Troy and its Remains; Atlas Trijanische Alterthumer (1876); Mycenæ (1877); Orchomenos (1881); Troja (1883); Triyus (1886). To Schliemann is due the honor of some of the most remarkable discoveries of the remains of early civilization.

Schomburgk, Sir Robert Herman (shon'-bėrk or shom'börk). An English geographical explorer, whose name has been made familiar through the recent Venezuela boundary controversy; born at Freiburg, on the Unstrut, June 5, 1804; died at Schoneberg, near Berlin, March 11, 1865. He was commissioned by the British government to explore British Guiana in 1835, and after four years spent in that labor returned to England; he revisited the country in 1840 and remained there till 1845. His writings are: Description of British Guiana (1840); Twelve Views of the Interior of Guiana (1841). His brother Richard (1811–91) accompanied him on his second voyage, and wrote Travels in Guiana and on the Orinoco (1841).

Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe. An American traveller and ethnologist; born at Guilderland, Watervliet, N. Y., March 28, 1793; died in Washington, D. C., December 10, 1864. He commenced writing for newspapers at the age of fifteen. In 1818 he made a journey to the lead mines of Missouri, and published an account of his observations. In 1820 he accompanied General Cass upon a survey of the copper region of the Upper Mississippi. In 1822 he was appointed agent of Indian affairs on the Northwest frontier. He took up his residence at Michilimackinack, where he remained for nearly twenty years, occupying himself in studying the language and history of the Indian tribes. One result of these investigations was his Algic Researches, published in 1830. In 1832 he was appointed to conduct a second expedition into the region of the Upper Mississippi. He published an account of this journey, under the title Narrative of an Expedition to Itasca Lake, the Actual Source of the Mississippi River (1834). In 1841 he removed to New York, and in 1848 put forth a collection of Indian tales and legends, under the title The Indian in his Wigwam. In 1851 he published Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontiers. Under a resolution of Congress he was subsequently appointed to prepare a series of five quarto volumes, printed in magnificent style, with numerous illustrations by Lieutenant Eastman, who also furnished a small portion of the text. This work was entitled Ethnological Researches Respecting the Red Man of America. In addition to the foregoing and several volumes of poetry (among them The Rise of the West; Geehale, an Indian Lament; and Indian Melodies) Mr. Schoolcraft wrote numerous papers in periodicals, mostly upon his favorite class of subjects.

Schopenhauer, Arthur (shō'pen-hou'er). A German philosopher; born at Dantzic, February 22, 1788; died at Frankfort, September 21, 1860. While a youth he spent some months at an English school; then studied at Göttingen and Berlin; resided awhile at Weimar, where he is described by Goethe as a young man not understood. His first work was On the Fourfold Root of the Principle of Sufficient Reason (1813). After travelling in Italy he returned to Berlin; then, about 1831, he took up his residence at Frankfort, where for his last thirty years he led the life of a gloomy recluse. His principal work, Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung (The World Considered at Will, 1819), was written before he was thirty. He published nothing more for sixteen years, after which he wrote The Will in Nature (1836); The Two Fundamental Problems of Ethics (1841); Parerga and Paralipomena (1851), and other Treatises.

Schreiner, Olive (shrī'ner). An English novelist; born in South Africa about

1863. Her father was a German, who went to Africa as a missionary, and her mother is English. She early began to write stories, among which was the Story of an African Farm. She went to England in 1882 and published this book, under the pseudonym, "Ralph Iron." Owing to its originality, the book met with much success. Her more recent works include Dreams (1890–93), and Dream Life and Real Life (1893).

***The Story of an African Farm** (1883). A very unconventional story. Amid the solitary plains of South Africa, on an ostrich farm, a group of singular and striking characters have to work out for themselves the urgent problems of religion, of sex, and of woman's mission. An unhappy story, semi-autobiographical, the plaintive utterance of a lonely soul puzzled by the riddle of the universe. Very outspoken in its criticisms of life and aspirations toward a new order.

Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland (1897). A tract on the black and white problem of South Africa, in which Jesus Christ, coming in the flesh to Mashonaland is the principal spokesman.

Schumann, Robert (shö'män). A noted German songwright, composer, and musical critic; born at Zwickau, Saxony, July 8, 1810; died at Endenich, near Bonn, July 29, 1856. He was educated at Heidelberg in 1843; became professor of composition in the conservatory of Leipzig, and in 1850 musical director at Düsseldorf. While engaged in that place he became insane. His works include almost every art form except oratorio. He wrote four symphonies, several cantatas, an opera, a mass, sonatas, concertos, quartets for strings and also for voices, pieces for the piano and the organ, and a number of songs. His Collected Work on Music and Musicians appeared in 1854.

Schurman, Jacob Gould. President of Cornell University; born in Freetown, Prince Edward's Island, May 22, 1854. He won the Gilchrist Dominion scholarship 1875; graduated at London University 1877; was professor of philosophy in Acadia College, 1880–82; in Dalhousie College, Halifax, 1882–86. He became professor of philosophy at Cornell University, and has been president since 1892. He has published Kantian Ethics (1881), The Ethical Import of Darwinism (1887), and Agnosticism and Religion, and contributed to many reviews essays on important subjects

Schurz, Carl (shörts). A German-American statesman, journalist, and general; born at Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 22, 1829. He entered the University of Bonn in 1846, but at the beginning of the revolution of 1848 became associated in the publication of a Liberal newspaper, and in 1849 entered the revolutionary army. On the surrender of Rastadt he fled to Switzerland. He lived for a while in Paris and London, acting as correspondent for German journals and teaching. In 1852 he came to America. He first resided in Philadelphia. In 1856–66 he was Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and in 1866 founded the *Post* in Detroit. In 1867 he became editor of the *Westlicke Post* in St. Louis, and in 1869 was chosen United States senator from Missouri, serving till 1875. In 1877 he was appointed secretary of the interior. He introduced competitive examinations for appointments in the interior, made reforms in the Indian service, and adopted measures to protect forests on public lands. From 1880 to 1884 he was editor of the New York *Evening Post*. Among his celebrated speeches are The Irrepressible Conflict (1858); The Doom of Slavery (1860); The Abolition of Slavery as a War Measure (1862), and Eulogy on Charles Sumner (1874). His speeches were published collectively in 1865. He is the author of a Life of Henry Clay (2 vols., 1887), in the American Statesmen Series.

Schuyler, Eugene (skī'lėr). An American diplomatist; born at Ithaca, N. Y., February 26, 1840; died at Cairo, Egypt, July 18, 1890. He was graduated at Yale in 1859, at Columbia Law School in 1863, and practised his profession for several years, devoting his leisure to literature. In 1867–69 he was United States consul at Moscow, in 1869–70 at Revel, and in 1870–76 at St. Petersburg. In 1876 he became consul-general and secretary of legation at Constantinople, and was sent to investigate the Turkish massacres in Bulgaria. He was consul at Birmingham in 1878, at Rome in 1879, at Bucharest in 1880, and in 1881 signed treaties with Roumania and Servia. In 1882–84 he was minister and consul-general to Greece, Servia, and Roumania, and in 1889 was appointed consul-general at Cairo, after which he returned to the United States. Williams gave him the degree of LL.D in 1882, and Yale in 1885. He contributed to English and American reviews and magazines, and edited John A. Porter's Selections from the Kalevala (1867), and translated Ivan Turgenieff's Fathers and Sons (1867), and Tolstoy's The Cossacks (1878). His books include Turkistan; Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkistan, Khokand, Bokhara, and Kuldja (1876); Peter the Great as Ruler and Reformer (2 vols., 1884), and American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce (1886).

Schwartz, Marie Sophie (shvärtz). A Swedish novelist; born at Boras, July 4,

1819; died at Stockholm, May 7, 1894. Her stories deal for the most part with the problems of labor; among them are: Labor Ennobled (1859); The Nobleman's Daughter (1860); Birth and Breeding (1861); Changing Fortunes (1871); A Child of the Time (1873).

Schwatka, Frederick (shwät'kä). An American explorer; born at Galena, Ill., September 29, 1849; died at Portland, Ore., November 2, 1892. After graduation at the United States Military Academy in 1871, he served on garrison and frontier duty until 1877. He also studied medicine and law, receiving his medical degree at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1876, and being admitted to the bar in Nebraska in 1875. He determined to search for traces of Sir John Franklin's party, and accompanied William H. Gilder as second in command of the "Eothen," which sailed for King William's Land on June 19, 1878. The party returned in 1880, having found and buried many of the skeletons of Sir John Franklin's party, and discovered much of the mystery which had so long enveloped it. He explored the Yukon River in Alaska, and rejoined his regiment in 1884, but resigned in that year the commission of first lieutenant of the Third Cavalry, to which he had been assigned in 1879. In 1886 he commanded the Alaska exploring expedition of the New York *Times*. Lieutenant Schwatka received the Roquette Arctic Medal from the Geographical Society of Paris and a medal from the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia. He was the author of Along Alaska's Great River (1885); Nimrod in the North (1885), and The Children of the Cold, contributed to the *St. Nicholas Magazine*, and published in book form (1886).

Schweinfurth, Georg August (shvīn'fört). A Russian explorer; born at Riga, December 29, 1836. He studied at Heidelberg, Munich, and Berlin. He investigated the flora and fauna of the valley of the Nile (1864–66), and is the author of Nile Vegetation (1862); Contribution to the Flora of Ethiopia (1867); Reliquiæ Kotschyaræ (1868); In the Heart of Africa (2 vols., 1874).

Scollard, Clinton. An American poet; born in Clinton, N. Y., September 18, 1861. In 1888 he was made assistant professor of rhetoric at Hamilton College and later professor of English literature. Among his publications are: Pictures in Song (1884); With Reed and Lyre (1886); Old and New World Lyrics (1888); Glovio and Gilulia (1891); Songs of Sunrise Lands (1892), and an edition of Ford's Broken Heart (1895).

Scott Clement William. An English dramatist and critic; born at London, 1841. He wrote Lays of a Londoner (1882); Lays and Legends (1888); the dramas, The Cape Mail, Odette, and Sister Mary.

Scott, Lydia, Lady. An English miscellaneous writer. Besides stories, as Flirtation, Marriage in High Life, and The Henpecked Husband (1848), she wrote Exposition of the Types and Antitypes of the Old and New Testament (1850); Incentives to Bible Study (1860); The Dream of a Life (1862).

Scott, Michael. A Scott'sh philosopher of the thirteenth century. Of his life little is known. His nationality even is in doubt; the Italians and the Spaniards claimed him as their countryman, as well as the Scots. His great learning won for him the reputation of being a magician. His acquaintance with Arabic enabled him to translate into Latin the works of Avicenna and Averroes, and the Arabic versions of Aristotle, with the commentaries of Averroes. His own writings treat of astrology, alchemy, and the occult sciences in general; among them are treatises On the Sun and Moon, On Palmistry, On Physiognomy and Human Procreation.

Scott, Sir Walter. A famous Scottish poet, novelist, and historian; born at Edinburgh, August 15, 1771; died at Abbotsford, September 21, 1832. His father was a reputable attorney (Scot., Writer to the *Signet*), and the son, after studying at the Edinburgh High School and the University, entered his father's office as a clerk, and was called to the bar in 1792. Owing to an accident in infancy he was rendered lame for life; but by the aid of a stout staff he grew up to be a good pedestrian, and was of uncommon physical strength and endurance. In 1799 he was made sheriff deputy of Selkirkshire, a position worth £300 a year. He had already made his appearance as an author in several translations from the German, among which were Burger's Lenore and Goethe's Gotz von Berlichingen. He now abandoned strictly professional practice and devoted himself to poetical composition. In 1812 he came in possession of the income of the position of clerk of the Court of Sessions, a practical sinecure, the emoluments for life being £1300 a year, and the duties merely nominal. Soon, however, the income from his works became enormous, and to him and those about him the source from which they flowed seemed inexhaustible. He bought a hundred acres of wild moorland some thirty miles from Edinburgh; purchase after purchase followed, amounting in all to more than

£40,000. Here he proceeded to erect a mansion of Gothic architecture, at an expense of £30,000, which he called Abbotsford, the designation for a portion of the Tweed hard by. Here he kept open house, and poured forth the constant stream of the Waverley Novels. Perhaps the one proudest day of Scott's life was that on which, in 1820, he was made a baronet by George IV., who had just come to the throne, and was on a visit to Scotland. He wrote Dusputatio Juridica (1792), a legal thesis; The Chase (1796), comprising translations from the German; Goetz, of Berlichingen (1799), a translation from Goethe; Apology for Tales of Terror (1799); The Eve of St. John, A Border Ballad (1800); Ballads (1801); Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border (1802–03); Lay of the Last Minstrel (1805); Ballads and Lyrical Pieces (1806) reprints of various poems; Marmion (1808); The Lady of the Lake (1810); Vision of Don Roderick (1811); Rokeby (1813); The Bridal of Triermain (1813); Abstract of Eyrbiggia Saga (1814); Waverley (1814); Life of Swift (1814), prefixed to Works; The Lord of the Isles (1815); Guy Mannering (1815); The Field of Waterloo (1815); Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk (1815); the Antiquary (1817); Tales of My Landlord, collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham; The Black Dwarf; Old Mortality (1816); Harold, the Dauntless (1817); The Search after Happiness (1817); Rob Roy (1817); Tales of My Landlord (2d series), Heart of Midlothan (1818); Tales of My Landlord (3d series), The Bride of Lammermoor, A Legend of Montrose (1819); Description of the Regalia of Scotland (1819); Ivanhoe (1819); The Monastery (1820); The Abbot (1820); Kenilworth (1821); Account of George III.'s Coronation (1821); The Pirate (1821); Halidon Hill (1822); The Fortunes of Nigel (1822); Peveril of the Peak (1822); Quentin Durward (1823); St. Roman's Well (1823); Redgauntlet (1824); Tales of the Crusaders, The Betrothed, The Talisman (1825); Thoughts on the Proposed Change of Currency (1826); Woodstock (1826); Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, with a Preliminary View of the French Revolution (1827); Chronicles of the Canongate: The Two Drovers, The Highland Widow, The Surgeon's Daughter (1827); Tales of a Grandfather (1st series, 1828; 2d series, 1829; 3d series, Scotland, 1830; 4th series, France, 1830); Chronicles of the Canongate (2d series): St. Valentine's Day, or The Fair Maid of Perth (1828); Mv Aunt Margaret's Mirror, The Tapestried Chamber, and The Laird's Jock, in the *Keepsake* (1828); Religious Discourses by a Layman (1828); Anne of Geierstein (1829); History of Scotland (1830); Demonology and Witchcraft (1830); House of Aspen, in the *Keepsake* (1830); Doom of Devergoil; Auchindrane, or the Ayrshire Tragedy (1830); Tales of My Landlord (4th series); Count Robert, of Paris; Castle Dangerous (1832); Essays on Ballad Poetry (1830), and many articles for the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, historical essays, etc.

Waverley; or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since (1814.) A romance of the Jacobite rebellion of 1745, begun by Scott in 1805, then laid aside, and in 1814 taken up and finished in three weeks. This, like many of the following tales, was originally published anonymously. Opens in Scotland just before the outbreak, with scenes of Lowland life at the home of the jocular old baron of Bradwardine; then the hero makes an excursion into the disaffected Highlands, and is soon plunged into the Jacobite movement. A memorable scene is the famous Holyrood ball. Waverley fights with credit at Prestonpans, accompanies the Highland army in their march to Derby, and returns to Scotland after Culloden. A tragic and moving episode is the trial and death of the gallant Highland chief, beside whom Waverley has fought throughout the campaign. His own lot is happier, for he marries the baron's daughter and restores the glory of the Bradwardines.

***Guy Mannering; or, The Astrologer** (1815). The plot very romantic, though said to be founded on facts; the fortunes and misfortunes of an abducted heir, whose life, a wise woman predicts, will be attended by three periods of great danger. The most important scenes are in Galloway, and the book is filled with strong picturesque types of native character from the villages and wilder parts of the Lowlands—such racy figures as Scott was most familiar with in his youthful peregrinations in search of old ballads and legends. Dandie Dinmont, the Scottish yeoman; the strickit minister, Dominie Sampson; the wild, romantic personality of Meg Merrilies, the gypsy; Dick Hatteraick, the smuggler, and the witty advocate Counsellor Pleydell, are mostly sketches from life, and are among Scott's most memorable personages. The events are laid in a period so near Scott's own time as the years 1750–70.

***The Antiquary** (1816). A picture of life and manners on the east coast of Scotland about the year 1795. As usual the chief *dramatis personæ* are gentry; but the humblest fisher folk are delineated, while the picturesque old bedesman, Edie Ochiltree, is one of the author's most striking and humorous creations. Scott's fellow-feeling for the hobbies and eccentricities of the antiquarian Oldbuck are apparent. The main theme of the book is characterized by the usual romanticism, a dreadful mystery overshadowing the life of a worthy gentleman being satisfactorily cleared up in the end. A swindling charlatan, Dousterswivel, figures in some comic scenes, and comes in for rough handling.

The Black Dwarf (1816). The hideous and misanthropic recluse, the *deus ex machina* of this romance, was suggested by a native of Tweeddale, who was only three and a half feet high. The depredations of freebooters, an abduction or two, and the abortive pro-

ceedings of the Jacobites in the years before the rebellion of 1715, furnish the romantic interest. Scene: the Scottish Lowlands and the Borders in 1708.

***Old Mortality** (1816). Old Mortality is a real person who devoted himself to cleaning the grave-stones of the martyrs of the Covenant, and from him Scott obtained much of his information. The outbreak of the Covenanters in 1679, which was signalized by the skirmish at Drumclog and the battle of Bothwell Brig, is represented with most sympathy for the other side, Grahame of Claverhouse, the scourge of the Covenanters, being portrayed in a very favorable manner—a sharp contrast to Macaulay's version of him. Some of the Presbyterian preachers are drawn humorously—*e. g.*, Poundtext, Mucklewrath, and the fanatical old woman, Mause Headrigg, are impressive figures with a strain of madness in them, and the historical Balfour of Burley is likewise a victim of religious frenzy. This is one of the novels in which Scott freely displays his intimate knowledge of village life in Scotland and his powers of delineating the characters of humble folk. The murder of Archbishop Sharpe, 1679, is one of the early incidents.

***Rob Roy** (1817). One of the romances that have done most to make the scenery of Scotland so fascinating to tourists. The scene is laid in Northumberland, Glasgow, and the Highlands about Loch Lomond; the time is 1715, just before the battles of Sheriffmuir and Preston. Jacobite intrigues among the English gentry have a good deal to do with the working out of the story. A young Englishman is the hero, who, unwittingly becoming mixed with these concerns, has to escape into Scotland and goes into Rob Roy's territory in search of a missing document on which depends the credit of his father's firm. Diana Vernon is one of the most captivating of all Scott's heroines; and among his humorous creations the Baillie Nicol Jarvie and the canny gardener, Andrew Fairservice, rank high. Rob Roy plays an unobtrusive part in the action, and his wife, Helen Macgregor, comes on the scene in a more impressive *rôle* in a tragic encounter with the Saxon oppressor.

***The Heart of Midlothian** (1818). Opens with an account of the Porteous riots in Edinburgh, 1736; but the story is mainly concerned with the misfortunes of a peasant girl, Effie Deans, indicted for the murder of her illegitimate child, and with the great heroism of her sister Jeanie, the noblest of Scott's heroines, whose prototype was a certain Helen Walker, who actually walked from Edinburgh to London, as Jeanie does, to obtain her sister's pardon. This pathetic tale is one of those that give such faithful and kindly pictures of humble life in Scotland, of a time that had hardly gone by when Scott was, in his younger days, associating with the small farmers, drovers, and other rustic inhabitants of the Lowlands. The crazy Madge Wildfire is another of those wild, grotesque women, of whom Meg Merrilies is a type. Among the historical characters introduced are George II.'s wife, Queen Caroline, the Duke of Argyle, and Captain Porteous.

***The Bride of Lammermoor** (1819). The most tragic of Scott's romances, on which Donizetti's opera Lucia di Lammermoor is based. The last representative of a ruined family and the daughter of his ancestral enemy in possession of the estates, fall in love with each other. For a moment there is a glimpse of hope and happiness; but the ambitious mother opposes the match, prophecies and apparitions symbolize the inevitable tragedy, and at length the romance closes in death and sorrow. The scene is laid in East Lothian, near the sea; date 1695. Caleb Balderstone, among the minor characters, is one of Scott's most humorous creations; the comic scenes that result from his obstinate care for his unhappy master relieve the gloom of the story.

***A Legend of Montrose** (1819). A brief romance, dealing with the operations of the royalists under Montrose in the Highlands in 1645–46, and embodying the singular history of the young Earl of Menteith; the facts much modified for romantic purposes. A wild tribe of Highlanders, the Children of the Mist, enact a sanguinary part in the drama, which embraces among its personages the famous Montrose, the puritan Marquis of Argyle, and other adherents of the king and the parliament, and most memorable of all, Captain Dalgetty, a humorous portrayal of a soldier of fortune, which ranks with Scott's finest creations. Compare Scott's idealized version of this episode with Neil Munro's realistic study, John Splendid—the other side of the shield.

***Ivanhoe** (1819). The author's first departure from Scottish themes, and his most popular book. It was dictated while suffering from illness. A many-colored picture of mediæval England at the period when Norman and Saxon had hardly begun to fuse, when the castles were the strongholds of baronial oppressors, and the woods full of outlaws. Brings together some of the most romantic names of the Middle Ages: Cœur de Lion, Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, Allan-a-Dale, Isaac of York, and Prince John; the tale of Richard's clandestine home-coming being interwoven with the loves and adventures of a young Saxon knight. The tournament at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the siege of Front-de-Bœuf's castle, the encounter of Brian de Bois Gilbert with Ivanhoe, are now classic episodes to be found in many story books. The period is about 1194, and Yorkshire and Leicestershire supply the principal scenes. Historical and chronological matters are handled with much license.

The Monastery (1820). A romance of the Border country in the unsettled period that followed the Scottish defeat at Pinkie. The Monastery of Kennaquhair is Melrose, and most of the events occur on Tweedside. A spectre, the White Lady of Avenel, plays a considerable part in the action, and a caricature of the English courtiers talking euphuisms sustains a comic *rôle*. The Regent Murray, Mary's bastard brother, and the Earl of Morton, are among the historical personages introduced, while the romantic interest centres in a more obscure young man and his fortunes; time, 1550.

The Abbot (1820). Much historical interest attaches to this book on account of its very complete and life-like portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, which, though too favorable and romantic, has, with the accompanying notes, many details not to be found in the ordinary histories. The hero's fortunes are implicated with those of the unfortunate queen; he at-

tends upon her in Lochleven Castle, assists George Douglas in the attempts to escape, and is present at the fatal battle of Dumbarton. Glimpses are given of many famous personages, the Regent Murray and the other turbulent nobles of the Scottish court, the Lady of Lochleven, etc., while the historical places, Edinburgh, Melrose, Lochleven, etc., are drawn as they were at this period, 1567–68.

Kenilworth (1821). Founded on Mickle's romantic ballad of Cumnor Hall; the tragic story of Amy Robsart, the martyred wife of Queen Elizabeth's favorite, the Earl of Leicester; taking great liberties with history and chronology. The queen, Raleigh, Shakespeare, Burleigh, and other historic persons are introduced and elaborate descriptions are given of the magnificent places of Kenilworth, and of the revels that celebrated the queen's visit. Period, 1575; Oxfordshire and Warwickshire are the principal scenes

The Pirate (1821). A romance of the Orkney and Shetland Isles, the primitive inhabitants of which are picturesquely described, with their quaint laws and customs two centuries ago. A mysterious stranger wins the love of a worthy "Udaller's" daughter, and later on is discovered to be Gow the pirate. His story is based on the career of a pirate who was executed in 1725; but this *finale* is avoided by Scott. The formal *rôle* of hero and heroine belongs to another pair of lovers, who after various troubles are happily united. Norma of the Fitful-head is one of those semi-supernatural figures like Meg Merrilies and Blind Alice in the Bride of Lammermoor, which show Scott's ingrained romanticism.

***The Fortunes of Nigel** (1822). Life in London and at the court in the early days of James I., with full portraits of the king, Prince Charles, Buckingham, Jingling Geordie, founder of Heriot's Hospital, and other historical personages. No historical portrait that we possess, says R. H. Hutton, will take precedence, as a mere portrait, of Scott's brilliant study of James I. The fortune-hunting Scots who followed James to England come in for humorous portraiture, and the courtiers, fops, servants, park-rangers, and the lawless population of Alsatia, or old White Friars, the thieves' sanctuary, form a numerous and motley crowd of characters. Nigel is a young Scotch nobleman, who after an adventurous career married the daughter of a London watchmaker. Period, 1604.

Peveril of the Peak (1822) Has an ultra-romantic plot, in which a supposed deaf mute and a dwarf play active parts in defeating the machinations that would separate hero and heroine. The historical basis of the story is the bogus plot of the Papists, revealed by Titus Oates, and the hero's father is threatened with denunciation. The Peak of Derbyshire, the Isle of Man, and London are the scenes of the various incidents, and among the historical personages are Charles II., his favorite the Duke of Buckingham, the Countess of Derby, and Queen of Man (whose participation brings in a great deal of Manx lore), Colonel Blood, and some of the obscurer ministers to the king's debaucheries. Period, 1678.

***Quentin Durward** (1823). A story that achieved as great a popularity abroad as Waverley achieved in England. A rich and varied picture of the age when feudalism and chivalry of France and Flanders, the Machiavellian Louis XI., headstrong Charles the Bold, and the rebellious Flemings, with the savage outlaw De la Marck, the Wild Boar of Ardennes, are the chief contending parties and among the scenes of strife are the storming of the castle of the Bishop of Liege, who is murdered in his own hall, and the capture of the Wild Boar's stronghold The historical personages already mentioned, and Commines the historian, Oliver the barber, Louis the confidant, Galeotti the astrologer, Cardinal Balue, and Lord Crawford are all portrayed with great fullness; while the romantic interest attaches itself to an obscure Scot, Quentin, who by good fortune and address, wins the hand of the high-born heroine Period, 1468

St. Ronan's Well (1823). Comes nearer to modern times than any other of Scott's novels Sole example of his work in a new *genre*, the characters and manners and small talk of a rural watering place. Inverleithen on the Tweed The plot turns on the claims of two half-brothers to an earldom and to the hand of a certain lady, and is complicated by her youthful marriage to one of them who had impersonated the other. This story ends tragically after many surprising turns of fortune. Among the humorous characters, the landlady, Meg Dods, has been described as one of the very best low-comedy characters in the whole range of fiction.

Redgauntlet: a Tale of the Eighteenth Century (1824). A novel that has special interest to the student, as it incorporates many reminiscences of Scott's youth. The scene is in Cumberland and the Scottish district bordering on the Solway Firth; the date, 1763. The personal romance of the Laird of Redgauntlet, his niece, and her lover is interwoven with the affairs of an abortive Jacobite plot, the most impressive scene of which is the young Pretender's farewell to Britain Told in the form of letters and diary Contains Wandering Willie's Tale, said to be the finest short story in the language The litigious, hard-hearted drunkard, Peter Peebles, is one of the raciest characters

The Betrothed (1825). This and The Talisman compose the series of Tales of the Crusaders. The scene is Garde Douloureuse, a Norman castle on the Welsh border and the motive is first a feud with a Welsh prince, a suitor of the Norman heroine, and then the usurpation of her rights by her lover's kinsman. Illustrates the disorders caused by the absence of the crusaders. Time, reign of Henry II., 1817.

The Talisman (1825). A vigorous romance of the Third Crusade: the scene, Palestine, 1191. The *dramatis personæ* include Cœur de Lion and Saladin, who have several picturesque encounters, both peaceful and armed; Berengaria, the Archduke of Austria, Philip Augustus of France, and the Prince Royal of Scotland, who, disguised as an obscure knight, is the nominal hero. The jealousies and squabbles of the generals of Christendom are comic: but the most humorous scenes are those in which Richard and his faithful old counsellor the Lord of Gisland, are among the actors.

Woodstock; or, The Cavalier (1826). A royalist picture of the domination of the Parliament. The scene is the royal domain of Woodstock, to sequestrate which commis-

sioners have arrived, and are made the butt of a series of hoaxes, the royal lodge where they have their quarters being haunted by ghostly visitants. The romantic plot has for theme the love of a brave and generous Roundhead for the daughter of the keeper of Woodstock Park; and his considerate behavior when Charles comes as a fugitive after Worcester secures him the bride. Desborough, Harrison, Bletson, and Cromwell himself are introduced. Time, 1652; but the history is quite untrustworthy.

Chronicles of the Canongate. First series: **The Two Drovers; The Highland Widow** (1827). The Two Drovers is founded on actual occurrences. Two cattle dealers, bosom friends, an Englishman and a Scot, quarrel over a petty difference, and the insulted Highlander stabs his comrade. A simple and pathetic tragedy. The Highland Widow is the story of a mother, hating the English, who causes her son to exceed his furlough, with the result that he is shot. A moving tale of fierce and misguided passion. Scene: near the wild river Awe; time, 1775.

The Surgeon's Daughter (1827). In every way a minor work. A lover induces a girl to come to India to marry him and sells her to Tippoo Sultaun in exchange for being made governor of a city. This melodramatic story is said to be founded on fact. Scenes: Fifeshire and India, 1780.

The Fair Maid of Perth; or, St. Valentine's Day (1828). A stormy picture of Scotland in the reign of Robert III., full of action and strife, the fierce dissensions of nobles, and the feuds of unruly clans. Perth and the vicinity in 1402 are the scene, and one of the most memorable episodes is the historical battle on the South Inch between the Clans Chattan and Quhele, a truly Homeric contest. The hero, Harry Gow, is a doughty armourer of Perth, who wins the much-courted daughter of a burgess; many distinguished Scots boast descent from this pair. The weak and unfortunate king, the intriguing Duke of Albany, the dissolute Rothesay, and the Earls of Douglas and of Dunbar and March figure prominently among the nobility.

My Aunt Margaret's Mirror; The Tapestried Chamber, or The Lady in the Sacque; and The Death of the Laird's Jock (1828). The Mirror is a magic glass that discloses a husband's infidelity; period, 1702. The next is a ghost story, with a castle in the west of England as scene; period, 1782. The last is an episode of border strife—a valiant old warrior dies of shame at witnessing the defeat of his son and the loss of an ancient sword inherited from his ancestors; period, 1600.

Anne of Geierstein; or, The Maiden of the Mist (1829). The war of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and the heroic Switzers who routed him at Nancy. The feudal magnificence of the Burgundian court is thrown into picturesque contrast with the simple and hardy life of the mountaineers. A number of romantic personages who lived in the period 1474–77 are introduced, Queen Margaret of Anjou, the troubadour king, Rene of Provence, Charles the Bold, the merchant-earl of Oxford, and the members of the secret tribunal, the Vehmgericht. A young Englishman, Oxford's son, is the hero, and he weds a Swiss maiden. Switzerland, France, and Germany are the scenes.

Count Robert of Paris (1831). Written in Scott's decadence. Story of the brawls that ensued when the paladins of the First Crusade sojourned in Constantinople, 1098. That city and Scutari are the scenes. Alexander Comnenus, the Emperor Godfrey de Bouillon, and Count Robert, of the blood of Charlemagne, are among the leading characters; and the hero is an Englishman in the Emperor's bodyguard.

Castle Dangerous (1831). A story of moderate length, founded on Barbour's poem, The Brus, and Hume's History of the House of Douglas and Augus. Deals with the fortunes of the castle of the Black Douglas, which, during the struggle between Edward I. and Robert Burns for the Scottish crown, was taken and retaken many times by both parties; the romantic plot arose out of a lady's promise to wed a young knight if he held the fortress for a year and a day. Period, 1306.

Scotus Erigéna, Joannes (skō'tus e-rij'-en-ā). A renowned mediæval philosopher of the ninth century. He was an Irishman, as indicated by the surnames Scotus (which in that age meant Irish) and Erigena (of Irish extraction). His life seems to have been passed mostly in France. He was a Platonist rather than an Aristotelian. His greatest work is Of the Division of Nature, in which he holds for the identity of philosophy and religion and repels the claim of authority in matters of religious belief.

Scribe, Augustin Eugène (skrēb). A French dramatist; born in Paris, December 24, 1791; died there February 20, 1861. After studying law, which he abandoned, he devoted himself to literature. His early plays were unsuccessful, but in collaboration with Delestre Poirson, he wrote Une Nuit de la Garde Nationale, which succeeded. In 1816 he brought out Le Nouveau Pourceaugnac and Le Solliciteur, which brought him fame, and in 1820 he was engaged by Poirson to write exclusively for his theatre. Here Scribe's masterpieces were produced, including Le Mariage Enfantin, La Loge du Portier, La Reine de Seize Ans, La Marraine, Le Mariage de Raison, etc. In 1822 he brought out the drama of Valérie, in which Mlle. Mars appeared. Scribe wrote many plays with Legouvé, including Adrienne Lecouvreur (1849); La Bataille de Dames (1851); Mons Etoile (1853), and Les Doigts de Fee (1858). He, in collaboration with several other authors, composed the libretti of a great number of operas, among which were Les Vepres Siciliennes for Verdi, Les Huguenots, Le Prophéte, L'Etoile de Nord, and L'Africaine for Meyerbeer; wrote several novels, including Carlo Broschi, Une Maitresse Anonyme, and Piquillo Alliaga. He was elected to the Académie Française in 1836. The whole number of his plays is estimated at 400.

Scudder, Horace Elisha. An American miscellaneous writer; born in Boston, Mass., October 16, 1838; died in Cambridge, Mass., January 11, 1902. After graduation at Williams College, Mass., in 1858, he went to New York City, where he taught until 1861. On the death of his father, David Coit Scudder, a missionary of some note, he returned to Boston and devoted himself to literature. He was the editor of *The Riverside Magazine for Young People* during the four years of its existence (1867–70), and afterward became connected with the publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., for whom he edited the American Commonwealth Series, American Poems (1879) and American Prose (1880). He contributed to Justin Winsor's Memorial History of Boston (1880–81), and was joint author with Mrs. Bayard Taylor of the Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor (1884). In 1890 he succeeded Thomas Bailey Aldrich as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. His books are: Seven Little People and Their Friends (1862); Dream Children (1863); The Life and Letters of David Coit Scudder (1864); Stories from My Attic (1869); The Bodley Books, a series of books for children (8 vols., 1875–87); The Dwellers in Five-Sisters' Court (1876); Men and Manners in America (1876); Stories and Romances (1880); The Children's Book (1881); Boston Town (1881); Noah Webster, in the American Men of Letters Series (1882); History of the United States (1884), and Men and Letters (1885).

Scudéry, Madeleine. A French novelist; born at Havre, 1607; died at Paris, June 2, 1701. Her stories were greatly admired in their day; but they are now found monotonous and bombastic. This "new Sappho's" most celebrated work is Artamène, or The Great Cyrus (10 vols., 1649–58), in which the author's contemporaries figure under ancient names. She also wrote Ibrahim and Clélie, romances. Besides novels, she wrote conversations, fables, light verses.

Sealsfield, Charles (pseudonym of Karl Antom Postl). An Austrian novelist and miscellaneous writer; born at Poppitz in Moravia, March 3, 1793; died near Soleure, May 26, 1864. He lived in the United States under the name of Charles Sealsfield (1822–26), and again (1827–30). He wrote Sketches of Transatlantic Travel (1834); Life Pictures from Both Hemispheres (1835). Among his novels are: Tokeah, or The White Rose (1828); Virey and the Aristocrats (1834); German-American Elective Affinities (1839).

Sedgwick, Catharine Maria. An American novelist; born at Stockbridge, Mass., December 28, 1789; died near Roxbury, Mass., July 31, 1867. She wrote A New England Tale (1822); Redwood (1824); The Traveler (1825); Hope Leslie, or Early Times in Massachusetts (1827); The Linwoods, or Sixty Years Since in America (1835); The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man (1836); Letters from Abroad (1841); Historical Sketches of the Old Painters (1841); Morals of Manners (1846); Married or Single (1857).

Hope Leslie (1827). The best of a number of domestic novels depicting primitive life in a New England homestead, extolling the modest virtues of kindness and courtesy, honesty and self-improvement, and praising a single life for women. Apart from these moral purposes, her novels picture the bygone life of the village and farm in an attractive light.

Seeley, John Robert, Sir. An English historical scholar; born in London, September 10, 1834; died at Cambridge (where he was professor of modern history), January 13, 1895. He came into notice through the book Ecce Homo (a life of Christ) in 1865, which made a great sensation and was reviewed by Mr. Gladstone; he published Natural Religion in 1882, and in Lectures and Essays (1870) he wrote on art, ethics, and education; but his really important work was historical: Roman Imperialism, in the last-mentioned volume; his masterpiece, Life and Times of Stein (3 vols., 1878), a history of the regeneration of Prussia in the Napoleonic period; The Expansion of England (1883), a series of lectures, and cognate works; and A Short History of Napoleon the First (1886), reprinted from the Encyclopædia Britannica.

Selous, Frederick Courtenay. A well-known English explorer and sportsman; born in the island of Jersey in 1852. He made a name as a gold-prospector, explorer, and elephant hunter in South Africa, where he has spent many years, and during the Matabele campaign fought with great gallantry on the side of the colonists. His publications, A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa (1881), and Travel and Adventure in Southeast Africa (1893), have been widely read.

Seneca, Lucius Annæus (sen'e-ka). A celebrated Roman philosopher; born at Corduba, in Spain, about the year 4 B.C.; died 65 A.D. He was Nero's preceptor, and his confidant and adviser in the beginning of his reign. Many of his writings have come down to us, among them 124 Epistles to Lucilius, containing admirable counsels and exhortations to the practice of virtue; On Providence; Anger; Of Benefits; Natural History Questions; several tragedies, among them Thyestes, Phædra, and Medea.

Serao, Matilde (ser-ä′ō). An Italian novelist; born at Patras, in Greece, March 7, 1856. Her best stories are those descriptive of Neapolitan life, as Faint Heart (1881); Fantasia (1883); Farewell Love (1884); The Ballet Dancer and On Guard (1885); Neapolitan Legends (1886); Opal; Little Minds, etc.

Fantasia (1883). The contrasted lives of two women from girlhood upwards; the one of a simple, wholesome nature, the other neurotic, and governed by eccentric ideals. Into the quiet home life of the former with her young husband the other enters as a spirit of mischief.

Farewell Love (1884). A study of uncontrollable passion; the history of a girl who is a slave to love and dies a victim to her infatuation for a man who despises her. A painful story, in subject and treatment not congenial to English people.

The Ballet Dancer, and On Guard (1885). The former is a story of an unfortunate ballet dancer, a woman "more sinned against than sinning." The other, simple in plan, has noteworthy sketches of character in a Piedmontese, governor of a prison, and his little boy. Prison life is depicted with knowledge and sympathy. A defective translation.

The Land of Cockayne (1901). An exposure of the gambling mania in Naples, where lottery competitions flourish to an alarming extent. The authoress depicts the tragedies caused by this fever, the central incident and the most harrowing being the breakdown and death of a nobleman's daughter, who has been repeatedly hypnotized to anticipate for him the winning numbers.

Sergeant, Adeline (Emily Frances Adeline Sergeant). An English novelist; born at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, July 4, 1851; youngest daughter of Rev. Richard Sergeant and his wife, Jane Sergeant, who wrote and published a good many verses and stories under the name of "Adeline." Educated at private schools and at Queen's College; Harley Street, London (scholarship). On the death of parents began professional life by teaching; made literature her profession, 1884; accepted post on staff of Dundee *Advertiser*, remaining in Dundee two or three years; since then resident in London or Bournemouth, with occasional winters abroad in Egypt or Italy; first novel published in 1882. Publications: The Story of a Penitent Soul (1892), best known; among others are: Beyond Recall; No Saint; Esther Denison; The Surrender of Margaret Bellarmine; Out of Due Season; The Failure of Sibyl Fletcher; In the Wilderness; Caspar Brooke's Daughter; Sir Anthony; Jacob's Wife; Seventy Times Seven; Told in the Twilight; The Idolmaker, In Vallombrosa (1897); The Lady Charlotte (1898); A Valuable Life (1898); Miss Betty's Mistake (1898); The Common Lot (1899); Blake of Oriel (1899); The Treasure of Captain Scarlett (1901); A Great Lady (1901); The Marriage of Lydia Mainwaring; The Master of Beechwood; Barbara's Money; The Work of Oliver Boyd; The Future of Phyllis; A Soul Apart (1902); Anthea's Way (1903), etc.

Esther Denison (1889). An earnest story, aiming at moral edification, and belonging to the unambitious class of domestic fiction, a girl coming between two lovers furnishing the text.

The Love Story of Margaret Wynne (1899). Margaret loyally believes in Bayard's truth and innocence, in spite of accusations and appearances; and she is justified in the end.

The Common Lot (1899). Typical of this prolific author; quiet domestic memoirs, chiefly feminine in interest, saturated with pious belief in a poetic justice enforced by Providence. How a strong, good-natured girl forsakes her ambitions and accepts the common lot in maintaining a family of ill-conditioned and ungrateful relatives, being rewarded in the end by the love of a worthy man.

Blake of Oriel (1899). The story of a university don, outwardly a cultured scholar and polished gentleman, but really a cad and a thief; who is successful in his evil practises to the last, not being found out until after his death.

The Conscience of Gilbert Pollard (1900). An average specimen of the author's sentimental domestic fiction. The plot hangs on an understanding, omitted in his father's will, that Gilbert feels justified in refusing to do so.

Servetus, Michael (**Miguel Serveto y Reves**) (ser-vē′tus). A Spanish physician and theological writer; born at Tudela, in Navarre, 1511; died at the stake in Geneva, October 27, 1553. He accompanied Charles V. to Germany as physician to the emperor's confessor Quintana. His work on the Errors About the Trinity, was published at Hagenau (1531), and it was soon afterward ordered to be burnt by the authorities at Basel; the reformer Bucer denounced the writer as deserving of the extremist punishment. Servetus defended his views in another work, Dialogues on the Trinity (1532), and then went to France. At Lyons he published The Restoration of Christianism (1553), and to escape punishment fled to Geneva. There, at the instance of Calvin, he was arrested on the charge of denying God and Christ, and burned as a heretic.

Sévigné, Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise de (sāv-ēn-yā′). A French writer of charming letters; born in Paris, February 6, 1626; died at Grighan, April 18, 1696. Left an orphan in early childhood, she was tenderly reared by her maternal uncle, the Abbé de Coulanges; was carefully educated, and at the age of eighteen was married to the Marquis Henri de Sévigné. This marriage was

terminated at the end of seven years by the death of her husband, and Madame de Sévigné devoted herself to the education of her young son and daughter. On her return to Paris in 1654 she became, in virtue of her wit, her beauty, her tact, and her sweet disposition, the centre of a brilliant society. She was sought in marriage by several distinguished men, but her intense affection for her children led her to reject all suitors. The marriage of her daughter to Count de Grignan, governor of Provence, and the consequent separation from her, was the grief of Madame de Sévigné's life. She took refuge in long letters, in which she described all of the persons she met and detailed all the events of the life around her. These letters, scarcely equalled in their combination of wit, sympathy, and graceful expression, formed, with letters to other friends, the foundation of Madame de Sévigné's fame. She died of smallpox while on a visit to her daughter.

Sewall, Frank. An American writer and Swedenborgian minister; born in Maine, 1837. He has written many denominated and religious works; among them: Moody Mike, or The Power of Love; The Hem of his Garment; The Pillow of Stones; The New Ethics; The New Metaphysics; Angelo and Ariel. He has been remarkably successful in the translation of Italian and French poetry, and has published a translation of the poems of Carducci, and works on him, notably Giosue Carducci and the Hellenic Reaction in Italy; Carducci and the Classic Realism (1892). His translation of Carducci's sonnet, The Ox, has been noticed throughout Europe.

Sewall, Samuel. An American jurist; born in Bishopstoke, England, March 28, 1652; died in Boston, January 1, 1730. He came to America very young; graduated at Harvard in 1675, and became a member of the council; and as judge of the probate court (1692) took a prominent part in the trials during the Salem witchcraft excitement. He is chiefly remarkable in literary annals for his Diary and Letters, which have been published by the Massachusetts Historical Society (1878–82). He wrote a tract on the rights of slaves, The Selling of Joseph (1711); and published The Accomplishment of Prophecies (1713); A Memorial Relating to the Kennebec Indians (1721), and A Description of the New Heaven (1727).

Seward, William Henry. An American statesman and general writer; born at Florida, N. Y., May 16, 1801; died at Auburn, N. Y., October 10, 1872. He entered Union College at fifteen, and after his graduation went to the South, and was for several months teacher of an academy in Georgia. Returning to the North, he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1822 and soon after entered upon practice at Auburn, N. Y., which was thereafter his residence. He soon began to take an active part in politics. In 1849 he was elected to the Senate of the United States and was re-elected in 1855. He became a recognized leader of the political party opposed to the extension of slavery, which finally assumed the name of "Republican." In a speech in 1840, on the admission of California as a State of the Union, he formulated what is known as "the Higher Law Doctrine." In 1838 he was elected governor of New York by the "Whig" party. He was appointed secretary of state during Mr. Lincoln's administration. On April 14, 1865, the president was assassinated at Washington. The plot for that purpose included the assassination of Mr. Seward, who was temporarily confined to his room. The assassin penetrated the apartment and inflicted stabs which were at first thought to be fatal, at the same time seriously wounding his son. Mr. Seward, however, recovered, and discharged the duties of secretary of state during the administration of Andrew Johnson. In 1870 he set out upon a journey round the world, which occupied fourteen months. He had already put forth four volumes of his Works containing public speeches, diplomatic correspondence, several biographical sketches, and various literary addresses. He now set himself down to record the results of his observations during his recent journey. This work, entitled William H. Seward's Travels Around the World, edited by his niece, Olive Risley Seward, was published soon after his death. He was also engaged upon a History of Our Own Times, which he left incomplete.

Sewell, Elizabeth Missing. An English writer of religious novels; born on the Isle of Wight 1815; died in 1894. She is best known by her religious novels and sketches, the special aim of which is to set forth the distinctive teachings of the Anglican Church. Among these are: Amy Herbert (1844); Gertrude (1847); Katherine Ashton (1854); Ursula (1857); Margaret Percival (1858). At a later date she wrote many books of devotion, sketches of foreign travel, and histories; among which are: Readings for a Month Preparatory to Communion (1859); Grammar Made Easy (1872); Catechism of Grecian History (1874); Popular History of France (1876); Private Devotions for Young Persons (1881).

Shadwell, Thomas. An English dramatist and poet-laureate; born at Broom-

hill House, in the parish of Weeting, Norfolk, in 1640 or 1642; died November 19, 1692. Educated at Caius College, Cambridge, he entered the Middle Temple for the study of the law, which he neglected for poetry and other light literature. His plays, which are seventeen in number, are better than his poems. As a Whig he supported the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Shaftesbury, and was rewarded after the revoltion with the offices of laureate and historiographer. His first play, The Sullen Lovers, based on Molière's Les Facheux, was brought out at Lincoln's Inn Fields, May 5, 1668. In the preface he avows himself a disciple of Ben Jonson. His second play, The Royal Shepherdess, adapted from Fountain's Rewards of Virtue, was produced in February, 1669; The Humorists in 1670; The Miser, an adaptation from Molière, containing eight characters not to be found in the French play, in 1671; Epsom Wells, one of his best, in 1672. In 1673 he constructed an opera from Shakespeare's Tempest, with the title, The Enchanted Island. Psyche, an opera in rhymed verse, was based on Molière, and was played at Dorset Garden in 1674. The Libertine, a tragedy, with Don Juan as hero, and The Virtuoso were brought out in 1676, Love and Revenge in 1675, and Timon of Athens in 1678. The True Widow appeared in 1679; The Woman Captain in 1680; The Lancashire Witches in 1681. In 1688 he produced one of his best plays, The Squire of Alsatia.

Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper), Earl of. An English statesman and moralist; born in London, February 26, 1671; died at Naples, February 15, 1713. He entered the House of Commons in 1693, and succeeded to the earldom six years later. He was prominent among the statesmen and literati of his time, until impaired health compelled him to take up his residence in Italy. A complete collection of his works was published in 1716, under the title, Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times.

Shairp, John Campbell. A Scottish literary critic and poet; born at Houston, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, July 30, 1819; died in London, September 18, 1885. He was educated at the Glasgow University and at Oxford; was assistant master at Rugby, professor of humanity at the United College of St. Andrews in 1861, and became its principal in 1868. In 1877 he was made professor of poetry at Oxford, which post he held at the time of his death. He is the author of Kilmahoe, a Highland Pastoral (1864); Studies in Poetry and Philsophy (1868); Lectures on Culture and Religion (1870); Life of James Forbes (1873); The Poetic Interpretation of Nature (1877), and Aspects of Poetry (1881).

Shakespeare, William. The greatest of English dramatists; born at Stratford-on-Avon, probably on April 23, 1564; died there April 23, 1616. The precise date of his birth is not fixed with certainty, but as he was baptized on April 26th, the date traditionally assigned is at least approximately correct. The authenticated facts in the life of Shakespeare may be briefly told. His father was an apparently well-to-do tradesman, a wool-comber or glover, but there is evidence that he fell into reduced circumstances while his son was yet a boy. William Shakespeare, the eldest son who survived childhood, was sent to the grammar school at Stratford, where, according to Ben Jonson, he acquired "small Latin and less Greek." There is no evidence that he has ever been able to read easily or speak any language except his own. When about twenty-three Shakespeare left Stratford for London, where he soon became connected with the Metropolitan Theatre. It was not long before he was regularly installed as "playwright" to the company. A part of his duty was undoubtedly that of "touching up" the works of others; but it was not long before he began to produce original dramas. He also bore a part in the representation of his own plays; the part of "the Ghost" in Hamlet being especially mentioned as one of those which were enacted by him. Apart from his dramas, Shakespeare claims the highest place among the poets that were his contemporaries. His poems, besides their intrinsic merits, have much biographical interest. They are Venus and Adonis, first printed in 1593, The Rape of Lucrece in 1594, and the Sonnets in 1609. Of greatest import are the Sonnets of Shakespeare. These so-called "sonnets" are really a love-poem, or rather an amatory correspondence, consisting of 154 fourteen-line stanzas. Of these 126 are clearly addressed to a man, 26 to a woman, and the concluding 2 form a sort of epilogue to those which had gone before. Commentators have made sad work in dealing with this poem. With almost unanimous consent they look upon it as a personal confession by Shakespeare, as penitential as the confession of Augustine or Bunyan, but nothing surely could be farther from the truth than to consider these sonnets to be in any sense an autobiography of Shakespeare. Shakespeare's dramas, of which there are 37, all in order of their production, are given as follows: Love's Labour Lost (written 1588 (?); revised 1597; published 1598); Two Gentlemen

of Verona (written 1591 (?); published posthumously 1623); Comedy of Errors (written 1591; published posthumously 1623); Romeo and Juliet (written 1592; printed 1597; published with author's sanction 1599); Henry VI. (Part I. written and acted 1592); Parts II. and III. following quickly; Part II. published 1594; Part III. published 1595; King Richard III. (written 1593 (?); published 1597); Titus Andronicus (written in collaboration 1593 or 1594; acted 1594 (?); published 1600 (?); A Merchant of Venice (written and acted 1594 (?); published 1600); King John (written 1594; acted 1595); A Midsummer Night's Dream (written and acted 1594–95; published 1600); King Richard II. (produced 1595); All's Well that Ends Well (written 1595 (?); acted 1601); The Taming of the Shrew (written 1596 (?); acted 1597; published posthumously 1623); Henry IV. (written or adapted 1597; published, Part. I., 1598; Part II., 1690; revised and republished 1600); The Merry Wives of Windsor (written 1598; acted 1599; published 1602); Henry V. (written 1598; acted 1599; published, text imperfect, 1600 (?); Much Ado About Nothing (written 1599 (?); acted 1599; published 1600); As You Like It (produced 1599); Twelfth Night (written 1599; acted 1601); Julius Caesar (written 1601; acted 1601); Hamlet (written 1602; acted 1602 (?); published by another surreptitiously 1602 or 1603; authorized ed., 1604); Troilus and Cressida (written 1603 (?); acted 1603; published 1608 or 1609); Othello (written 1604 (?); acted 1604; published posthumously 1622); Measure for Measure (written 1604 (?); acted 1604; published posthumously); Macbeth (written 1605–06; acted 1606 (?); revived 1611; published posthumously 1623); King Lear (written 1603–06; acted 1606; published 1608); Timon of Athens (written in collaboration 1607; acted 1608); Pericles (written in collaboration 1607; published 1608 or 1609); Antony and Cleopatra (written 1607–08; published posthumously 1623; Coriolanus (written 1608 (?); published posthumously 1623); Cymbeline (written 1609; acted 1610); A Winter's Tale (written 1610; acted 1611); The Tempest (written before the winter of 1612–13); The Two Noble Kinsmen (written in collaboration (?); published posthumously 1634); Henry VIII. (portions by Shakespeare written 1613 (?); acted 1613; published posthumously 1623). His poems are: Venus and Adonis (1593); The Rape of Lucrece (1594); Sonnets (written 1591–94; published 1609); A Lover's Complaint (written 1594–98 (?); published 1609); The Passionate Pilgrim (1st ed. (?), 1594). The first collected edition of the plays, under the title, Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, published according to the true original copies, appeared in 1623, and is referred to as "the folio of 1623."

Love's Labour Lost is Shakepeare's first dramatic production, written about 1588 or 1589, and has all the marks of immature style; yet its repartees and witticisms give it a sprightly cast, and its constant good humor and good nature make it readable. The plot, as far as is known, is Shakespeare's own. In a nutshell, the play is a satire of utopias, of all thwarting of natural instincts.

Two Gentlemen of Verona (1591 ?) One of Shakespeare's earliest and least attractive comedies, for the plot of which he was slightly indebted to Bandello, to Sidney's Arcadia, and to Monte Mayor's Diana Enamorada. The scene is laid alternately in Verona and in Milan.

The Comedy of Errors (1591). The irresistibly laughable plot of this comedy (and it is all plot) is perennially popular. It is the shortest of the plays, and one of the very earliest written. The main story is from the Menaechmi of Plautus.

Romeo and Juliet was first published in 1597. The plot was taken from a poem by Arthur Brooke, and from the prose story in Paynter's Palace of Pleasure. It is the drama of youth, "the first bewildered stammering interview of the heart," with the delicious passion, pure as dew, of first love, but love thwarted by fate and death.

Henry VI. (Parts I., II., III.) Of the eight closely linked Shakespeare historical plays, these three are the last but one. The eight cover nearly all of the fifteenth century in this order: Richard II., Henry IV., (Parts I. and II.), Henry V., Henry VI. (three parts), and Richard III. They were reeking with blood and echoing with the clash of arms. They are sensationally and bombastically written, and such parts of them as are by Shakespeare are known to be his earliest work.

Richard III. The last of a closely linked group of historical tragedies. (See Henry VI.) Still a popular play on the boards; Edwin Booth as Richard will long be remembered.

Titus Andronicus. A most repulsive drama of bloodshed and unnatural crimes, not written by Shakespeare, but probably touched up for the stage by him when a young man. It is included in the original Folio Edition of 1623. No one who has once supped on its horrors will care to read it again.

The Merchant of Venice is a drama of Shakespeare's middle period (1594). The story of the bond and that of the caskets are both found in the old Gesta Romanorum, but the poet used especially Fiorentino's 'Il Pecorone (Milan, 1558). An atmosphere of high breeding and noble manners enwraps this most popular of Shakespeare's plays. The merchant Antonio is the ideal friend, his magnificent generosity a foil against which Shylock's avarice glows with a more baleful lustre.

King John. A drama, the source of which is an older play published in 1591. The date of the action is A.D. 1200. John is on the throne of England, but without right; his brother, Richard the Lion-Hearted, had made his nephew Arthur of Bretagne his heir.

Arthur is a pure and amiable lad of fourteen, the pride and hope of his mother Constance. The maternal affection and the sorrows of this lady form a central feature of the drama.

Midsummer Night's Dream was written previous to 1598, the poet drawing for material on Plutarch, Ovid, and Chaucer. The roguish sprite Puck, or Robin Goodfellow, is a sort of half-brother of Ariel, and obeys Oberon as Ariel obeys Prospero. The theme of this joyous comedy is love and marriage.

Richard II. (Compare Henry VI.) This drama (based on Holinshed's Chronicle) tells the story of the supplanting, on the throne of England, of the handsome and sweet-natured but weak-willed Richard II., by the politic Bolingbroke, Henry IV. The central idea of Richard II. is that the kingly office cannot be maintained without strength of brain and hand.

All's Well That Ends Well is a play, the story of which came to the poet from Boccaccio, through Paynter's Palace of Pleasure, although he introduces variations. It was written in 1595 (?) and tells how Helen de Narbon, a physician's daughter, and orphaned, forced her love on a handsome and birth-proud young French nobleman, Bertram de Rousillon, with whom she had been brought up from childhood. It is a tale of husband-catching by a curious kind of trick. To most men the play is repellent.

The Taming of the Shrew, partly by Shakespeare and partly by an unknown hand; it is a witty comedy of intrigue, founded on an old play about "the taming of the shrew" and on Ariosto's I Suppositi, and is preceded by another briefer bit of dramatic fun (the "induction") on a different topic—*i.e.*, how a drunken tinker, picked up on a heath before an alehouse by a lord and his huntsmen, is carried unconscious to the castle and put to bed, and waited on by obsequious servants, treated to sumptuous fare, and music, and perfumes, and told that for many years he has been out of his head, and imagining that he was a poor tinker. Whereupon the laughter-moving comedy, "The Taming of the Shrew," is enacted for his sole benefit by some strolling players.

King Henry IV. (Part I.) stands at the head of all Shakespeare's historical comedies, as Falstaff is by far his best humorous character. The two parts of the drama were first published in 1598 and 1600 respectively, the source-texts for both being Holinshed's Chronicles and the old play, The Famous Victories of Henry the Fifth. The contrasted portraits of the impetuous Hotspur, Henry Percy, and the chivalric Prince Henry in Part I. are masterly done.

King Henry IV. (Part II.) forms a dramatic whole with the preceding. The serious parts are more of the nature of dramatized chronicle; but the humorous are fully as delightful and varied as in the first part. Hotspur is dead, and King Henry is afflicted with insomnia and nearing his end. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," he says in the fine apostrophe to sleep. At Gaultree Forest his son, Prince John, tricks his enemies into surrender, and sends the leader to execution. The death-bed speeches of the king and Prince Henry are deservedly famous. All the low comedy characters reappear in this sequel.

Merry Wives of Windsor (printed 1602) is a play written at the request of Queen Elizabeth, who wanted to see Falstaff in love. With its air of village domesticity and out-o'-doorness is united the quintessential spirit of fun and waggery. Its gay humor never fails, and its readers always wish it five times as long as it is.

King Henry V. is the last of Shakespeare's ten great war dramas. It was first printed in 1600, the materials being derived from Holinshed and the old play on the same subject. Henry IV. is dead, and bluff King Hal is showing himself to be every inch a king. His claim to the crown of France is solemnly sanctioned.

Much Ado About Nothing was first published in 1600. The mere skeleton of the serious portions of the drama he took from Bandello, through Belleforest's translation; the comic scenes are all his own. In the portrayal of Beatrice, Benedick, and Dogberry he lavishes all his skill. The constable Dogberry is hit off to the life with his irresistibly funny malapropisms.

As You Like It. In this happiest of his middle-period comedies (produced in 1599) Shakespeare is at no pains to avoid a tinge of the fantastical and ideal. Its realism lies in its gay, *riant* feeling, the fresh woodland sentiment, the exhilaration of spirits that attend the escape from the artificialities of urban society. For one reason or another all the characters get exiled, and all meet in the Forest of Arden, where "as you like it" is the order of the day.

Twelfth Night; or, What You Will is a delightfully humorous comedy. An item in the manuscript diary of John Manningham shows that it was played February 2, 1601, in the fine old hall of the Middle Temple, London—a hall still in existence. The twelfth night after Christmas was anciently given up to sport and games, hence the name. The fresh, gay feeling of a whistling plow-boy in June was the mood of the writer of Twelfth Night.

Julius Caesar. The material for this stately drama, the noblest of Shakespeare's historical plays (written 1601), was taken from Plutarch. The action covers nearly two years —44 to 42 B.C. The dramatic treatment and all the splendid portraiture and ornamentation cluster around two points or nodes—the passing of Caesar to the capitol and his assassination there, and the battle of Philippi.

Hamlet is Shakespeare's longest and most famous play. It draws when acted as full a house to-day as it ever did. It is the drama of the intellect, of the soul, of man, of domestic tragedy. Five quarto editions appeared during the poet's life, the first in 1603. The story Shakespeare got from an old black-letter quarto, The Historie of Hamblet, translated from the French of Belleforest, who in turn translated it from the Danish History of Saxo Grammaticus. The old threadbare question, "Was Hamlet insane?" is hardly an open question nowadays. The verdict is that he was not. If you deprive him wholly of reason, you destroy all interest in the play.

Troilus and Cressida (written 1603) is one of the later products of Shakespeare's pen. Whether he got his facts from Chaucer or from mediæval tales about Troy is uncertain. The drama is his wisest play, and yet the

least pleasing as a whole, owing to the free talk of the detestable Pandarus and the licentiousness of the false Cressida. Some have thought the piece to be an ironical and satirical burlesque of Homer. There is very little plot.

Othello, the Moor of Venice (written in 1604), ranks with Hamlet, Lear, and Macbeth as one of Shakespeare's four great masterpieces of tragedy. The bare outline of the story came to him from Cinthio's Il Moro di Venezia. It is the story of one who loved not wisely, but too well; of one not easily jealous, but being wrought perplexed in the extreme. Othello has a rich exotic nature, a heroic tenderness, quick sense of honor, childlike trust, yet fiercest passion when wronged in his soul.

Measure for Measure (written 1604) is one of Shakespeare's later tragi-comedies, the outline of the plot taken from the Italian novelist Cinthio and from Whetstone's tragedy of Promoa and Cassandra. The scenes are gloomy and painful, and search deep in the conscience, yet all ends happily after all. The motif is mercy; a meting unto others, measure for measure, as we would wish them to mete unto us.

Macbeth (written 1605–06) is one of Shakespeare's great tragedies of passion, which owes its great power of fascination to the supernatural element. The prose story used was found in Holinshed's Chronicles. The sombre passions of the soul are painted with a brush dipped in blood and darkness. In every scene there is the horror and redness of blood. The faces of the murdered King Duncan's guards are smeared with it; it stains the spectral robes of Banquo; flows from the wounds of the pretty children of Macduff, and will not off from the little hand of the sleep-walking Lady Macbeth.

Lear. The great drama of King Lear was written between 1603 and 1606. The bare historical outline of the story of the king was got probably from Holinshed or from an old play, the Chronicle History of Leir; the sad story of Gloster was found in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. The motifs of the drama are the wronging of children by parents and of parents by children. With the fortunes of the king are interwoven those of Gloster. Lear has she-devils for daughters (Goneril and Regan), and one ministering angel, Cordelia; Gloster has a he-devil for son (Edmund), and one faithful son, Edgar. The lustre of goodness in Cordelia, Edgar, Albany, Loval Kent, and the faithful fool redeems human nature and redresses the balance.

Timon of Athens is by Shakespeare, either in whole or in part. It is a bitter satire on friendship and society, written in the stern sarcastic vein of Juvenal. The sources of the plot seem to have been Paynter's Palace of Pleasure, Plutarch's Life of Antony, and Lucian's Dialogue on Timon. Shakespeare's Timon (written in 1607) is unique both in his ostentations and indiscriminate prodigality and in the bitterness of his misanthropy after his wealth was gone. Yet he was of the noblest heart. His sublime faith that his friends were as generous as he, and that they were all brothers, commanding one another's fortunes, was a practical error, that was all. Men were selfish wolves; he thought them angels.

Pericles, Prince of Tyre, a play written in part by Shakespeare in 1607. His part in it begins with the magnificent storm scene in Act III.—"Thou God of this great vast, rebuke these surges"—"The seaman's whistle is as a whisper in the ears of death, unheard," etc. The play was very popular with the masses for a hundred years. Indeed the romantic plot is enough to make it perennially interesting and pathetic; the deepest springs of emotion and of tears are touched by the scenes in which Pericles recovers his lost wife and his daughter.

Antony and Cleopatra (written about 1607) is the second of Shakespeare's Roman plays, Julius Caesar being the first. For breadth of treatment and richness of canvas it excels the latter. There is a splendid audacity and self-conscious strength almost *diablerie* in it all. In Cleopatra, the gipsy sorceress queen, the gorgeous Oriental voluptuousness is embodied; in the strong-thewed Antony the stern soldier-power of Rome weakened by indulgence in lust. There is no more affecting scene in Shakespeare than the death from remorse of Enobarbus. In the whole play the poet follows North's Plutarch for his facts.

Coriolanus, a powerful drama of Shakespeare's later years (written about 1609), retells from North's Plutarch, in terse, sinewy English, the fate that overtook the too haughty pride of a Roman patrician—generous, brave, filial, but a mere boy in discretion, his soul a dynamo always overcharged with a voltage current of scorn and rage, and playing out its live lightnings on the least provocation. His scorn of the rabble, their cowardice, vacillation, dirty faces, and uncleaned teeth was boundless.

Cymbeline was written by Shakespeare late in his life, probably about 1609. A few facts about Cymbeline and his sons he took from Holinshed, but the story of Imogen forms the ninth novel of the second day of Boccaccio's Decameron. These two stories Shakespeare has interwoven, and the atmosphere of the two is not dissimilar; there is a tonic moral quality in Imogen's unassailable virtue like the bracing mountain air in which the royal youths have been brought up.

A Winter's Tale (written possibly in 1610) has the serene and cheerful wisdom of Cymbeline and The Tempest. It is based on Greene's Pandosto (1588). In this story, as in Shakespeare, Bohemia is made a maritime country and Delphos an island. The name Winter's Tale derives partly from the fact that the play opens in winter, and partly from the resemblance of the story to a marvellous tale told by a winter's fire. Like Othello, it depicts the tragic results of jealousy, in this case long years of suffering for both husband and wife, and the purification of the soul of the former through remorse, and his final reconciliation with his wronged queen.

The Tempest, one of Shakespeare's very latest plays, written in the mellow maturity of his genius (possibly in 1612), is probably based on a lost Italian novella or play, though certain incidents are borrowed from three pamphlets on the Bermudas and Virginia and from Florio's Montaigne. The scene is said to be laid in the haunted island of Lampedusa in the Mediterranean. In the opening lines we see a ship laboring in heavy seas near

the shore of an island whose sole inhabitants, besides the spirits of earth and air typified in the dainty yet powerful sprite Ariel, are Prospero and his lovely daughter Miranda and their slaves, the deformed boor Caliban, an aborigine of the island.

The Noble Kinsmen. A most noble and pathetic drama, founded on Chaucer's Knighte's Tale, and first printed in 1634, with the names of Shakespeare and Fletcher on the title-page as authors. The grand passages show the very style of Coriolanus and of The Tempest, and are wholly beyond Fletcher's powers—*e.g.*, the magnificent description of Arcite's horse, worthy of the Panathenaic frieze; the Meissonier portraits of the champion knight's assistants—the stern, brown-faced prince with long, black, shining hair and lion mien, the massive-thewed blonde, and the rest; the portrait of Arcite himself, his eye "like a sharp weapon on a soft sheath," "of most fiery sparkle and soft sweetness:" or of Palamon's brown, manly face and thought-lined brow.

Henry VIII., an historical drama by Shakespeare, based on Edward Hall's Union of the Families of Lancaster and York, Holinshed's Chronicles, and Fox's Acts and Monuments of the Church The key-idea is the mutability of earthly grandeur and, by one or another turn of Fortune's wheel, the overthrow of the mighty—*i.e.*, of the Duke of Buckingham, of Cardinal Wolsey, and of Queen Katharine. It is the trial and divorce of this patient, queenly, and unfortunate woman that forms the main subject of the drama. The setting of this play is full of rich and magnificent scenery and spectacular pomp

Sharp, William. A British critic and man of letters; born 1856. He has travelled extensively and contributed to leading publications throughout the world. His works include Humanity and Man, a poem; The Conqueror's Dream, and Other Poems; Dante Gabriel Rossetti, a biography; Shakespeare's Songs, Poems, and Sonnets; Sonnets of This Century; Shelley, a biography; Romantic Ballads.

Shaw, Albert. An American editor and writer on municipal government; born in New London, O., July 23, 1857. Since 1891 he has been the editor of the *Review of Reviews* in America. Included in his publications are: Icaria, a Chapter in the History of Communism (1884); Co-operation in a Western City (1886), and The National Revenue (1888). Municipal Government in Great Britain and Municipal Government in Continental Europe are his principal works.

Shaw, Henry Wheeler (pseudonym, Josh Billings). An American humorist, born at Lanesborough, Mass., April 21, 1818; died at Monterey, Cal., October 14, 1885. About 1832 he entered Hamilton College, but soon left it and went West. For a time he worked on steamboats on the Ohio River; then became a farmer and afterward an auctioneer. In 1858 he settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and began his humorous sketches for the newspapers. These did not, however, become popular until he adopted his method of spelling. His lectures, which he began in 1863, became as popular as his sketches. For many years before his death he was a regular contributor to the *New York Weekly*. His published works include Josh Billings, his Sayings (1866); Josh Billings on Ice (1875); Every Body's Friend (1876); Josh Billings's Spice Box (1881). In 1870 he began the publication of Josh Billing's Farmer's Allminax, which appeared annually.

Shea, John Gilmary. An American philologist and historical writer; born in New York City, July 22, 1824; died at Elizabeth, N. J., February 22, 1892. He was educated for the law and was admitted to the bar, but preferred to devote himself to literature. From 1859 to 1865 he edited the *Historical Magazine*, and was for many years editor-in-chief for the Frank Leslie publishing house. He gave much time to the study of the history and languages of the North American Indians, and published a series of grammars and dictionaries of the Indian languages in fifteen volumes (1860–74). He was a member of many historical societies in the United States, and of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid, Spain. Besides contributing largely to periodicals and to publications of historical societies he translated Charlevoix's History and General Description of New France (1866-72), Le Clercq's Establishment of Faith, Perralosa's Expedition to Quivira, and other works; edited the Cramoisy series of Relations and Documents, in French, Bearing on the Early History of the French-American Colonies (20 vols., 1857–68); Washington's Private Diary (1861); Colden's History of Five Indian Nations, edition of 1727 (1866); Alsop's Maryland (1869). Among his works are: The Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley (1853); History of French and Spanish Missions Among the Indian Tribes of the United States (1854); The Fallen Brave (1861); Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi and Novum-Belgium: an Account of New Netherlands in 1643–44 (1862); The Story of a Great Nation (1886); History of the Catholic Church in the United States (1886–88), and a Life of Archbishop Hughes in the American Religious Leader series (1889). Little Pictorial Lives of the Saints was published posthumously (1894).

Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft (Godwin). An English novelist; born in London, August 30, 1797; died there February 21, 1851. She inherited much of the genius

of her mother, Mary Wollstonecraft, and of her father, William Godwin, and imbibed many of their theories upon social subjects. Her most distinctive work is the wild romance, Frankenstein, written in her eighteenth year. After the death of Shelley she edited works and wrote several novels, among which are Valperga, The Last Man, Lodore, The Fortunes of Pekin Warbeck, and a volume of Rambles in Italy and Germany.

Frankenstein; or, Modern Prometheus (1818). A Gothic romance, extravagant, gloomy, and horrible; the main idea being a monster created on pseudo-scientific principles, and endowed with life, by the study and ceaseless vigils of a young German whom the monster then turns upon and keeps in anxiety and torment. The best of three tales of mystery and horror written in friendly competition by Shelley, Byron, and Mrs. Shelley.

Shelley, Percy Bysshe. An English poet; born at Field Place, near Horsham, Sussex, August 4, 1792. His great-grandfather, Timothy, lived for a number of years in America, and his grandfather Bysshe was born in Newark, N. J., of an American mother. The family was wealthy and of local distinction in Sussex. Timothy, the poet's father, succeeded in 1815 to the baronetcy given Bysshe in 1806. Shelley's schooling began at six. At twelve he was sent to Eton. In the fall of 1810, having finished in good standing at Eton, he entered Oxford. He was an incessant reader, speculator, and writer from his early days at Eton, and, though he slighted the prescribed studies, he became greatly interested in chemistry and read deeply in the works of Locke, Hume, Rousseau, and Voltaire. He wrote Zastrozzi (1810), a romance; St. Irvyne, a romance (1811); The Necessity of Atheism (1811), a treatise; A Poetical Essay on the Existing State of Things (1811); Queen Mab, A Philosophic Poem (1813); Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude, and Other Poems (1816); A Proposal for Putting Reform to the Vote Throughout the Kingdom (1817); A Six-Weeks' Tour (1817), in collaboration with Mary Godwin; Laon and Cynthia (1818), subsequently altered and reissued as The Revolt of Islam, a poem (1818), some few copies being erroneously dated 1817; Rosalind and Helen; A Modern Eclogue, with Other Poems (1819); The Cenci, a tragedy (1819); Prometheus Unbound, a lyric drama (1820); Aedipus Tyrannus, or Swellfoot the Tyrant, a tragedy in two acts; translated from the original Doric (1820); Epipsychidion, verses addressed to the noble and unfortunate Lady Emilia V—— (1821); Adonais, an elegy on the death of John Keats (1821); Hellas, a lyric drama (1822), the last of Shelley's works issued during his lifetime. After his death there appeared: Posthumous Poems (1824); The Masque of Anarchy, a poem, now first published (1832); The Shelley Papers (1833); Essays, Letters from Abroad, Translations and Fragments (1840); The Dæmon of the World, the first part as published in 1816 with Alastor; the second part deciphered and now first printed (1876). In none of Shelley's greatest contemporaries was the lyric faculty so paramount, and whether we consider his minor songs, his odes, or his more complicated choral dramas, we acknowledge that he was the loftiest and most spontaneous singer of our language.

Shenstone, William. An English poet; born in 1714; died in 1763. He studied at Pembroke College, Oxford, but did not take a degree. At the age of thirty the paternal estate of Leasowes came into his hand, worth £300 a year. He is known almost wholly by his poem, The Schoolmistress, consisting of nearly forty stanzas in the Spenserian measure. This poem was published in 1742, and so was written while he was a student at Oxford. His other works, The Pastoral Ballads (1743) and Written in an Inn at Henley. His Works and Letters were collected in three volumes (1764–69), and his Essays on Men and Manners were republished in 1868.

Sheridan, Philip Henry. An American soldier, and writer of interesting memoirs relating to the Civil War in the United States; born at Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831; died at Nonquitt, Mass., August 5, 1888. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy July 1, 1853, and was assigned to the First Infantry as brevet second lieutenant. After a short time in barracks he was ordered to Texas, then to Washington and Oregon, and in the fall of 1861 was appointed captain in the regular army. In the Civil War he distinguished himself at the battles of Chickamauga, September 19–20, 1863, and Chattanooga, November 24–25, 1863. When Grant was promoted to lieutenant-general, March, 1864, he asked for the transfer of Sheridan to the East, and appointed him chief of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. On November 8, 1864, he was appointed major-general in the regular army. In June, 1865, he was put in command of the military division of the Southwest, of that of the Gulf in July, and in August, 1866, of the Department of the Gulf. On November 1, 1883, he succeeded General Sherman in command of the army, and was appointed general of the army June 1, 1888. His Personal Memoirs of Philip H. Sheridan were published just before his death.

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley. A British politician and dramatist; born in Dublin, September 30, 1751; died in London, July 7, 1816. He was educated at Harrow School, and in 1773 commenced the study of law at the Middle Temple, London. In 1780 he entered Parliament and for many years took a prominent part in the political movements of the time. In 1787 he was chosen one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. His opening speech on the articles committed to his charge was deemed a masterpiece of eloquence. Before twenty-four hours had passed Sheridan was offered £1000 for the copyright of the speech, if he would himself prepare it for the press; this was never done, and we have only an inadequate report of the great speech. What with extravagant living, enormous losses at the gaming-table, and the burning, in 1809, of the Drury Lane Theatre, he was reduced to great pecuniary straits. He died deserted by all but a few of his former friends and associates, but he was honored with a tomb in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey. Sheridan's claim to a place in literature rests almost wholly on his comedies, the best of which are The Rivals, The School for Scandal, and The Critic. The Life of Sheridan has been written by Thomas Moore (1825). His Dramatic Works, with a Memoir by James Brown, were published in 1873, and a collection of his entire Works and Remains, edited by F. Stainbull, in 1874

Sherman, Frank Dempster. An American poet; born at Peekskill, N. Y., May 6, 1860. He was educated in his native town and at Columbia College, of which he was made a fellow in 1887, and with which he is now connected as instructor in architecture. He has achieved fame as a writer of graceful, piquant verses. He contributes frequently to the *Century* and other magazines, and has published Madrigals and Catches (1887); Lyrics for a Lute (1890), and New Waggings of Old Tales, in collaboration with John Kendrick Bangs.

Sherman, John. An American statesman and historian; born in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1823; died in Washington, D. C., October 22, 1900. He began the practice of law in 1844; was a member of Congress, 1855 to 1861; United States senator, 1861 to 1877; secretary of the treasury, 1877 to 1881; elected United States senator successively in 1881, 1887, and 1893, and with the entrance upon presidential duties of William McKinley, March 4, 1897, became secretary of state of the United States. He is the author of Selected Speeches and Reports on Finance and Taxation (1859–1878; New York, 1879); and Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate, and Cabinet, a work of remarkable interest and considerable importance as a contribution to political history.

Sherman, William Tecumseh. One of the most distinguished of American generals; born in Lancaster, O, February 8, 1820; died in New York City, February 14, 1891. He graduated at West Point in 1840, resigned from the army as captain in 1853; was commissioned colonel May 13, 1861, and after a long career of active service, retired from command on February 8, 1884, as general of the army. He has published Memoirs of General William T. Sherman by Himself (2 vols., New York, 1875 and 1885).

Shevchenko, Taras Grigorievich (shevchen'kō). A Russian poet; born February 25, 1814; died in St. Petersburg, February 26, 1861. His Kobzar, a volume of lyrics in the Little Russian dialect, appeared in 1840 (new ed., 1860), and became at once popular. Haidamaki, one of the greatest of Russian epics, followed in 1841; after which came Hamalia, Maiax, and others.

Shiel, Matthew Phipps. Teacher, interpreter, journalist, author; born July 21, 1865; married Signora Carolina Garcia Gomez. Publications: The Rajah's Sapphire, Shapes in the Fire, Prince Zaleski, The Yellow Danger, Contraband of War, Cold Steel, The Lord of the Sea, The Manstealers, The Purple Cloud.

The Yellow Danger (1898). A sensational romance of the near future, and a glorification of jingoism on the largest scale. The Japanese and Chinese set the nations of Europe by the ears with the object of aggrandizing themselves when their enemies are exhausted. Battles and sea fights of a monstrous and sanguinary kind succeed each other with bewildering rapidity.

Cold Steel (1809). A rapid, melodramatic story of violent action, fighting, love-making, and intrigue, in the England of Henry VIII. That jovial monarch and Anne Boleyn appear, but the interest is not particularly historical.

The Man-stealers (1900). A frankly sensational narrative of a French plot to kidnap the Duke of Wellington and avenge the exile of Napoleon; impossible events simulating truth by sheer rapidity of narrative.

The Lord of the Sea (1901). Another impossible romance in which inventions and scientific marvels are dexterously used for sensational effect. The hero is a Jewish Napoleon, who undertakes to subjugate the sea, as the land is subjugated under the present régime. The events by which he makes himself a mighty ruler in the earth are related with vigorous, if often crude, realism.

Shillaber, Benjamin Penhallow. An American humorist; born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 12, 1814; died at Chelsea, Mass., November 25, 1890. He received

a district-school education and entered a printing-office in 1830. He removed to Boston in 1832. From 1840 to 1850 he was editor of the Boston *Post*, and in 1851–53 he edited a comic paper called *The Carpet Bag*. From 1856 to 1866 he conducted *The Saturday Evening Gazette* His Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington (1854) gave him fame, and the book was widely quoted. His other works are: Rhymes with Reason and Without (1874); Knitting Work (1857); Partingtonian Patchwork (1873); Lines in Pleasant Places (1875); The Ike Partington Juvenile Series (1879); Ike and his Friends (1879); Cruises with Captain Bob (1881); The Doublerunner Club (1882); Wide-Swath, a collection of verses (1882), and Mrs. Partington's New Gripsack Filled with Fresh Things (1890).

Shinn, Charles Howard. An American poet, journalist, and historical writer; born in Austin, Tex., April 29, 1852. He was engaged in periodical work until 1885, when he became connected with the *Overland Monthly*. He is the author of Mining Camps: a Study in American Pioneer Government (1885), and The Story of the Mine.

Shorthouse, Joseph Henry. An English novelist; born in Birmingham in 1834. He was educated at private schools. His philosophical romance, John Inglesant (1882) brought him fame and lifted him into the first rank of modern writers. His style is pure and artistic, and there is a quaint, picturesque, and old-fashioned grace in the color of his fancy. His other books are: The Platonism of Wordsworth (1881); Preface to George Herbert's Temple (1882); Little Schoolmaster Mark, and Other Stories (1883); Sir Percival (1886); A Teacher of the Violin, and Other Stories (1887); The Countess Eve (1888); Lady Falaise Blanche (1891).

Sidgwick, Henry. A distinguished English philosopher and political economist; born at Shipton, Yorkshire, May 31, 1838; died at Cambridge, August 28, 1900. He was professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge, and did much for the promotion of higher education of women, having assisted in the foundation of Newnham College. His works include: The Methods of Ethics (1874); The Principles of Political Economy (1883), one of the most important works on the subject; Outlines of the History of Ethics (1886), etc.

Sidney, Sir Philip. An English poet; born at Penshurst, Kent, November 29, 1554; died at Arnheim, Holland, October 7, 1586. His father, Sir Henry Sidney, was president of Wales and lord deputy of Ireland under Queen Elizabeth. In 1568 he entered Christ Church, Oxford; from 1572 to 1575 he travelled on the Continent, being at Paris at the time of the St. Bartholomew massacre. In 1577 he was sent to Prague as ambassador to the Emperor Rudolph II. The next year he incurred the displeasure of the queen by an outspoken letter which he addressed to her, dissuading her from a projected marriage with the Duke of Anjou, and retired for some years to his estate, where most of his works appear to have been written, although they were not printed until after his death. In 1584 he was appointed governor of Flushing, in Holland, and was wounded in the thigh at the battle of Zutphen, September 22, 1586. He lingered in great agony for several weeks, solacing even his last hours with literary composition. His body was taken to London and interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, the day being observed as one of general mourning. The principal works of Sir Philip Sidney are: A Metrical Version of the Psalms, made in conjunction with his sister, the Countess of Pembroke; Astrophel and Stella, a series of more than a hundred sonnets; Arcadia, a prose romance, with poems interspersed through it; The Apologie for Poesie.

Sienkiewicz, Henryk (sē'en-kē'ā-vich). A Polish novelist; born at Wola Okrejska, in the Lukowschem, of Lithuanian parents, in 1845. He was educated at the University of Warsaw, after which he led a wanderling life, attached for a time to a nomadic band of gipsies. In 1876 he came to America, and spent some years in California seeking his fortune in the gold mines and writing of his adventures to the Warsaw magazines. Returning to his own country, he settled at Warsaw and gave himself up to the pursuit of literature. He then began the issue of the series of novels and historical romances which have won for him—inspired as they are by the loftiest patriotic sentiments—one of the first places in modern Polish literature. In 1872 he published at Warsaw a collection of humorous little stories which became very popular; and which was followed in 1874 by Szkica Weglem (Charcoal Sketches). His principal later works are: Ogniem i Mieczem (With Fire and Sword) (1885), an historical novel, which in less than ten years had passed through more than thirty editions; Potop (The Deluge) (1886); Pan Michael, and Village Stories, and a complete collection of his works up to 1890, issued in twelve volumes, under the general title Pisma. Up to 1882 he had but little prominence in literature in Europe, for he is given but a brief notice in the History of Polish Literature, published in that year by Heinrich Nitschmann. His other works are: In Vain (1899);

*Quo Vadis? (1896); *Without Dogma (1893); Children of the Soil (1895); In Monte Carlo (1899); Tales (1899); In the New Promised Land (1900); The Knights of the Cross (1900); Sielanka, a Forest Picture, and Other Stories (1898).

In Vain (1899). A story of university life in Poland, chiefly remarkable for the penetration into various people's motives shown by the author, a lad under eighteen. The hero, a young lad, afflicted with a promiscuous love of women, is analytically portrayed, and his state of mind in his love affairs with two women exhaustively examined.

With Fire and Sword (1890). ***The Deluge** (1891). **Pan Michael** (1893). A series of three books which together contain the romance of the history of Poland from 1647 to 1751. The scheme is even wider in the multitude of personages introduced than Tolstoi's War and Peace. The first recounts the terrible war that arose when the Ukraine Cossacks, aided by Tartars and Ottomans, revolted from Poland, triumphing at Korsun and suffering defeat at Zbaraj; the next, still more voluminous, deals with the overwhelming invasion of Poland and Lithuania by the Swedes, under Charles XII. (1654–55), and the splendid rally of the Poles; and the third continues the story of the war with the Tartars. This huge romance may be regarded as an accumulation of episodes connected by various characters and their histories. The personal interest is considerable, a number of figures, principally of nobles, standing out from the crowd, many of them striking, others humorous or grotesque, others studies of historical personages like Sobieski, the Russian Hmelnitski, and King Kazimir. The impression left by his work is that of a succession of scenes of battles, carnage, devastation, lust, and fiery heroism. But there are quieter scenes of village life, the domestic life of the gentry, etc.

***Quo Vadis?** (1896). Largely inspired by Neo-Christianism. A broad picture of Roman life in all its light and shade, splendors and horrors, bringing into salient contrast the licentiousness of Paganism and the spiritual beauty of Christianity. Scenes of court life and of Christian worship, the burning of Rome, and the massacres in the amphitheatre are woven into a rapid narrative, which brings in a motley host of characters, all speaking in their proper voices, slaves, preachers, and imperial Romans. The apostles Peter and Paul are introduced, but the Pagans are the most life-like; Nero, for instance, is clearly conceived in his strange and repulsive individuality; and Petronius, the artist in debauchery, is the dominating figure of the book.

***Without Dogma: a Novel of Modern Poland** (1893). The conflict between latter-day Paganism and Christianity, represented in the persons of a Polish dilettante and skeptic and a girl of pure and earnest character. The hero is a type of Slavonic incapacity for action, and modern decadence is satirized in his conduct. The long spiritual combat of the two lovers, separated by a woman's simple determination to do right, is narrated in a journal, which anatomises their hearts and minds in a searching manner. It forms a sad tale, unrelieved by a touch of happiness; the kind old Polish aunt is almost the sole pleasant character in it.

Children of the Soil (1895). Contemporary life in Poland, an exposition of the Slavonic temperament, and a study of agricultural problems. The personal interest is chiefly in the story of married life, and its ups and downs; the women, and more particularly the children, are well characterized.

In Monte Carlo (1899). A Polish artist, entangled with a demi-mondaine, falls in love and sincerely with a good woman. Depicts many shades of character, vile and noble.

Tales (1899). A collection of minor stories and parts of stories, all thoroughly Slavonic in character. A Country Artist, a sentimental tale of irregular artist life; Anthea, a story of classical times, akin to Quo Vadis?; The Duel, a realistic story of life in the Ukraine, etc.

In the New Promised Land (1900). A gloomy story of a peasant and his daughter who are decoyed to America by an emigration agent, go out full of hope and are on landing plunged into the deepest poverty. Their sufferings are heartrending, and, though they are endured with Slavonic patience, the father dies and the girl loses her reason.

The Knights of the Cross (1900). An heroic epoch of Polish history, the end of the fourteenth century, when strife was hot with the Germans, headed by the savage and detestable Knights of the Cross. The plot is a natural blending of national history with the deeds of a Polish knight and his love romance; the characters are conceived on an heroic scale, and stupendous events occur in the narrative. Exhibits a graphic picture of life in Poland and Lithuania in a little-known period.

***Sielanka, Forest Picture; and Other Stories** 1898). Sielanka, an idyl of two young lovers in a forest, and a poetic rendering of the life of nature. The pathetic Lighthouse Keeper of Aspinwall, Sachem, and Across the Plains are results of the author's American experiences (the last being the tragic narrative of an overland journey to California, chequered by the perils and privations of fifty years ago). Sachem, the last of the Black Snake Indians, appears as a circus performer in Texas. Yanko tells how a poor half-witted village lad fell a victim to his passion for music. Yamyol is another sketch of a forlorn village boy. The Bull Fight is a Spanish tale. The tyranny of the Germans in Poland is depicted in the Diary of a Tutor in Poznam and in Bartek the Victor; the former, the mournful story of a poor little martyr to scholastic regulations. Bartek, a stupid, gigantic hero, performs miracles of prowess at Gravelotte and Sedan, but coming home is persecuted and sent to gaol because he is a Pole. The episode of the ignorant peasants coming out to fight they know not whom is a curious study of the psychology of war.

Sigourney, Lydia (Huntly). An American poet and miscellaneous writer; born at Norwich, Conn., September 1, 1791; died at Hartford, June 10, 1865. In 1819 she was married to Charles Sigourney, a merchant of Hartford. She commenced her career of authorship with a volume of Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse. Her subsequent works in prose

and verse, many of them juveniles, number more than sixty. Among them are: Traits of the Aborigines (1822); Sketch of Connecticut (1824); Biography of Females (1829); How to be Happy (1833); Pleasant Memoirs of Pleasant Lands (1842); The Sea and the Sailor (1845); Whisper to a Bride (1849); Past Meridan (1854); Lucy Howard's Journal (1857); The Man of Uz (1862); Letters of Life, a posthumous volume (1866).

Silliman, Benjamin. A noted American scientist; born at Trumbull, Conn., August 8, 1779; died at New Haven, November 24, 1864. He was graduated at Yale in 1796; became tutor in the college in 1799, and in 1804 was made professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. He visited Europe in 1805 for the purpose of procuring books and apparatus, and published a Journal of Travels, describing this visit. Nearly fifty years afterward he again went to Europe, and published A Visit to Europe in 1851. In 1818 he founded *The American Journal of Science and Arts*, which he conducted for nearly thirty years. In 1853 he resigned his professorship at Yale and received the honorary title of "professor emeritus." His principal work is Elements of Chemistry in the Order of the Lectures in Yale College (1830). He wrote largely upon scientific topics in his own journal and in other periodicals, and delivered courses of popular lectures in all the principal cities in the United States.

Simms, William Gilmore. An American novelist and poet; born at Charleston, S. C., April 17, 1806; died there June 11, 1870. He was for a time a clerk in a drug-store; afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but did not enter upon regular practice. In 1827 he put forth a volume of Lyrical and Other Poems, which was followed from time to time by other volumes of verse, among which are: The Vision of Cortes (1829); Atlantis (1832); Southern Passages and Pictures (1839); Areytos (1846); Lays of the Palmetto (1848), and a fresh collection of Poems (1854). He wrote biographies of Francis Marion (1844); Captain John Smith (1846); and Nathaniel Greene (1849), and edited a volume of The War Poetry of the South (1867). The greater part of his works consists of novels, of which he wrote about thirty, among which are: Martin Faber (1833); Guy Rivers (1834); Pelayo (1838); The Yemassee (1840); The Scout (1845); Katharine Walton (1851); Charlemont (1856); The Cassique of Kiawah (1860). An edition of the novels by which he set most store was published in 1859, in nineteen volumes. His Life has been written by George W. Cable, in the American Men of Letters series (1888).

The Partisan (1835). **Mellichampe: a Legend of the Santee** (1836), **Katharine Walton** (1851). A closely connected sequence of romances dealing with the War of Independence in the South, the scenes being mainly on the Carolina coast about Charleston and Old Dorchester. The actualities of the long domestic war, suspicions and fears among friends and kinsfolk, double dealings of traitors and patriots alike, together with scenes from the brilliant social life of Charleston and episodes in field and forest, are worked into an old-fashioned novel of plot and adventure. Historical notabilities appear, but native types of backwoodsmen, scouts, soldiers, etc., are the most original part of the work, as, *e.g.*, Lieutenant Porgy, the Falstaffian gourmet, and the magnanimous Jack Whitherspoon, who dies for his friend.

Simon, Jules François Suisse (sē-môn'). A notable French statesman and writer on philosophical and political subjects; born at Lorient, December 31, 1814; died at Paris, June 8, 1896. He became a member of the academy in 1875, and the same year was appointed senator for life. Among his works are: Studies on the Theodicy of Plato and Aristotle (1840); History of the School of Alexandria (2 vols., 1844); Duty (1854; 15th ed., 1892); Natural Religion (1856); The Workingwoman (1861; 9th ed., 1891); Labor (1866; 4th ed., 1877), a work which arrested public attention; Free Trade (1874); The Twentieth Century Woman (1891); Four Portraits: Lamartine, Lavigerie, Renan, and Emperor William II. (1896).

Simrock, Karl. A German poet and miscellaneous writer; born at Bonn, August 28, 1802; died there July 18, 1876. His name is indissolubly associated with the revival of interest in old German literature. He studied at the university of his native city and at Berlin, and in 1826 entered the Prussian state service. His first work was a translation into modern German of the Nibelungenlied (1827). Afterward he devoted himself particularly to the early literature of his own country, which he has modernized in excellent style; for example, the poems of Walther von der Vogelweide (1833); Wolfram von Eschenbach's Parcival (1842); Reineke Fuchs (1845); Die Edda (1851); Gottfried von Strasburg's Tristan und Isolde (1855); the Heliand (1856); Beoeulf (1859); Der Wartburgkrieg (1858), and Brant's Narrenschiff (1872). Besides these editorial labors, he translated Shakespeare's poems and some of his plays, and published a collection of German Volksbucher (1844), in thirteen volumes, comprising national proverbs, songs, riddles, and a vast number of stories; Das Heldenbuch (1843), being translations and original

poems illustrative of the heroic traditions of the Teutonic race; his own Gedichte (1844), and several hand-books. In 1850 he was appointed professor of old German at Bonn, a post which he held till his death.

Sims, George Robert. An English dramatist and journalist; born in London, September 2, 1847. He is the author of The Lights o' London (1882); The Romany Rye (1883). Some of his contributions to the press are: Dagonet Ballads (1879); Three Brass Balls (1880); The Theatre of Life (1881); How the Poor Live (1883); Stories in Black and White (1885); Mary Jane's Memoir (1887).

Memoirs of a Landlady (1894). A garrulous old woman tells her experience as proprietress of furnished apartments, hitting off the humors of her husband, and the foibles of her queer assortment of lodgers, with dry comment.

The Small-Part Lady, and Other Stories (1900). A miscellaneous dozen of stories that summarize this author's characteristics. Title story is a bit of natural realism about a young chorus lady who gets advanced to a small part, much to the gratification of herself and her friends. Miriam, The Third Floor, and Margaret Lorimer are compact melodramas with touches of a humor like that of Dickens.

Sinnett, Alfred Percy. An English journalist; born in London, 1840. He was on the staff of the *London Globe* in 1859; afterward edited the *Daily Press* at Hong Kong. In 1871 he was editor of the *Pioneer* at Allahabad, India. Returning to England in 1882, he published The Occult World and Esoteric Buddhism (1883), which immediately connected his name with the theosophical movement, and with its originator, Madame Blavatsky.

Sladen, Douglas Brooke Wheelton. An English poet; born at London, 1856. He is author of Frithjog and Ingebjorg, and Other Poems (1882); Australian Lyrics (1883); A Summer Christmas: a Tale of Sport (1884); Edward the Black Prince, an epic drama (1886); Australian Ballads and Rhymes (1888); The Spanish Armada (1888), a ballad.

Slowacki, Julius (slō-vats'kē). A celebrated Polish poet; born at Kremenecz in Volhynia, August 23, 1809; died at Paris, April 3, 1849. In his earlier poems he was under the influence of Byron; but escapes from it in the Ode to Liberty, Hymn to the Mother of God, and Song of the Lithuanian Legion (1831). The sentiment of Polish nationality finds fullest expression in the dramatic poem, Kordyan (1834), and the tragedy, Mazeppa. Slowacki reaches the height of his lyric power in the poem, In Switzerland. His last great work, left incomplete, was King Spirit, which he designed to be a legend of the ages of Polish history.

Smalley, George Washburn. An American journalist; born in Franklin, Mass., June 2, 1833. During the American Civil War, the war between Prussia and Russia, and the Franco-German War he distinguished himself as war correspondent of the New York *Tribune;* and as representative of the same in London (1867–95), he gained an eminent rank in journalism. His London Letters and Some Others and Studies of Men were widely popular. He has been American correspondent of the London *Times* since 1895.

Smart, Mrs. Helen Hamilton (Gardener). An American novelist; born in Virginia, 1853. She has published many works of fiction dealing with social reforms. Among these are: An Unofficial Patriot; Is This Your Son, My Lord? Facts and Fictions of Life; Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter? The Fortunes of Margaret Weld. She has also written magazine articles, part of them collected as Men, Women, and Gods.

Smiles, Samuel. A Scottish biographer and miscellaneous writer; born at Haddington in 1812. He studied surgery, practised for some time at Leeds, and afterward became editor of the Leeds *Times*. The greater portion of his works are: The Life of George Stephenson (1857); Self-Help (1859); Lives of the Engineers (1861); Industrial Biography (1863); The Huguenots in England and Scotland (1867); Character (1871); The Huguenots in France (1874); Duty (1880); Life and Labor (1887); A Publisher and His Friends (1891); Jasmin, the Barber Poet (1891), and Josiah Wedgwood (1894).

Smith, Adam. A Scottish political economist; born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, June 5, 1723; died at Edinburgh, July 17, 1790. He studied for three years at the University of Glasgow; then for seven years at Oxford. In 1748 he took up his residence at Edinburgh, where he lectured on rhetoric and belles-lettres. In 1752 he was made professor of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow, holding that position for nearly twelve years. In 1759 he published his Theory of the Moral Sentiments, the cardinal idea of which is that the emotions and moral distinctions spring from sympathy. In 1766 he resigned his professorship and travelled for two years on the Continent. He then took up his residence with his mother at his native Kirkcaldy, where for ten years he devoted himself to the study of social science. The result was his Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations, which was pub-

lished in 1776, and is conceded to be the first systematic statement of the fundamental principles of political economy, though many of the views of Smith have been called in question by later writers.

Smith, Alexander. A Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer; born at Kilmarnock December 31, 1830; died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, January 5, 1867. In 1853 he published A Life-Drama, a poem which met with immediate attention, and in the following year he received the appointment of secretary of the University of Edinburgh, a position which he held until his death. His subsequent poems are Sonnets of the War, written in conjunction with Sydney Dobell (1855); City Poems (1857); Edwin, of Deira (1861). In prose he wrote Dreamthorp (1863); A Summer in Skye (1865); Alfred Hagart's Household (1866); Miss Oona McQuarrie (1866). A posthumous volume, entitled Last Leaves, with a Memoir, was published in 1868.

Smith, Francis Hopkinson. A civil engineer, landscape painter, and writer of descriptive sketches; born in Baltimore, Md., October 23, 1838. Among the works which he has built as civil engineer are several for the United States Government. He is a self-taught painter, painting chiefly in water colors. He is a member of the American Water-color Society. As an author, he is a writer of fiction and descriptive sketches. He published, Well-Worn Roads of Spain, Holland, and Italy (1886); A Book of the Title Club (1887); A White Umbrella in Mexico (1889); Colonel Carter of Carterville (1891); A Day at Laguerre's, and Other Days, nine sketches (1892); American Illustrators (1892).

Colonel Carter of Carterville (1891). Character portraits of people in the South; an extravagant but noble-hearted old Yankee: his devoted henchman Clad, an ex-slave; and other old-fashioned folks. Draws an Arcadian picture of the relations between master and slave, now master and man, with a regretful feeling for the splendors of the old régime. Largely in dialect, the negro patois making the anecdotes irresistibly funny.

A Day at Laguerre's, and Other Days. Nine admirable short impressions of scenes and men in Mexico and other places.

A Gentleman Vagabond; and Some Others (1895). Stories illustrative of character. John Sounders, Laborer, a simple-minded tender-hearted hero, sacrifices his life to save a cur. A Knight of the Legion of Honor is a sketch of a true gentleman, and the tale of his romantic ride with a beautiful Polish countess in distress.

Caleb West, Master Diver (1898). A record of warfare with the brute forces of nature; the obscure toil and heroism of New England mariners engaged in erecting a lighthouse.

Smith, George. A celebrated English Assyriologist; born in London, March 26, 1840; died at Aleppo, August 19, 1876. The importance of his contributions to our knowledge of Assyrian history and inscriptions is everywhere acknowledged. Part of his published works are: The Chaldean Account of Genesis; Assyria from the Earliest Times Till the Fall of Nineveh (1875); Assyrian Discoveries (1875), an account of his own travels and researches; The Assyrian Eponym Canon (1876); History of Babylonia, edited by A. H. Sayce (1877); History of Sennacherib, edited by A. H. Sayce (1878).

Smith, Gerrit. An American reformer, antislavery advocate and philanthropist; born in Utica, N. Y., in 1797; died in New York, December 28, 1874. He was active in the cause of temperance and an uncompromising enemy of slavery, made large donations in aid of the poor, and gave land in New York State to many escaped slaves. He wrote numerous tracts and papers, and published Speeches in Congress (1855); Sermons and Speeches (1861); The Religion of Reason (1864); The Theologies (1866); Nature the Basis of a Free Theology (1867), and Correspondence with Albert Barnes (1868).

Smith, Goldwin. An English essayist and historical writer; born at Reading, August 13, 1823. He was educated at Eton and Oxford; took his degree of B.A. at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1845; became fellow and tutor in the university, and was called to the bar in 1850. In 1868 he came to the United States, having been elected professor of constitutional history in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., In 1871 he became connected with the University of Toronto. Among his works are: The Study of History, delivered at Oxford (1861); Irish History and Irish Character (1861); Three English Statesmen, Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt: a Course of Lectures on the Political History of England (1867); The Civil War in America; A Short History of England, Down to the Reformation (1869); William Cowper (1880); False Hopes (1883); Life of Jane Austen (1890); Canada and the Canadian Question (1891); The Moral Crusader, William Lloyd Garrison (1893); The United States 1492–1871 (1893); Bay Leaves (1893); Essays on Questions of the Day (1894).

Smith, Horace. An English poet; born in London, December 31, 1779; died at Tunbridge Wells, July 12, 1849. His literary and personal life was closely connected with that of his brother, James Smith, who were joint authors of the Rejected Addresses. In 1812 the rebuilding of Drury Lane Theatre, which

had been destroyed by fire, led to the offering of a prize for an opening address. None of those offered was accepted. The brothers Smith thereupon put forth a small volume, entitled Rejected Addresses, purporting to have been written by several of the most distinguished living poets. In these the manner of the respective authors is cleverly imitated and sometimes travestied. Perhaps the cleverest of these imitations are that of Crabbe by James Smith, and that of Scott by Horace. Besides his contributions to the Rejected Addresses, James Smith published anonymously articles in the *New Monthly Magazine* and other periodicals, and wrote the greater part of The Country Cousins; Trip to France, and Trip to America, highly successful pieces at the English Opera House.

Smith, Seba. ("Major Jack Downing.") An American journalist and political satirist; born in Buckfield, Me., September 14, 1792; died in Patchogue, L. I., July 29, 1868. His publications include: The Life and Writings of Major Jack Downing, a series of humorous and satirical letters written during the administration of President Jackson (1833); Powhatan, a poetic romance (1841); New Elements in Geometry (1850), and Way Down East (1855).

Smith, Sydney. An English clergyman, wit, and essayist; born at Woodford, Essex, June 3, 1771; died in London, February 22, 1845. He studied at Oxford, where he gained a fellowship, took orders, and in 1794 became a curate on Salisbury Plain. In 1797 he went to Edinburgh as private tutor to a young gentleman, where he became intimate with the rising young men. In 1802 Jeffrey, Brougham, Smith, and others projected the Edinburgh *Review*, Smith undertaking the editorship of the first number, and thereafter contributing largely for a quarter of a century. About 1804 he went to London, where he became a popular preacher, and delivered a series of lectures on Moral Philosophy, which were not published until after his death. In 1806 he was presented to the living of Forton-le-Clay, situated in a wild part of Yorkshire, worth £500 a year. Besides his contributions to the Edinburgh *Review*, he commenced, in 1807, a series of Letters on the subject of the Catholic, to My Brother Abraham, Who Lives in the Country, by Peter Plymley. A collection of his miscellaneous writings, in four volumes, was published in 1840. After his death were published a volume of Sermons preached at St. Paul's, and Lectures on Moral Philosophy. In 1856 appeared the Memoirs of Sydney Smith, by his daughter, the wife of Sir Henry Holland. The Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith, with a Memoir by E. A. Duyckinck, was published in 1856.

Smith, William. A distinguished English classical scholar and compiler of classical dictionaries; born at Enfield, 1813; died in London, October 7, 1893. He was of great learning, and his works were very influential in the guidance and extension of scholarship. They include a Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities (1840–42); Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology (1843–49); Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography (1853–57); Dictionary of the Bible (1860–63); Dictionary of Christian Antiquities (1875–80); Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects, and Doctrines, during the First Eight Centuries (1877–87), with Dr. Wace. He also published Greek and Latin text-books, dictionaries, and manuals, besides editing editions of Gibbon, Hume, Hallam, and other historians.

Smollett, Tobias George. A Scottish novelist and historian; grandson of Sir James Smollet, of Bonhill; born in Dalquhurn, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, in 1721; died at Monte Novo, near Leghorn, Italy, October 21, 1771. He was of an ancient family, received a good education at Dumbarton Grammar School and Glasgow College, and was apprenticed to a surgeon. After acting as surgeon's mate in the navy, he betook himself to London, and authorship, his first production being a tragedy, The Regicide, but failed to get it put on the stage. His writings included compositions of almost every kind. He wrote novels, plays, poems, travels, and histories; translated Don Quixote from the Spanish, and Gil-Blas and Telemachus from the French. He wrote a complete History of England to 1748, in four quarto volumes; compiled a Compendium of Authentic and Entertaining Voyagers, in seven volumes, and became editor of the *Critical Review*. His best works are his novels, among which are: The Adventures of Roderick Random (1748), which was a great hit, as was Peregrine Pickle (1751); Ferdinand, Count Fathom (1753); Sir Lancelot Graves (1762); Humphrey Clinker (1771).

***The Adventures of Roderick Random** (1748). A string of personal adventures in the comic style of Cervantes and Le Sage, but more realistic· largely composed of personal reminiscences, particularly of the disastrous expeditions to Carthagena, 1741. The hero is a landsman afloat, the other characters chiefly tars and naval officers, men like the immortal Lieutenant Bowling, who are in their element only when aboard ship. A boisterous humor, often degenerating into brutal coarseness, stamps these comic beasts

in human shape; the personal satire is thinly concealed.

The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle, in which are included the **Memoirs of a Lady of Quality** (1751). Peregrine's schooling, his courtships (with most unsavory interludes), travels and amorous exploits on the continent and in London, are the gist of a humorous but unedifying story. The same broad comedy and Hogarthian caricature prevail. Commodore Trunnion, another product of Smollett's voyage to Carthagena, his mate and boatswain with their nautical mania, coarse wit and buffoonery supply abundant farce.

The Adventures of Ferdinand, Count Fathom (1753). An unmitigated scoundrel, offspring of a repulsive old camp follower. In the tale of his adventures and misdeeds, the comic is superseded by a romantic, or rather Gothic, use of mysterious and blood-curdling incident.

***The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker** (1771). Written while he was dying—a vigorous satire. Travels and observations of a Welsh family, a group of laughable oddities, through England, Scotland, and Wales. The sarcastic descriptions of towns and people derive comic effect from being put in the letters of different characters with absurdly different points of view. The language and manners of the Methodists are travestied. The Scottish portion is particularly familiar and racy, dealing as it does with the scenes of Smollett's younger days.

Snider, Denton Jacques. An American literary critic; born in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, January 9, 1841. After graduation at Oberlin in 1862, he engaged in teaching, and is now a lecturer on general literature. He has published A System of Shakespeare's Dramas (1877); Delphie Days (1880); A Walk in Hellas (1882); Agamemmon's Daughter, a poem (1885); An Epigrammatic Voyage (1886); Commentary on Goethe's Faust (1886); Commentary on Shakespeare's Tragedies (1887); Homer in Chios (1891); Commentary on Dante's Inferno (1893).

Snorre, Sturluson (snor'ē stėr'-lässon). An Icelandic historian and statesman; born 1179; slain 1241. He composed the Prose or Younger Edda, and wrote the Heimskringla, a series of biographies of Norwegian kings.

Socrates (sok'ra-tēs). A Greek philosopher; born at Athens in 470 B.C.; died there in 399 B.C. He was the son of a sculptor, to whose profession he was brought up, and which he exercised for a while with good success; but gave it up in order to become what we may call a private lecturer on ethics, in obediance to what he esteemed a divine monition. Though he set up no school, had no fixed place of instruction, and even disclaimed the appellation of a teacher, there gathered around him in time a group of men who may be properly called his disciples. Among these were two young men, Plato and Xenophon, from whom we learn nearly all that we know about Socrates and his teaching. For more than sixty years he seems to have been an Athenian citizen of good repute. But toward the close of his life he incurred the disfavor of the party which had obtained the political ascendency. In his seventieth year he was indicted upon charges that he was guilty, first, of denying the gods recognized by the state and introducing new divinities; secondly, of corrupting the young. He was found guilty and was sentenced to die by drinking a decoction of the poisonous hemlock. Socrates committed none of his teachings to writing. It is not altogether certain how far the words which Plato puts into the mouth of Socrates were actually spoken by him; but there can be little question that the Apologia or Defence of Socrates is substantially the speech which he made at his trial.

Solon (sō'lon). An Athenian statesman and poet; born on the island of Salamis about 638 B. C. He is first heard of as the author and reciter of some stirring verses, which moved the Athenians to recover his native island from the Megarans, who had forcibly taken possession of it. In 594 B.C. he was made archon, and to him almost dictatorial power in reforming the laws and administration of Attica. The pitiable condition of the poor debtors of his city and state (many of whom had become slaves) first attracted his attention. He annulled all land mortgages at one blow, thus relieving the acute distress of the small landholders. No draft of Solon's laws has come down to us, and their exact character is one extent disputed. Of his poetry, only a few fragments are extant.

Somerville, Mary (Fairfax). A Scottish scientist and mathematician; born at Jedburgh, Scotland, December 26, 1780; died at Naples, Italy, November 29, 1872. She was the daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir William Fairfax. She was married in 1804 to Samuel Greig, then Russian consul in London. She was left a widow in 1807. Five years later she was married to Dr. William Somerville. In 1816 he was appointed a member of the army medical board and removed to London, where Mrs. Somerville attracted attention by her experiments on the magnetic influence of the violet rays in the solar spectrum. Her results were published in the Philosophical Transactions (1826). She prepared a summary of Laplace's Mechanique Celeste for the Library of Useful Knowledge, which proved too large for its purpose, and was published under the title of Mechanism of the Heavens (1831). This led to her elction to the Royal Astronomical So-

ciety. She was a member of other distinguished societies, and received many honors. Her last years were spent in Italy. Mrs. Somerville's works are: The Connection of Physical Sciences (1834; 9th ed., 1858); Physical Geography (2 vols., 1848; 6th ed., 1870); Molecular and Microscopic Science (2 vols., 1869). Her life has been written by her daughter, Martha Somerville.

Sophocles (sof'ō-klēz). An eminent Greek dramatic poet; born at Colonus, a village near Athens, in 495 B.C.; died in 405 B.C. He was of good family, inherited a competent estate, and received the best education of his time. He was noted for the beauty of his person, the amenity of his manners, and the amiability of his disposition. Aristophanes, who caricatured Socrates and girded at Æschylus and Euripides, has only praise for Sophocles. He was a contemporary of Æschylus and Euripides, being thirty years younger than the former and fifteen years older than the latter. At twenty-six he came forward as a competitor for the dramatic prize at the great festival of Bacchus, Æschylus being one of his rivals. The first prize, a simple wreath of wild olives, was awarded to Sophocles. He continued to exhibit plays for more than forty years, sometimes gaining the first place, and never falling to the third. He produced more than a hundred dramas, of which only the seven following have come down to us: Œdipus, the King, Œdipus at Colonus, Antigone, The Death of Ajax, The Maidens of Trachis, Philoctetes, and Electra. Sophocles was pre-eminently a religious poet. The gods of his country were with him objects of profound veneration. His dramas abound in passages which might have been written by the most sincere Christian of any age.

Sophron (sō'fron). A Greek mimetic poet of the fifth century B.C.; native of Syracuse. His mimes were dialogue in Doric Greek, half in play, half in earnest, in which the characteristics of the lower orders were faithfully rendered. Only inconsiderable fragments of these compositions have come down to us.

Sotheby, William. An English poet; born in London in 1757; died in 1833. He was educated at Harrow School; entered the army at seventeen; resigned his commission in 1780, and purchased an estate near Southampton. He wrote many poems, the most ambitious of which is Saul, and produced several tragedies, among which is Orestes, constructed on the ancient Greek model. He is, however, best known by his translations, which rank among the best in our language. Among these are: the Oberon of Wieland (1798); the Georgies of Virgil (1800); the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, begun about 1827, when he had reached his seventieth year.

Soulié, Melchior Frédéric (söl-yē'). A French novelist and poet; born at Foix (Ariege), December 24, 1800; died at Bievre, near Paris, September 23, 1847. He commenced his literary career by publishing a volume of poems, French Loves (1824), followed by Romeo and Juliet (1828). Christine at Fountainebleau and Clothilde (1832) were popular dramas. Some of his novels also achieved public favor, such as The Count of Toulouse (1835); A Summer at Meudon (1836).

South, Robert. An English theologian; born in Middlesex, in 1633; died in 1716. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he received his first degree in 1655; took orders in 1658, and two years later was made university orator. He became a canon of Christ Church in 1670, and in 1680 the rectory of Islip was conferred upon him, and he was made chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. His voluminous writings, consisting mainly of sermons, have been several times reprinted in Great Britain and America. Of all the English preachers, South seems to us to furnish, in point of style, the truest specimens of the most effective species of pulpit eloquence. His style is everywhere direct, condensed, pungent. His sermons are well worthy of frequent and diligent perusal by every young preacher.

Southy, Caroline Ann (Bowles) (south'-y or suth'y). An English poet; wife of Robert Southey; born at Lymington, Hampshire, December 6, 1787; died there July 20, 1854. A collection of her poems, published in 1820, brought her to the notice of the world of letters. The Pauper's Death-Bed is well known. She is the author of Ellen Fitz-Arthur, a poem (1820); The Widow's Tale, and Other Poems (1822); The Birthday (1836); Tales of the Factories, in verse (1847).

Southey, Robert. An English poet; born at Bristol, August 12, 1774; died at Keswick, March 21, 1843. Having been left an orphan at an early age, he was placed by a maternal uncle in Westminster School, where he remained four years, and was then expelled for publishing a paper satirizing corporeal punishment. In 1793 he was entered at Balliol College, Oxford. In conjunction with Coleridge, he wrote the Fate of Robespierre, a drama, of which two-thirds was by Southey, who had already published Wat Tyler, a poem that attracted sufficient attention to be denounced in the House of Commons as seditious. In 1795

Southey wrote Joan of Arc, an epic poem, for which Cottle, a Bristol publisher, paid him fifty guineas. In 1795 Southey married Miss Edith Fricker, of Bristol, her sister Sara becoming the wife of Coleridge. In 1804 he took up his residence at Greta Hall, near Keswick, in the Lake region. Coleridge was then domiciled there, and Wordsworth lived a few miles distant. These three poets, so dissimilar in genius, came to be popularly designated as "The Lake Poets." In 1813 he succeeded James Pye as poet-laureate. His principal prose works are: History of Brazil (1810–19); Life of Nelson (1813); Life of John Wesley (1820); History of the Peninsular War (1820–32); Book of the Church (1824); Sir Thomas More; or Colloquies of Society, trenchantly criticized by Macaulay (1829); Essays, Moral and Political (1832), and Life of John Bunyan (1834). His principal poems are: Joan of Arc (1796); Thalaba, the Destroyer (1801); Madoc (1805); Metrical Tales, and Other Poems (1805); The Curse of Kehama (1810); Roderick, the Last of the Goths (1814); A Pilgrim to Waterloo (1816); A Vision of Judgment, eulogizing George III. (1821); A Pilgrimage to Compostella (1839). Southey's Common-Place Book, edited by his son-in-law, John Wood Warter, was published in 1849, and his Life and Correspondence, edited by his son, Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey, in 1850.

Southwell, Robert. An English poet and Jesuit martyr; born about 1562; executed at Tyburn, February 22, 1595. He wrote Consolation for Catholics (1586?), a prose work; but his literary fame rests upon his poems, the longest of which is St. Peter's Complaint, while the best is generally considered to be The Burning Babe.

Southworth, Emma D. E. (Nevitte). An American novelist; born in Washington, D. C., December 26, 1818; died in Washington, June 30, 1899 (aged eighty-one years). She became Mrs. Southworth in 1841, and in 1843 was thrown upon her own resources, a widow in fact but not in name, to support herself and her little one. Her first productions were merely short tales and sketches. Mrs. Southworth's novels are not of the highest class, but they have been popular, and they have been poured forth from her teeming brain with extraordinary rapidity. Among them are the following: The Family Doom; The Prince of Darkness; The Bride's Fate; The Changed Brides; How He Won Her; Fallen Pride; The Widow's Son; Bride of Llewellyn; The Fortune Seeker; Allworth Abbey; The Bridal Eve; The Fatal Marriage; Love's Labor Won; The Deserted Wife; The Lost Heiress; The Gypsy's Prophecy; The Discarded Daughter; The Three Beauties; Vivia, or the Secret of Power; The Two Sisters; The Missing Bride; The Wife's Victory; The Mother-in-law; The Haunted Homestead; The Lady of the Isle; Retribution; The Pearl of Pearl River; The Curse of Clifton.

Souvestre, Emile (sö-vestr'). A French journalist and essayist; born at Morlaix, Brittany, April 15, 1806; died in Paris, July 5, 1854. The Theatre Française accepted his drama, The Siege of Missolonghi, but the censor cut it till it was unfit for presentation. In 1836 he brought out his study of the character and customs of the people of his native province (Les Derniers Bretons), which was successful. Returning to Paris, he soon achieved success as a contributor to the leading Parisian publications. His best works were The Confessions of a Workman, The Red Mansion, Travels in Finisterre, The Greased Pole, and Un Philosophe sous les Toits, translated into English under the title of An Attic Philosopher.

An Attic Philosopher (1851, 1883). (Un Philosphe sous les Toits.) The reminiscences and meditations of a humble Parisian philosopher, who prefers poverty and contentment to money and anxiety, lowly friends to wealthy kinsfolk, and finds his happiness in doing little acts of kindness.

Sparhawk, Frances Campbell. An American novelist and short story-writer; born in Maine in 1847. She has written a large number of serial stories for the *Christian Union* and other papers, of which the most important is Elizabeth, a Romance of Colonial Days. She is also author of A Lazy Man's Work (1881); Little Folly Blatchley (1887); Miss West's Class in Geography (1887); Onoqua, an Indian story, and Senator Intrigue and Inspector Nosely.

Spaulding, Solomon. An American clergyman and writer; born in Ashford, Conn., in 1761; died in Amity, Pa., October 20, 1816. He was a revolutionary soldier, a Congregational minister, and afterward a manufacturer of iron. While living at Conneaut, Pa. (1811–12), he wrote a romance, The Manuscript Found, published in 1812, purporting to have been discovered in an ancient mound. This work was said to have furnished the basis for the Book of Mormon, in denial of which the original manuscript of Spaulding's romance was republished by the Mormons in 1885.

Spedding, James. An English biographer; born at Mirehouse, near Bassenthwaite, Cumberland, in June, 1808; died in St. George's Hospital, London, March 9, 1881. For a number of years he held

positions in the service of the English government that enabled him to devote much time to critical and biographical work, and in 1843 he visited the United States as Lord Ashburton's private secretary. In 1870 he put forth, in conjunction with R. L. Ellis and D. D. Heath, an edition of the Works of Francis Bacon. Mr. Spedding announced that his object was to enable posterity to form a true conception of the kind of man Bacon really was. While the fact of Bacon's having accepted bribes in his judicial capacity was admitted, his biographer did the best that could be done to palliate the enormity of his guilt.

Speke, John Hanning. An English explorer in Africa; born in Jordans, Somersetshire, May 4, 1827; died near Bath, September 15, 1864. At seventeen he was commissioned an ensign in the Bengal Native Infantry, served in the war of the Punjaub, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. In 1854 he accompanied Captain Burton in an exploration in Eastern Africa, and two years afterward in an expedition to ascertain the character of the great lakes supposed to exist in the interior, and especially whether they were connected with the basin of the Nile. In this expedition Lake Tanganyika was discovered. In 1858 Speke travelled northward and reached the southern end of the great lake now designated as the Victoria Nyanza, which he, in contradiction to the views of Burton, thought was the true source of the Nile. To settle this question, Speke, who was now accompanied by Captain James Grant, headed another expedition which set out in 1860. He traversed a region hitherto unvisited by Europeans, reached the kingdom of Uganda, near the northern end of the Victoria Nyanza, discovered the outlet of the lake, which he afterward showed to be the real source of the Nile, or rather of that branch of it known as the White Nile. This he descended as far as its junction with the Blue Nile, which rises among the mountains of Abyssinia. He was the first to ascertain practically the true character of the Nile. Returning to England, he put forth, in 1863, his Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile, which was followed by a supplementary work, What Led to the Discovery of the Sources of the Nile. He was killed on September 15, 1864, by the accidental discharge of his own gun.

Spencer, Herbert. An eminent English philosopher; born at Derby in 1820; died in 1904. At the age of seventeen he became a civil engineer; but abandoned that profession after about eight years, and devoted himself to studying the problems of social life, contributing largely to periodicals. His principal works are: The Proper Sphere of Government (1842); Over-Legislation (1854); Principles of Psychology (1855); Education: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical (1861); Essays: Scientific, Political, and Speculative (1858–63); Principles of Biology (1863); The Study of Sociology (1872); Classification of the Sciences (1874); Sins of Trade and Commerce (1875); The Principles of Sociology (vol. i., 1876); The Data of Ethics (1879); Ceremonial Institutions (1879); Political Institutions (1882); Man Versus the State (1884); Ecclesiastical Institutions (1885); The Facts of Organic Evolution (1887); an epitome of Synthetic Philosophy (1889); Justice (1891); Induction of Ethics (1892); Ethics of Individual Life (1892); Negative Beneficence (1893); Positive Beneficence (1893).

Spencer, William Robert. An English poet; born 1770; died 1834. Among his writings are: Urania, or the Illumine, a comedy (1802); The Year of Sorrow (1804); a Poetical Necrology: a posthumous collection of poems (1835). He translated Burger's Lenore in 1796. Some of his songs are still popular favorites, as Beth Gélert, or The Grave of the Greyhound; Wife, Children, and Friends; When Midnight o'er the Moonless Skies; Too Late I Stayed: Forgive the Crime; The Emigrant's Grave.

Spenser, Edmund. An English poet; born in London in 1553; died there January 13, 1599. In 1569 he was entered at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he took his first degree in 1572. In 1580 he was appointed secretary to Lord Grey, of Wilton, the queen's deputy in Ireland. In 1586 he received a grant of 3000 acres of land in the county of Cork. In 1590 he was visited by Sir Walter Raleigh, who took him to England and presented him to Queen Elizabeth. In 1594 he married, and his Epithalamion was written to welcome his bride to their Irish home. In 1598 he was made sheriff of Cork. His office rendered him obnoxious to the disaffected Irish, who attacked and burned his residence of Kilcolman Castle, his wife and infant son perishing in the flames. He returned to London, where he soon died, and at his own request was buried in Westminster Abbey, close by the tomb of Chaucer. The principal poems of Spenser are: The Shepherd's Calendar (1579); the Epithalamion (1594); The Faerie Queene, the first two books of which appeared in 1590 and three others in 1595. There were to have been six more books, of which only one canto and a fragment of another exists. In 1590 appeared a collection of his lesser poems,

entitled Complaints; and in 1596 four Hymns, celebrating the Platonic doctrine of beauty. He also wrote, in prose, A View of Ireland.

Spielhagen, Frederich (spēl'hä-gen). A German novelist; born at Magdeburg, February 27, 1829. He is the son of a German official; was educated at the University of Berlin; studied law in Bonn, and in 1854 went to Leipzig, where he taught in the Gymnasium. Devoting himself to literature, he has gained a foremost place among modern German novelists. His works are: Clara Vere (1854); On the Downs (1858); Problematical Natures (1861); Through Night to Light, a sequel (1862); At the Twelfth Hour (1863); The Rose of the Court (1864); The Hohensteins (1864); Rank and File (1866); Hans and Margaret (1868); The Village Coquette (1869); German Pioneers (1870); Ever Forward (1872); What the Swallows Sang (1873); Ultimo (1873); Love for Love (1875); Storm Floods (1878); Low Lands (1879); The Skeleton in the House (1879); Quisisana (1880); Angela (1881); Uhlenhanns (1883); A New Pharaoh (1888); Finder and Exfinder (1890), and Poems (1891). Hans and Margaret was dramatized as a comedy in 1876.

Through Night to Light (1862, 1869). A study of the problems and emotions of the period immediately preceding the 1848 revolution, comprising various enigmatic characters typical of the Prussian life of that time in the aristocratic and bourgeois classes.

The Hohensteins (1864). Spielhagen's novels may be called studies in social evolution. In this story of three generations of the Hohenstein family a chapter of contemporary history, from 1848 onward, is unrolled. The revolutionary Munzer is the true exponent of the theme; around him are the numerous members of the Hohenstein family, whose various relations and interests are the means of showing the forces at work beneath the social movement.

The Block House on the Prairie (1870, 1882). The life of the German pioneers in America in the middle of the seventeenth century, and the difficulties and hardships of their existence on the outskirts of civilization. Episodes of Indian warfare, and of the conflicts between French and English.

***The Breaking of the Storm** (1878). A picture of social life in Berlin during the recent financial crisis, caused by the irruption of the French milliards into the monetary world. The author traces the effects upon the state and upon society, the rage for speculation, the decay of old-fashioned integrity, the extravagance of the upper classes, and the discontent of the poor.

The Skeleton in the House (1879). A humorous sketch of conjugal life; the moral is that a man who is loved by his wife may confess anything so long as it reaches her from his own lips.

Spinoza, Benedict (spi-nō'zā). A famous Dutch philosopher; of Jewish parentage; born at Amsterdam, November 24, 1632; died at The Hague, February 21, 1677. He Latinized his name of Baruch into Benedictus, by which he is usually designated. He received a careful rabbinical training; but at an early age he began to hold heterodox opinions, and was repeatedly summoned before a rabbinical council. As he failed to appear, the anathema maranatha was pronounced against him in 1656. At the urgency of the rabbis he was banished from Amsterdam, and finally took up his residence at The Hague, where he devoted himself to speculative philosophy. He had learned the art of grinding lenses for optical instruments, by the exercise of which craft he supported himself, though poorly, for most of his time was devoted to study. During his lifetime Spinoza put forth several profound treatises, but he withheld several of his most notable works, which were not published until after his death. Among these are: the Ethica; the Tractatus de Intellectus Emendatione; the Tractatus Theolgico-Politicus. The first book of his Ethica contains a series of Definitions and Axioms, which may be regarded as the basis of his philosophical system.

Spofford, Harriet Elizabeth (Prescott). An American novelist and poet; born at Calais, Me., April 3, 1835. While she was a child her family removed to Newburyport, Mass., at or near which she has since resided. In 1855 she became the wife of Richard S. Spofford, a lawyer, of Boston. About 1850 she began to write stories for periodicals. In 1859 she sent to the *Atlantic Monthly* a story of Parisian life, entitled In a Cellar, which was held in abeyance for some time, under the impression that it was an unacknowledged translation from the French. This misapprehension was removed, the story published, and Harriet Prescott soon became a frequent contributor to the best magazines. Some of her numerous pieces have from time to time been collected into volumes. Among her works are: Sir Rohan's Ghost (1859); The Amber Gods, and Other Stories (1863); Azarian (1864); New England Legends (1871); The Thief in the Night (1872); Art Decoration Applied to Furniture (1881); Marquis of Carabas (1882); Poems (1882); Hester Stanley at St. Mark's (1883); The Servant-Girl Question (1884); Ballads About Authors (1888); A Lost Jewel and House and Hearth (1981), and Scarlet Poppy (1894).

Sprague, Charles. An American poet; born in Boston, October 26, 1791; died there January 22, 1875 He was engaged

in mercantile business until 1825, when he became cashier of the Globe Bank, Boston, a position from which he retired in 1864. A collection of his poems was published in 1850, and a later one in 1876. Besides numerous occasional poems, they include the Shakespeare Ode, recited in 1823; Curiosity, delivered as a Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard in 1829, and the Boston Centennial Ode (1830).

Sprague, William Buell. An American clergyman and religious historian and biographer; born at Andover, Conn., October 16, 1795; died at Flushing, Long Island, May 7, 1876. He was graduated at Yale in 1815; studied at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and in 1819 was settled as associate pastor of the Congregational Church at West Springfield, Mass. In 1829 he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Albany, N. Y., retaining this post until his resignation in 1869. Among his numerous writings are: Letters to a Daughter (1822); Letters from Europe (1828); Lectures on Revivals (1832); Aids to Early Religion (1847); Words to a Young Man's Conscience (1848). His most important work, to which the labor of many years was devoted, was the Annals of the American Pulpit, containing biographies of clergymen of all denominations, with Historical Introductions to the biographies of each denomination, the whole being brought down to 1855. The publication of this work was begun in 1857, the ninth and concluding volume was issued in 1867.

Spurgeon, Charles Haddon. A celebrated English Baptist minister and controversialist; born in Kelvedon, Essex, England, June 19, 1834; died at Mentone, France, January 31, 1892. His literary school education was brief, and was received chiefly at Colchester, with a subsequent year at an agricultural college at Maidstone, where he supported himself as usher, and a short time later filled the same office at Cambridge. His chief preparations as one of the greatest preachers of this age was obtained in a determined system of book reading and training. His sermons abound in numerous and apt quotations and illustrations from a multitude of authors in the literary field. Mr. Spurgeon's sermons, of which about 25,000 of each later issue were sold, have been published since the first week of 1855, and were translated into various foreign languages. As an author he produced numerous works, the chief being the Treasury of David; he also edited *The Sword and Trowel*. Mr. Spurgeon founded, in 1867, the Stockwell Orphanage. The Pastor's College, the Colportage Association, the Book Fund, and the Supplementary Pastor's Aid Fund also owe their inspiration in a large measure to Mr. Spurgeon. In 1887 he severed his connection with the Baptist Union, a step which had led to a long controversy in the papers, under the title of the Down-Grade Question. In 1888 Mr. Spurgeon celebrated the issue of his 2000th sermon. Shortly before his death he published two volumes of proverbs, under the title of Salt-cellars. At his death he was at Mentone in quest of health.

Squier, Ephraim George. An American traveller and archæologist; born at Bethlehem, N. Y., June 17, 1821; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 17, 1888. In early life he worked on a farm; afterward taught school; studied civil engineering, and became a newspaper editor, lastly at Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1853 he again visited Central America in connection with a projected railway to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific, which occupied his attention for several years. In 1863 he was appointed United States commissioner to Peru, where he made a thorough examination of the existing remains of Inca civilization. For several years thereafter he resided in New York, employed in literary labor. In 1874 his mental faculties, especially his memory, became impaired, so that he became incapable of performing any work which required continuous thought. He, however, so far recovered as to put in order the extensive material which he had already collected for his work on Peru. Besides several monographs, mainly upon American archæology, his works are: Nicaragua: Its People, Scenery, etc. (1852); Notes on Central America (1854); Waikna, or Adventures on the Mosquito Shore, a romance, published under the pseudonym of "Samuel A. Bard" (1855); The States of Central America (1870); Peru, the Land of the Incas (1871).

Stael-Holstein, Anne Louise Germaine Necker de (stä'el-hol'stīn). A miscellaneous French writer of great versatility; born in Paris, April 22, 1766; died there July 14, 1817. She was the only child of the finance minister, Necker. She early showed literary genius and brilliant conversational gifts. At the age of twenty she was married to the Swedish ambassador, Baron de Staël-Holstein. She was in sympathy with the French Revolution, but deplored its excess, and devised a plan for the safety of the royal family, which was not acted upon; saved Montmorency and others from the guillotine, and in 1793 went to London, where she published an appeal in behalf of Marie Antoinette. For several years she was

separated from her husband, whom she rejoined in his last illness in 1802. In 1811 she was secretly married to Albert Jean de Rocca, a French officer and military writer. This fact was not known until after her death. Mme. de Staël's versatility was extraordinary. She excelled in every branch of composition, was a linguist, a singer of some talent, and a clever amateur actress and dramatist. Her works are: Delphine, a novel, in which she idealizes herself (1802); Corinne, en l'Italie (1807); De l'Allemagne (1813), all of which have passed through many editions and translations. Her other works include Lettres sur les Ecrits et le Caractere de J. J. Rousseau (1788); Réflexions sur la Paix (1794); De l'Influence des Passions sur le Bonheur des Individus et des Nations (1796); De la Littérature considerée dans ses Rapports avec les Institutions Sociales (1800); Considerations sur les Principaux Evenements de la Revolution Française (1818), and Dix Annes d'Exil (1821). Her complete works are edited by her son, Auguste, with notes by her daughter, Mme. Necker de Saussure (17 vols., 1820–21). This was followed by a new edition, supplemented by Æuvres Diverses (5 vols., 1828–29). Mme. de Staël's correspondence with the Grand-duchess Louisa of Saxe-Weimar, in 1800–17, was published in 1862, and her other letters were published by Saint-Rene Taillandier in the following year.

Corinne; or, Italy (1894). Like her earlier novel, Delphine, a kind of idealized autobiography and picturesque tour couched in the form of a novel; a revelation to Frenchmen of the beauty and charm of Italy. The story is that of a woman of genius who is misunderstood by the world and undervalued by her lover, an Englishman, who discards her after their Italian *liaison*. The first æsthetic romance not written in German.

Stanhope, Lady Hester Lucy. A niece of William Pitt the younger; born at Chevening, Kent, England, March 12, 1776; died at Mar Elias, Syria, June 23, 1839. She was confidential secretary to Pitt for ten years prior to his death. In 1810 she visited Syria, Jerusalem, Damascus, Baalbec, and Palmyra. In 1814 she established herself in the deserted convent of Mar Elias, near Sidon, on a crag of Lebanon; became a benefactress to the poor, and studied astrology. Her Memoirs (3 vols., 1845) and Seven Years' Travels (3 vols., 1846) were published by her physician.

Stanhope, Philip Henry, Earl. An English statesman and historian; born January 31, 1805; died at Bournemouth, December 24, 1875. He succeeded his father in the earldom in 1855, previous to which he was known by his courtesy title of Lord Mahon. He was graduated at Oxford in 1827, and entered Parliament in 1830. In 1834–35 he was made under-secretary for foreign affairs, and secretary to the Indian board of control in 1845–46. He was elected president of the Society of Antiquaries in 1846 and lord rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1858. His principal works are: History of England from the Peace of Utrecht (1713) to the Peace of Versailles (1783); History of the War of the Sucession in Spain; Life of the Great Sonde; Life of Belisarius; Life of William Pitt, and a volume of Miscellanies.

Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn. An English clergyman and author; best known as Dean Stanley; born at Alderley, Cheshire, December 13, 1815; died in Westminster, July 18, 1881. His principal works are: The Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold (1844); Historical Memorials of Canterbury Cathedral (1855); Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church (vol. i., 1862; vol. ii., 1865; vol. iii., 1876); Christian Institutions (1878).

Stanley, Henry Morton. A Welsh-American explorer and journalist; born near Denbigh, Wales, in 1841. In 1855 he came as a cabin-boy to New Orleans; was befriended by a merchant; served in the Confederate army, and, after capture, in the Federal navy; was newspaper correspondent in Turkey, and with the British army in the Abyssinian War. In 1870 he was sent by the New York *Herald* to find Livingstone; found him, and returned in 1872. His second exploration, beginning 1874, added much to the knowledge of the Victoria and Albert Lakes, and ended with his famous decent of a great river, which proved to be the Congo. From 1879 to 1884, sent by the King of Belgium, he completed the grand work of founding the Free State of Congo. From 1887, for two years, he went to the relief of Emin Pasha, making a journey of 1670 miles through the vast central forest of Africa. His works are: How I Found Livingstone (1872); My Kalulu (1872); Coomassie and Magdala (1874); Through the Dark Continent (1878); The Congo, and the Founding of its Free State (1885); In Darkest Africa (1890); My Dark Companions and Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa (1893). Mr. Stanley had now entered political life in England, and until his recent death was a member of Parliament.

Stannard, Mrs. (Henrietta Eliza Vaughan). ("John Strange Winter," pseudonym.) An English novelist; born at York in 1856. She is the daughter of Henry V. Palmer, rector of St. Margaret's, York, and was married to Arthur Stannard in 1884. She began to write at an

early age, and contributed to the *Yorkshire Chronicle*. Among her books are: Regimental Martyrs (1878); The Ordeal by Paint (1879); Comedy Life (1881); Regimental Legends (1882); Mignon, or Bootle's Baby, on which her fame chiefly rests (1885); Mignon's Secret (1887); Garrison Gossip and A Siege Baby (1887); Beautiful Jim of the Blankshire Regiment (1888), and Mrs. Bob (1890).

Bootle's Baby (1885). A pathetic story of military life in a London barrack, with a foundling for heroine.

A Blameless Woman (1895). The blameless woman, after living with a Russian count for two years in Berlin under cover of a false marriage into which she was duped, comes home, and, in the character of a spotless maiden, marries a man she does not care for.

A Name to Conjure With (1899). A literary woman takes to alcohol as a stimulant, and, finding it efficacious, contracts the habit with ruinous consequences.

A Self-made Countess: the Justification of a Husband (1900). A piquant story of a smart society in London, its object being to expose snobbishness and social humbug.

Stanton, Elizabeth (Cady). An American reformer and advocate of female suffrage; born in Johnstown, N. J., November 12, 1815; died in New York City, October 25, 1902. A daughter of Judge Daniel Cady, she was educated at Johnstown Academy and at Mrs. Willard's Seminary in Troy, N. Y., graduating in 1832. In 1840 she married Henry B. Stanton. Her study of Blackstone, Story, and other legal writers first drew her attention to the subject of woman suffrage. With Lucretia Mott, whose acquaintance she had made at the Anti-Slavery Convention in London (1840), she signed the call for the first woman's rights convention, which met in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. She circulated petitions for the Married Woman's Property Bill, and addressed a legislative committee on the subject in 1844. She has lectured throughout the United States and frequently addressed congressional committees and state conventions. She was president of the Woman's Rights Committee (1855–65), of the Woman's Loyal League in 1863, and of the National Association until 1892. She has travelled in England and Scotland, addressing large conventions. She was one of the editors of *The Revolution;* has contributed to the *Westminster Review* and to American journals and periodicals. With Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Matilda J. Gage, she is the author of The History of Woman Suffrage.

Stanton, Frank. A journalist and poet; born in Georgia in 1859. Having lost his father at an early age, his boyhood was spent in manual labor. For a time he supported himself by sawing wood. He then for a number of years worked as a farm hand. What education he possessed was gotten by hard study at night, never having had any school advantages worth recording. From farm labor Mr. Stanton went into a printing-office and learned the printer's trade. He was for a short time the office "imp" on a paper, the Savannah *Morning News*, on which Joel Chandler Harris was a reporter. It was while setting type that he began contributing to the newspapers, and from a printer and contributor he became an editor. He went to Smithville, Ga., and began the publication of a little weekly called the *Smithville News*. Here he was editor, typesetter, pressworker, and office-boy. It was while editing this paper that his writings began to attract attention. His poems and numerous articles were copied into other papers in the State, and later by the press generally, and he soon began to receive requests for contributions to other periodicals.

Steel, Flora Annie, Mrs. An English novelist; born (Webster) at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, April 2, 1847. At twenty-one she married an Indian civilian and went to Bengal, where she became prominent in educational affairs, and was appointed inspectress of female schools. On the expiration of her husband's term of service, she returned with him to England and devoted herself to literary work. Her published works include From the Five Rivers (1893); Miss Stuart's Legacy (1893); The Potter's Thumb (1894); On the Face of the Waters (1897), a stirring tale of the Indian mutiny.

Steele, Sir Richard. A British essayist and dramatist; born at Dublin in March, 1672; died near Caermarthen, Wales, September 1, 1729. He was educated at Charterhouse School, London, and at Oxford University, Addison being there one of his school-fellows. In 1701 he put forth The Christian Hero, a religious treatise, and within a few years produced several fairly successful comedies, the earliest being The Funeral, or Grief a la Mode (1702), the last and best being The Conscious Lovers (1722). He published, in 1701, The Christian Hero; in the latter part of the same year he brought out his first comedy, The Funeral, which was followed by The Lying Lover (1703) and The Tender Husband (1705). His fame rests upon his connection with the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*. The *Tatler* (1709–11) contained 271 numbers; 188 were by Steele, 42 by Addison, and 36 by both conjointly. Of 555 numbers of the *Spectator*, 236 were by Steele and 274 by Addison.

Stephen, Leslie. An English literary critic and essayist; born at Kensington,

November 28, 1832. In 1857 he took his degree of M.A. at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he remained several years as fellow and tutor. In 1864 he left Cambridge and engaged in literary work at London. In 1871 he became editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, retaining the position until 1882, when he relinquished it in order to assume the editorship of the Dictionary of National Biography, which position he occupied until 1891. In 1893 he was elected to the lectureship of English literature at Cambridge. His principal works are: The Playground of Europe (1871); Hours in a Library (three series, 1874, 1876, 1879); History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century (1876); The Science of Ethics (1882); An Agnostic Apology (1893). He wrote the Lives of Johnson, Pope, and Swift in the English Men of Letters; edited the works of Fielding, with a Biographical Sketch; and has been a constant contributor to periodicals.

Stephens, Alexander Hamilton. An American statesman; vice-president of the Southern Confederacy; born at Crawfordsville, Ga., February 11, 1812; died March 4, 1883. He wrote a Constitutional View of the War between the States (1867–70).

Stephens, James Brunton. An Australian poet and story-writer; born at Borrowstounness, in Linlithgowshire, Scotland. He is author of Convict Once, a poem (1871); The Black Gin, and Other Poems (1874); A Hundred Pounds, a novelette (1876); Miscellaneous Poems (1880).

Stephens, John Lloyd. An American traveller and archæologist; born at Shrewsbury, N. J., November 28, 1805; died in New York, October 10, 1852. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1822; studied law, and commenced practice at New York. He subsequently travelled for two years in Egypt, the Holy Land, Greece, European Turkey, and parts of Russia, and upon his return published Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia Petræa, and the Holy Land (1837); and Incidents of Travel in Greece, Turkey, Russia, and Poland (1838). In 1839 he was appointed United States minister to the States of Central America, and made explorations of the ancient ruins in that region, and published Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan (1841). In 1842 he again visited Yucatan, and wrote Incidents of Travel in Yucatan (1843). Both these works were profusely illustrated. He became vice-president of the Panama Railroad Company, and in 1849 negotiated a treaty with New Granada, now Panama, by which the right to construct the railroad was granted; and, as president of the company, he superintended the construction of the railroad up to the time of his death.

Stepniak, Sergius (step'nyäk). Otherwise known as "Kazcheffsky" and as "Michael Dragomanoff," a Russian political reformer and refugee; born of a seminoble family of Cossack descent, at Hadjatsch, in the Ukraine Mountains, about 1841; accidentally killed at Chiswick, England, December 23, 1895. He studied at the University of Kieff (1859–63); became docent in ancient history there in 1865; a professor in 1870, and was removed by the government in 1873. His writings were prohibited as early as 1862; and he was exiled in 1876. He lived for some time in Geneva, and afterward settled in London. He published many works in the Little Russian and Ukraine dialects, advocating equal political rights and declaring against socialism and absolutism. He wrote English with ease, and contributed many papers to the London *Times* and to the magazines. Besides several books on the ethnography, history, literature, and folk-songs of Little Russia, he was the author of The Career of a Nihilist; Tyrannicide in Russia; The Russian Storm Cloud; Russia Under the Tzars; The Turks Within and Without; Underground Russia; Little Russian Internationalism; Historical Poland and Muscovite Democracy; Past European Peoples; The Propaganda of Socialism.

Sterling, John. A Scottish essayist and poet; born at Kames Castle, Isle of Bute, July 20, 1806; died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, September 18, 1844. He was educated at Glasgow and Cambridge. Among his works are: Arthur Coningsby, a novel (1833); Minor Poems (1839); The Election, a poem (1841); Strafford, a drama (1843), and The Onyx Ring (1856). Thomas Carlyle wrote The Life of John Sterling (1851).

"Stern, Daniel," pseudonym of Marie Catherine Sophie de Flavigny, Comtesse d'Agoult (dä gö). A famous French writer; born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, December 31, 1805; died at Paris, March 5, 1876. One of her three daughters, that by Franz Liszt, married von Bülow, and subsequently Richard Wagner. Her works include Moral and Political Essays (1849); History of the Revolution of 1848 (1851), and Nelida, an autobiographical romance which attracted much attention.

Sterndale, Robert Armitage. An English naturalist and story-writer. He is the author of Seonee, or Camp-life on the Satpura Range (1877); The Afghan Knife (1879); A Natural History of the Mam-

malia of India, etc. (1884); Denizens of the Judges.

Sterne, Laurence. An English clergyman and novelist; born of English parents at Clonmel, Ireland, November 24, 1713; died in London, March 18, 1768. He was taken to England in his eleventh year, placed at school, and afterward sent to the University of Oxford, where he graduated in 1736. He took orders, and was immediately presented to the living of Sutton in Yorkshire. In 1759 he put forth the first two volumes of the Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy; the succeeding volumes appeared at intervals, the ninth and last in 1767. From 1762 to 1767 he resided partly in London and partly in France, where his way of life was far from being in accordance with his clerical profession. He had written only the first part of the Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy, when he died somewhat suddenly. At various times he put forth volumes of Sermons. A collection of his Letters was published in 1775. All of his works were published under the pseudonym of "Mr. Yorick."

***The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent** (1759–67). A very long novel, eccentric in form, the author practising all sorts of jokes with the order and method of his narrative—the fantastic and whimsical work of an inveterate jester. Tristram is not the hero, his father and uncle Toby are the true subjects; and these, with Dr. Slop, Corporal Trim, Mrs. Shandy, and Yorick, form a series of extraordinary and inimitable characters. A strange medley of burlesque and mere random drollery, satirical sporting with human virtues and foibles, philosophical and moral disquisitions, with little or no unity or plot. Sterne's peculiar sentimentality is unique, though many writers have attempted to imitate it, notably the Man-of-Feeling, Mackenzie, and Xavier de Maistre.

A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy (1768). The traveller is a reflection of Sterne himself, and the journey with its various incidents (many of which are not of a very chaste description) is a vehicle for his sentimental or ludicrous moralizing on the absurdities, the elusive humor, and the pathos of human life and character. This is also an admirable specimen of his style.

Stevens, Henry. An American bibliographer; born in Barnet, Vt., August 24, 1819; died in South Hampstead, England, February 28, 1886. He was a prominent collector and authority on Americans, and the agent for many American libraries. He published Catalogue Raisonne of English Bibles (1854); Historical Collections, Historical and Geographical Notes, Bibliotheca Americana (1861); Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition (1878); Indexes to State Papers in London Relating to Virginia, Maryland, Rhode Island, and New Jersey; edited The Dawn of British Trade to the East Indies (1886), etc.

Stevens, John Austin. An American historical author; born in New York City, January 21, 1827. He was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, librarian of the New York Historical Society, and has made a special study of American history. He founded and for many years conducted the *Magazine of American History*. His works include The Valley of the Rio Grande (1864); Colonial Records of the New York Chamber of Commerce (1867); The Expedition of Lafayette Against Arnold (1878); Life of Albert Gallatin (1883), and others.

Stevenson, Robert Louis Balfour. A Scottish novelist, essayist, and poet; born at Edinburgh, November 13, 1850; died at Apia, Samoa, December 3, 1894. His father, Thomas S., and two uncles, a grandfather, and great-grandfather were engineers in the lighthouse service. In the dedication of one of his books to his father, he says, "by whose devices the great sea-lights in every quarter of the globe shine out more brightly." Robert was educated at Cambridge, studied law, and was admitted to practice. His literary work began in contributions to magazines; many of the papers have been gathered in book form. In 1879 he came as a steerage passenger to America, and crossed the continent in an emigrant car. He married Mary Vandegrift in California, and she was co-author with him of The Dynamiter. Some of his California experiences are recorded in The Silverado Squatters. Of his numerous books, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (1885) is the one most widely known; next to this are such as Treasure Island, Kidnapped (1886); The Black Arrow (1888); Prince Otto, The Master of Ballantrae (1889); The Wrecker (1892); Across the Plains (1892); A Footnote of History (1892); David Balfour (1893); Island Nights' Entertainments (1893); Will o' the Mill (1895). Virgininbus Puerisque and Familiar Studies of Men and Books (1887) are volumes of essays. A book of poems (1887) bears the title of Underwoods—crisp in poetic description, and half of the volume in quaint Scottish dialect. Other works are: An Inland Voyage, Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes, The Merry Men, Memoir of Fleming Jenkin, and a Child's Garden of Verses.

***The New Arabian Nights** (1882). The adventures of a modern Haroun-al-Rashid in London, and other fantastic stories, handled realistically and placed in a modern and familiar environment so as to command belief. The Suicide Club is a grim story combining the elements of mystery and terror with this familiarity of surroundings. All the stories are more or less sensational, but

the sensation is of a semi-burlesque and ironical kind. One of the best known, The Rajah's Diamond, has a daring plot stringing together most heterogeneous scenes and characters, the coveted gem being a potent motive for elaborate villainy and crime.

***Treasure Island** (1883). Written expressly for boys, but lavish in qualities, apart from the thrilling adventures, that interest maturer minds. A story of piracy and of concealed treasure; the characters nearly all of a sinister kind; Pew, Black Dog, and Long John Silver are a villainous trio, strongly individual in their lineaments; the morality is simply that of pirates. The scenery of isle and ocean forms a striking contrast to the savagery of the action. Time, middle of the eighteenth century.

The Silverado Squatters (1883). Substantially the story of Stevenson's honeymoon, spent at Juan Silverado, amid the mountains and forests of California; buoyant and humorous in tone for the most part, and abounding in impressionist description of nature.

The Black Arrow. Intended for young readers. A Yorkist story of the Wars of the Roses; the characters are outlaws, barons, men-at-arms, and priests; Richard III. is prominent. The language is to some extent based on that of the Paston Letters.

***Prince Otto** (1885). A psychological drama enacted in an imaginary German principality, the primary motive being the growth, under the stress of untoward events, of a true and intelligent affection between husband and wife, the prince and the princess, who, living together, had in reality been utter strangers to each other. Reproduces the atmosphere of court intrigue and the subtle play of character among courtiers, the minor personages being the chancellor, the private counsellor, and the crabbed English ambassador, the ladies of the court, etc. Description of nature is a considerable element in the book, not so much for its own sake as in its influence on Otto's state of mind. A fine example of Stevenson's prose style, full of his paradoxical philosophy.

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (1885). A grim apologue, setting forth the conflict between the good and the evil selves in man by the fiction of a supernatural change of personality. The background of London streets is used to attain verisimilitude, and to intensify the horror.

***The Merry Men, and Other Tales and Fables** (1887). The first is a weird tale of the western isles of Scotland; a treasure from the Armada, an awful wreck, and a man's remorse developing into mania that drives him to his death; invested with a magical atmosphere of old legend and of the scenery of ocean, mountain, and storm; the next, Will o' the Mill, is an apologue of human life, with the scenery of Alpine valleys; Thrawn Janet, a brief and grisly ghost story in a Scottish village; Markheim and The Treasure of Franchard are two more embodiments of the author's philosophy of life, the former a sombre murder story; Olalla, a tragic love story of Spain. Nearly all are examples of high literary art, shown not only in their exquisite prose, but in the command of all the resources of construction and suggestion.

***The Master of Ballantrae** (1889). Tragic annals of a noble Scottish family involved in the Jacobite troubles after 1745, recounted by a faithful steward. Two brothers are the protagonists; the elder, with his graceful and fascinating exterior but cruel heart, cynically selfish and masterful; the younger, a plain, long-suffering man. These, the old lord, their young kinswoman, and a French adventurer form a group of the exceptional personalities that Stevenson loved to sketch, and the romantic element of adventure in the New World and of fatal intrigue at home is thrilling enough to enrapture a schoolboy. Mackellar, the steward, is a typical Stevensonian creation, an example of moral courage united with physical cowardice.

***David Balfour** (vol. i.), **Kidnapped** (vol. ii.), **Catriona** (1886, 1893). The first of the pair is essentially a romance of action, though the hero, David Balfour, and the Jacobite fugitive Alan Breck, the partner of his adventures, are both strongly individualized characters. Strenuous adventure, thrilling encounters, hairbreadth escapes, occur almost on every page. The romantic scenery of the western seaboard and the Grampians give a fit environment. In the sequel characterization occupies much more space; two beautiful girls are portrayed, and love interest is a new and important element. The social and political condition of Scotland in the period succeeding the Jacobite rebellion of 1745, and the persecution, military and legal, of the beaten side, are depicted in both parts. The celebrated Appin murder, on which hangs the plot of both books, made great stir in Scotland at that time.

Island Nights' Entertainments (1893). Consisting of The Beach of Falesa, The Bottle Imp, and The Isle of Voices, stories into which Stevenson infused much of the eeriness and mystery that characterizes such Scotch tales as The Merry Man and Thrawn Janet. The first is a good specimen. A rough and unlearned South Sea trader is the story-teller; nautical slang and colloquialisms are woven into a forcible and expressive prose. Stationed on the lonely beach of a forest-clad isle, he is made the victim of a rival trader's diabolical plot, the superstitions of the natives being excited so that he is tabooed and nearly frightened to death. The charm of the tale is the wonderful atmosphere of glamor and dread; life and nature in the Pacific are described with the familiar realism of one who has lived there. The Battle Imp is a fairy-story, an adaptation of a German folk-tale, to the people and surroundings of the South Seas.

Weir of Hermiston (1896). Fragment of a tragedy, of which the vital motive is antipathy between father and son. The father is a study of the hanging judge, Lord Braxfield, the son a representative of the dawning age of reason and mercy. The son's pathetic love story was only begun when the pen fell from Stevenson's hand. A group of tragic personalities; hard, strong-natured Scotch folk; the interest psychological, and, as it were, merely chronicled in the outward event. Olden Edinburgh and the dun moorlands haunted by memories of martyred Cameronians form the austere background. Posthumously published.

St. Ives (1897). A posthumous romance, finished by "Q." Stevenson calls it a mere tissue of adventure; it is an essay in picaresque fiction, reciting the experiences of a French

prisoner of war in Edinburgh Castle, and his adventures after escaping. St. Ives is the only gentleman among the prisoners, and suffers much in his dignity; the escape is an exciting affair, and his love affair very romantic.

Stewart, Balfour. A Scotch physicist; one of the founders of spectrum analysis; born in Edinburgh, November 1, 1828; died near Drogheda, Ireland, December 19, 1887. He established his scientific reputation with a work on Radiant Heat (1858), in which he formulated his discovery of the equality of the emissive and absorptive powers of bodies. Other works include Treatise on Heat (1886; 5th ed., 1888); Elements of Physics (1870; 4th ed., 1891); Conversation of Energy (1873; 7th ed., 1887). With Professor Tait he published The Unseen Universe, or Physical Speculations on a Future State (1875; 17th ed., 1890).

Stewart, Dugald. A distinguished Scotch philosopher; born in Edinburgh, November 22, 1753; died June 11, 1828. His philosophy was a following-up of the reaction commenced by Reid against the skeptical results that Berkeley and Hume drew from the principles of Locke. He published Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind (vol. i., 1792; vol. ii., 1814; vol. iii., 1827); Outlines of Moral Philosophy (1793); Philosophical Essays (1810); Dissertation on the History of Ethical Philosophy (1815–21); Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers (1828).

Still, John. An English writer of comedy; born at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, about 1543; died bishop of Bath and Wells, February 26, 1607. He is reputed to be the author of "A ryght pithy, pleasant, and merrie comedy, intytuled Gammer Gurton's Needle" (1575); it is believed to be the third English comedy. In the first act occurs the familiar old ballad, "I cannot eat but little meat," with chorus, "Backe and side go bare, go bare," supposed to be the first drinking song in the language.

Stillé, Charles Janeway. An American educator and writer; born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1819; died at Atlantic City, N. J., August 11, 1899. He was long provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He wrote Historical Development of American Civilization; Studies in Mediæval Civilization; Beaumarchais and the Lost Million; History of the United States Sanitary Commission; How a Free People Conduct a Long War, Northern Interest and Southern Independence; John Dickinson; Anthony Wayne; etc.

Stillman, William James. An American essayist; born at Schenectady, N. Y., June 1, 1828; died at Trinity Green, Surrey, England, July 6, 1901. He was for many years a correspondent of the London *Times* and the New York *Evening Post*, and was especially conversant with the affairs of Greece. He was consul-general to Crete (1865–69). He wrote: The Acropolis of Athens (1870); The Cretan Insurrection (1874); Herzegovinia and the Late Uprising (1877); on the Track of Ulysses (1887).

Stimson, Frederic Jesup. An American novelist and lawyer; born in Dedham, Mass., July 20, 1855. His works of fiction have been widely read and his legal textbooks are authoritative. He has published Labor in its Relations to Law and Handbook of the Labor Laws of the United States. His celebrity as a novelist is due to his The Crime of Henry Vane; The King's Men; The Residuary Legatee; The Sentimental Calendar; In the Three Zones; First Harvests; Pirate Gold; King Noanett; Guerndale, etc.

Stirling-Maxwell, William, Sir (stêr'-ling-maks'wel). A Scottish biographer and art critic; born near Glasgow, 1818; died at Venice, January 15, 1878. He was member of Parliament (1852–78); rector of the University of St. Andrews (1863); of that of Glasgow (1872); chancellor of the latter (1875). He wrote the valuable works: Annals of the Artists of Spain (3 vols., 1848); Cloister Life of Charles V. (1852); Velasquez and his Works (1855), and others.

Stockton, Frank Richard. An American journalist and novelist; born in Philadelphia, April 5, 1834; died in Washington, April 20, 1902. Among his works are: Rudder Grange; The Lady or the Tiger; The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine; The Dusantes; The Bee-Man of Orn, and Other Fanciful Tales; Tales Out of School; The Hundredth Man; The Late Mrs. Null; Adventures of Captain Horn; The Great Stone of Sardis, etc.

***Rudder Grange** (1879). The humorous experiences of a young married pair who begin housekeeping in a derelict barge, and retain the name of Rudder Grange when they move to a more stable dwelling. These two and their servant, Pomona, and the lodger, are just average characters faithfully drawn, and the drollery arises from unstrained and ordinary situations.

***The Lady or the Tiger, and Other Stories** (1884). Droll and ingenious stories, sparkling with wit and covert satire or with irrelevant fun. The title story is most humorous in the unexpected turn of the conclusion. The Remarkable Wreck of Thomas Hyke is a good example of the author's quiet realistic treatment of the marvellous.

***The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine** (1886). The wildly absurd Crusoe

experiences of two prosaic matrons from New England; their methodical life on a desert isle, where they keep house as calmly and composedly as if they were at home, is set forth in a matter-of-fact manner that is very diverting.

The Dusantes (1888). Adventures of the same party on the way home, especially their getting snow-bound in a stage coach on a mountain road, and having to camp out in the vehicle.

The Late Mrs. Null (1886). Another absurd story, told with a matter-of-fact gravity that ignores the illogical nature of the characters and their relations to each other. The parts dealing with negro life are the most spontaneous in their humor, and Aunt Patsy and the Jerusalem Jump are inimitable.

The Hundredth Man (1887). A combination of fun and seriousness; two narratives conjoined, one farcical, being concerned with a waiters' strike in a New York restaurant; the other, in places very pathetic, dealing with a social theorist's deliberate and effectual attempt to break off an engagement between a pretty girl and a man he thinks unworthy of her.

The Squirrel Inn (1891). An eccentric landlord of independent means, a scholar engaged in translating Dickens into ancient Greek, a teacher of moral philosophy working as a nurse girl, and other odd specimens of humanity, meet together in the eccentric hostelry, and a series of funny incidents ends in three weddings.

***Pomona's Travels** (1894). The late handmaid of the Rudder Grangers marries and goes on a wedding trip through England and Scotland. This is her journal, and she hits off the characters of places and peoples with shrewdness and humor, her point of view being a perennial source of amusement.

The Adventures of Captain Horn (1895) Story of adventures met with in a quest for a treasure of the Incas. Much of the interest depends on the character drawing.

Mrs. Cliff's Yacht (1896). Deals with the fate of that portion of the treasure which fell to the Peruvian government and to Mrs. Cliff. This New England woman with her matter-of-fact ways recalls the humorous incongruities of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine.

The Associate Hermits (1898). An animated comedy representing many droll adventures of an elderly couple and a pretty girl who spend a holiday camping out.

A Bicycle of Cathay (1900). An amusing story of a village schoolmaster who goes on a cycling tour and falls in love with every girl he meets, with other amusing adventures. Slightly resembles Mr. Well's Wheels of Chance.

Afield and Afloat (1901). Eleven short stories characteristic of Mr. Stockton in their mixture of fantasy and realism. Three are ghost stories. These and the others sketch American characters and manners in a life-like way. The Buller-Peddington compact puts before us a pair of crotchety friends, and the mule story gives a graphic picture of old New Orleans.

Stoddard, Elizabeth Drew (Barstow). An American novelist and poet; born in Mattapoisett, Mass., May 6, 1823. She is the wife of R. H., and the author of three distinguished novels, The Morgesons (1862); Two Men (1865); Temple House, illustrative of English character and scenery (1867), and Lolly Dink's Doings, a story for young readers (1874). Her poetical works have not been collected.

Stoddard, Richard Henry. An American lyric poet of distinction; born at Hingham, Mass., July 2, 1825. His poems have been published under the titles, Songs of Summer (1856); Abraham Lincoln, A Horatian Ode (1865); Collectively, under Poems (1880), and The Lion's Cub (1890). He has been a resident of New York, and at times the literary editor of the New York *World*, and now of the New York *Mail and Express*.

Stokes, Henry Sewell. An English verse-writer; born at Gibraltar, 1808. He wrote Lay of the Desert, a poem (1830); Song of Albion, etc.; Vale of Lanberne, etc. (new ed., 1852); Echoes of the War, etc. (1855); Scattered Leaves (1862); Rhymes from Cornwall (1871); Memories: a Life's Epilogue (1872); Poems of Later Years (1873); Restomel: a Legend of Piers Gaveston, the Patriot Priest, and Other Verses (1874); Lantrydock: an Elegy (1883); Voyage of Arundel, and Other Rhymes from Cornwall (1884).

Stolberg, Friederick Leopold, Graf von. A German poet and general writer; brother of Christian; born at Bramstedt, in Holstein, November 7, 1750; died at Sondermuhlen, near Osnabruck, December 5, 1819. Some of his poems were published with those of his brother; separately he issued Iambics (1784), satires on the manners of the times. He translated the Iliad and some of Plato's Dialogues, four of Æscylus' dramas, and Ossian. In prose he wrote The Island (1788), a romance; Travels in Germany, Switzerland, etc. (1794); Life of Alfred the Great (1815); History of the Religion of Jesus Christ (15 vols., 1806–18).

Storm, Theodor (Woldsen) (stōrm). A notable German poet and novelist; born in Husum, Schleswig, September 14, 1817; died at Hademarschem, July 4, 1888. He first attracted attention in literature with The Song-Book of Three Friends (1843), the work of Tycho and Theodor Mommsen and himself. Later he became universally known as the author of Immensee (43d ed., 1896), short tale, and a volume of Poems (11th ed., 1897). Among his other works are: Aquis Submersus (1877); The Senator's Sons (1881); Knight of the White Horse (1888), etc.

Immensee (1864). One of the simplest and most pathetic of German stories, almost devoid of incident, but full of exquisite feeling. Reinhardt and Elizabeth grow up as child-lovers, but are parted by circumstances, and he is left to a life of solitude.

Story, William Wetmore. An American sculptor, lawyer, and poet; born in Salem, Mass., February 19, 1819; died in Italy, October 7, 1895. He was graduated at Harvard in 1838; studied law under his father, entered upon practice, and put forth Reports of Cases Argued before the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit (1842), and a treatise on the Law of Contracts Not Under Seal (1844). He was also a frequent contributor in prose and verse to periodicals, and published a volume of poems in 1847. He has developed a high talent for sculpture, and about 1850 abandoned the legal profession and took up his residence in Rome, devoting himself to art and literature. His principal works are: Life and Letters of Joseph Story (1851); a volume of Poems (1856); Roba di Roma, or Walks and Talks About Rome (1862); Proportions of the Human Figure (1866); Graffiti d'Italia, consisting of dramatic poems (1869); The Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem at the Time of Our Saviour (1870); Nero, an historical play (1875); Castle St. Angelo (1877); He and She, or a Poet's Portfolio (1883); Fiammetta (1885); Conversations in a Studio (1890); Excursions in Art and Letters (1891); A Poet's Portfolio; Later Readings (1894). A revised and enlarged edition of Roba di Roma appeared in 1887, and his Poetical Works, in two volumes, in 1886.

Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth (Beecher). An American novelist; born at Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1811; died at Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1896. She published The Mayflower, or Sketches of Scenes and Characters Among the Descendants of the Pilgrims (1843); Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life Among the Lowly (1852); The Two Altars (1852); Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin (1853); Uncle Tom's Emancipation (1853); Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands (1854); The Mayflower, and Miscellaneous Writings (1855); The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution (1855); Dred: a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp (1856); Earthly Care a Heavenly Discipline (1856), formerly published with Uncle Tom's Emancipation; Our Charley and What to Do with Him (1858); The Minister's Wooing (1859); The Pearl of Orr's Island (1861); Agnes of Sorrento (1862); Reply to the Address of Thousands of Women of Great Britain and Ireland to their Sisters of the United States (1863); The Ravages of a Carpet (1864); House and Home Papers (1864); Stories About Our Boys (1865); Little Foxes (1866); Religious Poems (1867); Queer Little People (1867); Daisy's First Winter, and Other Stories (1867); The Chimney Corner (1868); Men of Our Times (1868); Oldtown Folks (1869); The American Woman's Home (1869), with Catherine Beecher; Lady Byron Vindicated (1870); Little Pussy Willow (1870); Pink and White Tyranny (1871); Sam Lawson's Fireside Stories (1871); My Wife and I (1871); Six of One, by Half a Dozen of the Other (1872); Lives and Deeds of Our Self-Made Men (1872); Palmetto Leaves (1873); Woman in Sacred History (1873); Betty's Bright Idea, and Other Tales (1875); We and Our Neighbors (1875); Deacon Pitkin's Farm, and Christ's Christmas Presents (1875); Footsteps of the Master (1876); Captain Kidd's Money, and Other Stories (1876); The Ghost in the Mill, and Other Stories (1876); Poganuc People (1878); A Dog's Mission (1881), etc.

Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852). An historical exposure of the barbarities of slavery, which did incalculable service for emancipation; a highly emotional book, as befitted its purpose. The characters are strongly accentuated types of virtue and villainy—*e.g.*, Uncle Tom, Topsy, Eva, Harris, and the brutal Legree; scenes, like the flogging to death, of a tenderer pathos and a lively humor.

Dred: a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp (1856). Another anti-slavery manifesto; it is couched in the form of a novel, with another strong human creation in Old Tiff. Dred himself is a wearisome ranter. The book preaches indirectly true ideals of humanity and religion, while satirizing bigotry and fanaticism. It is sometimes known as Nina Gordon.

The Minister's Wooing (1859). A semi-historical picture of the manners and characters of Newport people early in the nineteenth century, especially of their Puritanical life and sombre religious creed. Dr. Hopkins and Captain Aaron Burr were actual persons. The doctor is about to marry his pupil, the heroine, when her sailor lover appears, and he magnanimously releases her.

The Pearl of Orr's Island (1861). A story of the coast of Maine. Chiefly quiet portraiture of a set of Puritan folk, pious, solemn, and honest, and somewhat dull; their dulness made the target for mild satire. There are thrilling episodes, but most of the story is very sober, ordinary love matters and wedded life, unconsciously humorous talk, and the diverting eccentricities of an attractive person, Miss Roxy, and an unconverted original, Captain Kettridge.

Agnes of Sorrento (1862). Fifteenth century Italy. A nobleman's love for a girl of the people, whose sterling piety is offended by his infidelity to the Church, but who is won at last. Minute delineation of mediæval society, the religious sentiments of various classes, and the religious and political movements of an unsettled age, pictures of monastic life, etc. Savonarola's crusade and death form an important episode; the plot intro-

duces encounters with bandits, escapes of profligate nobles, etc.

Strabo (strā′bō). A Greek geographer; born 54 B.C. (?); died 22 A.D. (?). His Geographica, in seventeen books, contains, first, criticisms of former geographers and a treatise on physical geography; then accounts of Spain, Gaul, Britain and Ireland, Italy, north and east Europe as far as the Danube, Greece, Asia, and Africa. Of his historical works, in twenty-seven books, only fragments remain.

Strachey, William. An English voyager. He is said to have sailed with Sir Thomas Gates in 1609 on the vessel "Sea Venture"; was shipwrecked on the Bermudas, but escaped to Virginia (1610) on a boat that had been constructed from the wreck, and became secretary of the colony during three years. He wrote A True Repertory of the Wracke and Redemption of Sir Thomas Gates, upon and from the Islands of the Bermudas, which was published in Purchas' Pilgrims (vol. iv.); Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia, a quaint and valuable work of historical reference about 1618, and first published by the Hakluyt Society from original MS., No. 6 (1849).

Strahan, Lisbeth Gooch Séguin (strä′än). An English story-writer. She wrote Children's Pastime; Pictures and Stories (1874); Walks in Algiers (1878); A Little Nineteenth Century Child, and Other Stories (1878); Life in a French Village (1879); The Black Forest: its People and Legends (1879); The Country of the Passion-Play (1880); Rural England (1884); A Round of Sunday Stories (1886); The Algerine Slave, a novel (1888).

Strickland, Agnes. An English biographer; born in 1806; died July 13, 1874. She wrote several books of verse and fiction before entering upon her career as a writer of historical biography. Her principal works in this department are: Lives of the Queens of England, in which she was assisted by her sister, Elizabeth Strickland (12 vols., 1840–49); Lives of the Queens of Scotland (8 vols., 1840–49); Lives of the Seven Bishops (1866). In 1871 she received a pension of £100. She also edited Letters of Mary, Queen of Scots, and wrote several novels, including The Pilgrims of Walsingham, or Tales of the Middle Ages (1835); Tales and Stories from History (1836). She also wrote Worcester Field, a poem, in four cantos. Her productions have acquired a wide popularity, both in Great Britain and America.

Strother, David Hunter. ("Porte Crayon.") An American writer and illustrator; born in Martinsburg, Va., September 16, 1816; died in Charleston, W. Va., March 8, 1888. He was colonel of the Union Army in the Civil War. His series of sketches contributed to *Harper's Magazine* in the years before the war, under the pen name, "Porte Crayon," illustrated by himself, were great popular favorites; they were republished in book form under the titles, The Black-water Chronicle (1853) and Virginia Illustrated (1857).

Stuart, Esmé. An English story-writer; author of The Good Old Days (1875); The Belfry of St. Jude, a story (1880); Whitechapel, a story (1881); Isabeau's Hero, a Story of the Revolt of the Cevennes (1882); Jessie Dearlove, a story (1885); Muriel's Marriage (1886); The Goldmakers (1887); Daisy's King (1888); John Vellacot (1888).

Stuart, Mrs. Ruth McEnery. An American writer of fiction; born in 1856. Her published writings include: A Golden Wedding, and Other Tales; Carlotta's Intended, and Other Stories; The Story of Babette; Solomon Crow's Christmas Pockets; Pockets, and Other Tales; etc.

Sturgis, Julian. An English novelist; published in 1879 English Life in Venice, highly finished and analytical; in 1880, Little Comedies, some of them favorites in private theatricals; in 1882, Dick's Wandering, the heroine an American girl, with an English lover; in 1885, John Maidment, a political novel; in 1887, Thraldom, a study of personal magnetism. Besides these are his My Friends and I, An Accomplished Gentleman, John-a-Dreams, After Twenty Years, and Count Julian. His work is carefully and delicately done, often with much quiet, satirical humor.

***John-a-Dreams** (1878). The biography of a wealthy young man whose character is too earnest to be satisfied with the empty life of fashionable society, or by the specious ideals of culture that allure young men fresh from the university. There are scenes of boyhood at home, school life at Eton, college life at Oxford, and highly satirical sketches of society. The inner life of thought and feeling is revealed with delicate art; the pathos is subdued, but very real; the urban and graceful style is that of a scholar and a man of the world.

Dick's Wandering (1882). The story of Dick's boyhood, his political ambitions, love for a pretty American, and, after various misunderstandings, his marriage, brings on the stage a number of characters who are sketched with a keen eye for the subtleties and demi-tints of modern individuality.

The Folly of Pen Harrington (1897). Light social comedy. Pen is a masterful yet maidenly young lady, whose sincerity and energy of character get her into an embarrassing position; this loses her a *fiancé* whom she loves

not, and wins her a genuine man. Light and delicate satire; conversation marked by quiet play of wit.

Stephen Calinari (1901). In the main characteristic, the gradual and minute working out of the changes in the mental and moral attitude of a young man whose character is rather unusual; it resembles his early success, John-a-Dreams. There are some finished portraits among the minor characters: the Coops are decidedly humorous and original; Jowett is well drawn in the Oxford chapters. Careful workmanship and refined, cultivated style are the best qualities of all these novels.

Sturm, Julius Karl Reinholdt Julius Stern (störm). A German lyric poet; born at Kostritz, in Reuss, July 21, 1816; died there May 2, 1896. He wrote Two Roses, or the Canticle of Love (1854); Devout Songs and Poems (1858); Israelite Songs (3d ed., 1881); Poems of Battle and Victory (1870); Mirror of the Time in Fables (1872); To the Lord my Song (1884); Palm and Crown (1887); In Joy and in Sorrow (1896).

Sudermann, Hermann (sö'der-man). One of the most distinguished German dramatists and novelists of the day; born at Matziken, East Prussia, September 30, 1857. He published In the Twilight (1885); Dame Care (1886); Brothers and Sisters (1887); Honor (1888); The Cat Bridge (1889); The Destruction of Sodom (1890); Home; Battle of the Butterflies; Iolanthe's Wedding (1892); Once on a Time (1893); Johannes (1897), etc.

Sue, Marie Joseph (sü). (Known as "Eugène Sue.") A popular French novelist; born in Paris, December 10, 1804; died at Annecy, Savoy, July 3, 1857. He was the son of Jean Joseph Sue, from whom he inherited wealth. His sponsors were Prince Eugène Beauharnais and the Empress Josephine, from the former of whom he took the name of Eugène, which he prefixed to his own for a pseudonym. For a time he was surgeon in the army, then gave himself to painting, and finally became an author. From 1830 to 1833 he wrote stories of the sea; these were followed by historical romances, Jean Cavalier, The Count of Letorières, and The Commander of Malta. The Mysteries of Paris appeared in 1842 and The Wandering Jew in 1846. Other works are Mathilde and Therese Dunoyer. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1850.

Mysteries of Paris (1845). A melodrama representing the underworld of Paris, the slaves of poverty and vice, swindlers, robbers, murderers. A German prince whose object in life is to succor the unfortunate, remedy iniquities, and avenge guilt is the central figure of the plot. His courage and physique bring him safely through scores of perilous encounters in his investigations among the haunts of crime, and he meets with a crowd of ruffians and outlaws, some such as The Schoolmaster and his partner La Chouette, among the most hideous creations of fiction. In this tragic company he finds a poor, abandoned girl, whom he discovers to be his kidnapped child.

The Wandering Jew (1845). A second romance characterized by the same mixture of realism and sensation, powerful in its command of terror. The theme is semi-supernatural.

Suetonius-Caius, Suetonius Tranquillus (swē-tō'nē-us). A Latin chronicler, grammarian, and critic, who flourished in the early part of the second century of our era. He is celebrated for his Lives of the Caesars. His other works include Illustrious Grammarians; Distinguished Orators; and Lives, only partly preserved, of Terence, Horace, Lucan, Juvenal, and Pliny.

Suidas (swē'das). The reputed author of an alphabetically arranged work in Greek, giving an account of persons and places and explanations of words, besides much miscellaneous information. This book is referred to as a Lexicon, and bears evidence of having gone through many hands. It is accompanied by a prefatory statement that the present book is by Suidas, but its arrangement is the work of twelve learned men. Nothing is known of Suidas, although he is usually placed in the tenth or eleventh century. The Lexicon is valued for its extracts from ancient writers, whose works have, in many cases, perished.

Sullivan, Margaret Frances. An American journalist; a native of Tyrone, Ireland; was brought to this country in infancy. Having received a classical and general education in public and private schools at Detroit, she entered the profession of teaching, which she abandoned for journalism, becoming an editorial writer on the daily press of Chicago, and, on occasion, for the New York *Sun* and Boston *Herald*, her topics including international affairs, finance, and the arts. She was one of the editorial cabinet of the Chicago *Herald*, and at times acted as chief of the editorial staff of the *Times-Herald*. She wrote a number of the articles in the supplemental volumes of the American edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. She has contributed to the *Century Magazine*, *Lippincott's*, the *North American Review*, and other periodicals, American and foreign. She was married in 1874 to Alexander Sullivan.

Sullivan, Thomas Russell. An American novelist, poet, and dramatist; born in Boston, Mass., November 21, 1849. He was fitted for Harvard College, but did not enter, beginning instead a business life in Boston (1866–70); then in Paris

(1870–73). Returning to Boston, he pursued business by day and literature by night till 1888, when he retired from business. His principal works are many dramatic adaptations from the French, and (in collaboration) two original plays, The Catspaw (1881); and Merely Players (1886); Poems in the *Century*, *Lippincott*, *Life*, etc. (1880–85); Roses in Shadow, a novel (1885); dramatization of Stevenson's Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (1886); Day and Night Stories (1890–93), and Tom Sylvester (1893). He was joint author with W. W. Chamberlain of Hearts Are Trumps (produced in 1878) and Midsummer Madness (produced in 1880).

Sumarokov, Aleksander Petrovich (sömär'o-kov). A Russian playwright; born in Moscow, November 23, 1718; died October 12, 1777. His tragedy, Khorev (1747), first attracted attention; it was followed by Sinay and Truvor and Semira, which added to his fame. He also wrote comedies, odes, sonnets, madrigals, epigrams, and fables.

Sumner, Charles. An American statesman and orator; born in Boston, January 6, 1811; died at Washington, D. C., March 11, 1874. He was graduated at Harvard in 1830; studied at the Cambridge Law School, and in 1834 commenced practice at Boston. He was appointed reporter to the Circuit Court, and put forth three volumes known as Sumner's Reports, and other legal works. In 1837 he went to Europe, where he remained three years. In 1844 he edited Vesey's Reports, in twenty volumes, to which he appended much original matter. He also lectured in the Cambridge Law School, and began to take an active part in politics, especially in opposition to the extension of slavery in the Territories. In 1851 he was elected to the United States Senate, succeeding Daniel Webster. During the whole of his active life Mr. Sumner, besides his speeches and reports in Congress, delivered numerous public addresses on political and literary topics.

Swedenborg, Emanuel. The great Swedish religious mystic, philosopher, and author; born in Stockholm, January 29, 1688; died there March 29, 1772. Between 1722 and 1745 he wrote several important works on physical science, among which are Opera Philosophica et Mineralia, Œconomia Regni Animalis, and De Cultu et Amore Dei, the last being an allegorical presentation of his theory of the Creation. He resigned his assessorship, and devoted himself to the study of the Bible, especially of the Old Testament, and to the writing and publication of works setting forth the principles of his new faith. Of these works the principal are The Heavenly Arcana, put forth at different periods from 1749 to 1756, and The True Christian Religion, published in the last year of his life, which sets forth the dogmatic system of his teachings. The Heavenly Arcana is primarily an exposition of the Books of Genesis and Exodus, interspersed with sections in which are narrated the wonderful things seen and heard in heaven and hell.

Sweet, Alexander Edwin. An American journalist; born in St. John, N. B., March 28, 1841. He served in the Confederate army in the Civil War; was editor of the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* and of *Texas Siftings* from 1881. He has published Three Dozen Good Stories from *Texas Siftings*, and with J. Amory Knox, On a Mexican Mustang Through Texas, etc. (1883).

Swetchine, Anne Sophie (svech-ēn'). A Russian society dame and letter-writer; born at Moscow, 1782; died at Paris, September 10, 1857. At St. Petersburg her drawing-room was frequented by scholars and the men of science; after 1815 she resided in Paris. She was the friend and correspondent of many of the Catholic notables of France—Joseph de Maistre, Lacordaire, De Falloux, etc. Her Life and Works was published in two volumes, and her Letters in several volumes.

Swift, Jonathan. A celebrated British ecclesiastic, politician, and satirist; born in Dublin, November 30, 1667; died there October 19, 1745. His father, an Englishman of good family, who had recently come over to Ireland, died before the birth of his son, and an uncle took charge of the boy, who, in his fourteenth year, was entered at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was chiefly remarkable for irregularities and breaches of college discipline, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts by special favor—a term used to indicate lack of merit. Swift was made dean of St. Patrick's, in Dublin, whither he went in 1713. Swift's writings form a bulky collection; as edited by Sir Walter Scott, they comprise nineteen large volumes. His Life has been written or attempted by many hands, notably by Scott. His numerous political productions were important in their day; but they relate to matters of little interest to after times. The fame of Swift as an English classicist rests mainly upon his Gulliver's Travels, which appeared anonymously in 1726; although its authorship soon became an open secret. Viewed simply as a marvellous tale, told with the appearance of simple veracity, the work is hardly inferior to Robinson Crusoe.

***A Tale of a Tub** (1704). Written about 1696 or 1698. One of the most original and powerful satires ever penned. Swift's exclamation is famous: "Good God, what a genius I had when I wrote that book!" The most specific object of the satire is formalism and pedantry in religion, the author taking the attitude of a loyal Church of England clergyman and belaboring the Roman Catholics and the Puritans. But the weak points of Anglican Christianity by no means escape censure, and the digressive style admits of the ridicule of all kinds of cant and prejudice. The misanthropic prejudice of the book and its irreverence have been severely criticised, even by admirers. It is a consummate example of the author's clear and simple, cogent and virile prose.

***Gulliver's Travels** (1726). In the account of his four wonder-countries, Swift satirizes mankind from four different points of view. The huge Brobdingagians reduce man to his natural insignificance, the little people of Lilliput parody Europe and its petty broils; in Laputa philosophers are ridiculed, and finally all Swift's hatred and contempt find their satisfaction in degrading humanity to a bestial condition. The mordant satire and wayward humor are for men, but children can appreciate the simple and direct narrative that makes marvels appear quite every-day affairs.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles. An English poet; born near Henley-on-Thames, April 5, 1837. He is the son of a British admiral, and was educated partly in France and partly at Eton. In his twentieth year he was entered at Balliol College, Oxford, but left without taking a degree. His principal works are: The Queen Mother and Rosamund, both dramas (1860); Atalanta in Calydon, a dramatic poem, constructed after Grecian models (1864); Chastelard, a tragedy (1865); Poems and Ballads (1866); but these were so severely criticized on the ground of immorality that they were withdrawn and republished the same year under the name, Laus Veneris, and Other Poems and Ballads, with a vigorous answer to his critics by Swinburne; A Song of Italy and William Blake, a critical essay (1867); Siena, a poem (1868); Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic (1870); Songs before Sunrise (1871); Under the Microscope (1872), an answer to Robert Buchanan's pamphlet, The Fleshly School; Bothwell, a tragedy (1874); Essays and Studies (1875); Poems and Ballads (second series, 1878); A Study of Shakespeare (1879); Songs of the Spring-tides (1880); Studies in Song (1881); Tristram of Lyonesse (1882); A Century of Roundels (1883); Locrine, a tragedy (1887); Poems and Ballads (third series, 1889); A Study of Ben Jonson (1889); The Sisters, a tragedy (1892); Astrophel, and Other Poems (1894), and Studies in Prose and Poetry (1894).

Swinton, John. An American journalist and writer on social and labor questions; born in Salton, Scotland, December 12, 1829; died in Brooklyn, December 15, 1901. In 1857 he came to New York, and later became chief managing editor of the New York *Times* and afterward of the *Sun*. From 1883 to 1887 he published a weekly journal, *John Swinton's Paper*, devoted to labor reform. He wrote The New Issue, The Chinese-American Question, A Eulogy on Henry J. Raymond, John Swinton's Travels, Oration on John Brown, etc.

Swisshelm, Jane Grey. An American journalist, reformer, and writer; born near Pittsburg, Pa., September 6, 1815; died in Swissvale, Pa., July 22, 1884. She was among the earliest advocates of woman's rights; an ardent opponent of slavery, and while editing the St. Cloud (Minn.) *Visitor* had her office and press destroyed by a mob for advocating abolitionism. She was among the first to become a nurse in the Northern army. Besides voluminous contributions to current periodicals, she published Letters to Country Girls (1853), and an autobiography, Half of a Century (1881).

Sybel, Heinrich von (sē'bel). An eminent German historian; born in Düsseldorf, December 2, 1817; died at Marburg, August 1, 1895 The tone of many of his writings involved him in controversy. He wrote History of the First Crusade (1841); The Development of German Sovereignty (1844); History of the Revolutionary Period from 1789 to 1795 (1853–58), which has passed through many editions, and was later brought down to the year 1800; The German Nation and the Empire (1862); The Foundation of the German Empire Through William I. (1889–94), already in its fifth edition.

"Sylva, Carmen" (kär'man sil'va), pseudonym of Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania. A German poet and story-writer; born at Castle Monrepos, near Neuwied, December 29, 1843. In 1869 she was married to Charles, then Prince, now King of Roumania. Among her works, all in German, are: Roumanic Poems (1881); Tempests; Songs from the Dimbovitza Valley (1889). Her tragedy, Master Manole (1892), had a brilliant success in the Burgh Theatre, Vienna. In collaboration with Mite Kremnitz, she has written some novels: Astra, From Two Worlds, etc. The gem of the fine tragedy, Master Manole, is the scene in which are portrayed a wife's longings for motherhood.

Symonds, John Addington. A distinguished English critic and historian of literature; born at Bristol, October 5,

1840; died at Rome, April 19, 1893. He wrote Introduction to the Study of Dante (1872); Studies of the Greek Poets (1873); Sketches in Italy and Greece (1874); The Renaissance in Italy (7 vols., 1875–86), his greatest work; Sketches and Studies in Italy (1879); Shakespeare's Predecessors (1884); several volumes of verse, both original and translated; Lives of Sir Philip Sidney, Michel Angelo, Ben Jonson, Shelley, etc.

Sze-ma or **Suma Kwang** (sā'ma). One of the most eminent statesmen and writers of China, and as a historian second only to Sze-ma Ts'ien; born in 1009; died 1086. He is renowned as the author of The Comprehensive Mirror of History, in 294 books, the labor of nineteen years. It covers a period from the beginning of the fourth century B.C. to 960 A.D.

Sze-ma or **Suma Ts'ien.** Author of the first general history of China; born at Lung-Mun, in what is now the province of Ho-nan, about 163 B.C. He died in disgrace about 85 B.C. In 110 B.C. he succeeded his father, Sze-ma T'an, as grand recorder and astronomer, and took up the historical work begun by him. It was finished in 91 B.C., and was named Shihki, or Historical Records. It covers from 2697 to 104 B.C. He is also noted for reforming the calendar. The chronology settled on by him still prevails in China.

Szigligeti, Eduard (sēg-lē-get'ē; true name, Joseph Szatmary. A Hungarian dramatist; born at Nagy Varad (Grosswardein), March 18, 1814; died at Pesth, January 19, 1878. He wrote about 100 plays between 1834 and 1872. Several of his comedies and tragedies were crowned by the academy. Among his best dramas are: The Deserter, A Brace of Pistols, The Jew, The Foundling. He wrote also The Drama and its Different Forms (1874; Biographies of Hungarian Actors (1878).

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Tabari, Abu Djasar Mohammed ibn Djerir (tă-bă'rē). A celebrated Mohammedan theologian and historian; born at Amul, in Taberistan, 839; died at Bagdad, 921. His two principal writings are Tefsir (exegesis), by far the most authoritative exposition of the doctrine of the Koran, and his Annals, in which he gives, on a theological basis, the history of the world from the Creation to the year 914.

Tacitus, Caius Cornelius (tas'it-us). A famous Roman historian; born about A.D. 55; died about A.D. 117. He was eminent as an orator and pleader. He married a daughter of Julius Agricola; was a friend of the younger Pliny, and held important positions under Vespasian, Domitian, and Nero (A.D. 69–98), after which nothing definite is recorded of his personal history. He wrote A Diologue Concerning Orators, an attempt to demonstrate and explain the decay of oratory in the imperial period, in the form of a dialogue between literary celebrities of the time of Vespasian, which was held in high esteem. His Life of Agricola, his father-in-law, is of great value for its information concerning the early inhabitants of Britain. His Germania gives nearly all the knowledge which we have of the ancient Germans. His History of Rome narrated the events from A.D. 69 to 96; but the greater part of this has been lost, only the portions relating to the years 69 and 70 being extant. His Annals narrated the events from the year 14 to 68; but of the sixteen books only nine and portions of three others are now known to exist.

Taillandier, Alphonse Honore (tī-äñ-dyā'). A French legist; born at Paris, 1797; died there 1867. His principal works are: Collections of Ancient French Laws from the Year 420 to the Revolution of 1789 (23 vols., 1821–30); Reflections on the Penal Laws of France and England (1824).

Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe (tān). A distinguished French critic, historian, and philosopher; born at Vouziers, Ardennes, April 21, 1828; died in Paris, March 5, 1893. He was educated at the Bourbon College, employed in the Paris Normal School, and in 1864 was appointed professor of history and æsthetics in the Eçole des Beaux-Arts. He published Essay on La Fontaine's Fables (1853); Essay on Livy (1854); Journey to the Pyrenees (1855); French Philosophers in the Nineteenth Century (1856); Essays in Criticism and History (1857); Notes on England (1861); English Idealism (1864); English Positivism (1864); New Essays on Criticism and History (1865); Philosophy of Art (1865); Philosophy of Art in Italy (1866); Tour in Italy, Naples, Rome, Florence, and Venice (1866);

Notes on Paris (1867); The Ideal in Art (1867); Philosophy in Art in the Low Countries (1868); Philosophy of Art in Greece (1870); On the Understanding (1870); Universal Suffrage and the Method of Voting (1871); Beginnings of Contemporary France, a series of works comprising The Old Régime (1875); Anarchy (1878); The Revolutionary Governments (1884); The Modern Régime (1890). The last named was left not quite complete; the sixth volume was posthumously published after revision by Sorel in 1894. Last Essays in Criticism and History (1894) is a volume of miscellany.

Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon. An English dramatist and reviewer; born at Doxey, near Stafford, January 26, 1795; died there March 13, 1854. He was admitted to the practice of law in London (1821), and after he became sergeant-at-law was known as Sergeant Talfourd; subsequently he was appointed judge. Twice he was elected to Parliament, and especially distinguished himself by advocating the rights of authors and procuring the act of 1842. Among his other works are: Poems on Various Subjects (1811); An Attempt to Estimate the Poetical Talent of the Present Age (1815); History of Greek Literature, History of Greece, and History of the Roman Republic, Memoirs and Correspondence of Charles Lamb (1837); Final Memorials of Charles Lamb (1848); four tragedies, the first two of which had a stage success—Ion (1835); The Athenian Captive (1838); Glencoe (1840), and The Castilian (1854); Recollections of a First Visit to the Alps (1842); Vacation Rambles (1844), and Supplement to Vacation Rambles (1846).

Talleyrand-Perigord, Charles Maurice de (tăl-ā-raṅ′-per-ē-gôr′). A famous French prelate, prince, and diplomatist; born in Paris, February 13, 1754; died there May 17, 1838. His father, of princely connections, was an officer of the royal household. Excluded from the rights of primogeniture by lameness, the son made the church a means to his ambition. He distinguished himself in college; became abbé, and, in 1789, bishop of Autun; was elected by his clergy to the States-General; was influential in advocating confiscation of church lands; was president of the Assembly in 1790; was excommunicated by the pope in 1791, and succeeded Mirabeau as director of the Department of Paris; was ambassador to England under Louis XVI., and also after the revolution under Danton. Expelled from England, he falsely reappeared there, as an exile, to intrigue; helped to consolidate Napoleon's power; became vice-grand elector of the empire, and after its fall set up Louis XVIII., and was prime minister at the second restoration. He did much service to France at the Vienna Congress, but was under all régimes a time-server, unprincipled, vicious, and selfish, even in his occasional able advocacy of good measures. His Memoirs appeared under the editorship of the Duc de Broglie in 1891, and were translated into English by Mrs. A. Hall (1891–92).

Talma, Joseph François (tăl-mä′). A great French actor and writer; born in Paris, January 15, 1763; died October 19, 1826. He was educated at Mazarin College, and afterward went to London with his father, a dentist; studied in the hospitals there, and on returning to Paris, was apprenticed to a dentist. He had been on the stage, however, both in London and Paris, and made his professional *début* November 21, 1787, at the Comédie Française. He founded, with a few others, the théâtre de la Republique. He won his fame as a tragedian, but made many improvements in the naturalness of stage productions. He wrote: Mémoires de Le Kain, et Réflexions sur cet Acteur sur l'Art Théâtral (1825), which was republished in 1856 under a slightly different title. His own Mémoires were edited by Alexandre Dumas (1856).

Talmage, Thomas De Witt. An American Presbyterian clergyman, lecturer, and educator; born at Bound Brook, N. J., January 7, 1832; died in Washington, April 12, 1902. He became pastor of Brooklyn Tabernacle (1869), and later of Lincoln Memorial Church, Washington, D. C. He was the author of many essays, addresses, etc., upon moral and religious subjects, besides volumes of sermons. He edited the *Christian at Work* (New York, 1873–76); *The Advance* (Chicago, 1877–78). He wrote The Almond Tree in Blossom (1870); Old Wells Dug Out (1874); Every-Day Religion (1875); The Masque Torn Off (1879); The Marriage Ring (1886); The Pathway of Life, etc.

Tannahill, Robert. A Scottish poet; born at Paisley, June 3, 1774; died there May 17, 1810. From an early age he worked as a weaver in his native city until he was twenty-six years old, when he went to Lancashire, England. At the end of two years he was recalled to Paisley by the failing health of his father, who died soon afterward. A collection of his Poems was published in 1807, and three years afterward he prepared a new and enlarged edition. The issue of this edition was declined by the publisher, on account of "a press of engagements." This disappointment and his own precarious health preyed upon his spirits

and he fell into a condition of profound melancholy, in an excess of which he burned all of his manuscripts. His body was found one morning in a neighboring brook, where he had evidently drowned himself. A new edition of his poems was published in 1838, and a sumptuous "Centenary Edition" in 1874. Most of his poems are in the Scottish dialect, and his Scottish songs are second only to those of Burns. His life was wholly free from those irregularities which marred the career of Burns.

Tarkington, Newton Booth. An American author; born in Indiana, July 29, 1869; son of John Slosson and Elizabeth Booth Tarkington; graduated at Exeter Academy, 1889; Princeton, 1893 (A.M., Princeton, 1899); married at Indianapolis, Ind., June 18, 1902, Laura Louisa Fletcher. Author of The Gentleman from Indiana (1899); Monsieur Beaucaire (1900); The Two Vanrevals (1902); Cherry (1903).

The Gentleman from Indiana (1899). A local book, the skies and landscapes of Indiana being described with as much enjoyment as are the townsfolk of Plattville. The hero wages relentless warfare against a gang of scoundrels, survivals of the age of lawlessness. Sentimental chapters alternate with humorous scenes of life in the country town.

Monsieur Beaucaire (1900). A little drama of intrigue, laid in Bath during the Beau Nash régime in the middle of the eighteenth century. Complications arise from a French nobleman's masquerading as a barber and falling in love with an aristocratic Englishwoman.

Tasso, Bernardo (täs'sō). A Venetian poet; born in 1493; died at Ostigla, September 4, 1569. In 1536 he married Porzia de Rossi, of Pistoja, and in 1554 retired to Sorrento in order to give himself entirely to literature. There he wrote his epic, Amadis of Gaul; besides this he wrote Floridante, a narrative poem, finished by his son Torquato, and also shorter poems called Amours, Fishing Eclogues, and Odes. In prose are the Discourse on Poetry and numerous interesting letters.

Tasso, Torquato. A distinguished Italian poet; born at Sorrento, March 11, 1544; died in Rome, April 25, 1595. His father, Bernardo Tasso, was of noble rank and a poet of marked ability. The son studied in the best Latin schools, and at the age of seventeen received high honors from the University of Padua in the four departments of civil law, ecclesiastical law, theology, and philosophy. He, however, devoted himself entirely to letters, and at the age of eighteen wrote the epic poem, Rinaldo, which won for him a high reputation. He soon after wrote an epic poem founded upon the conquest of Jerusalem by the crusaders under Godfrey of Boulogne. In 1565 he was invited to the court of Alphonso II., Duke of Ferrara, where he rose to great favor with the duke and his two accomplished sisters, Lucretia and Leonore. His epic, the Gerusalemme Liberata (Jerusalem Delivered), was completed in 1575, and Tasso was appointed historiographer of the ducal house. The Jerusalem Delivered holds an acknowledged place among the great epics of the world. It has been translated into English by some half-score of persons, the best of these versions being those of Edward Fairfax (1600) and J. H. Wiffen (1838). Among Tasso's other works are: Aminta, a pastoral drama (1573); Rime Insiemi con altro Componimenti (1581); Dialoghi e Discorsi (1586–87), and Gerusalemme Conquistata (1593)

Taylor, Bayard. An American journalist, traveller, and novelist; born at Kennett Square, Chester County, Pa., January 11, 1825; died in Berlin, Germany, December 19, 1878. While engaged as an apprentice in a country printing-office he learned Latin and French. He began to write verses for periodicals at the age of seventeen. In 1844 he put forth Ximena, a small volume of poems, and soon afterward, having secured an engagement as a newspaper correspondent, he set off for Europe. He visited Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France, and upon his return, in 1846, published his first book of travels, Views Afoot. In 1847 he became connected with the New York *Tribune*, and made numerous journeys to different parts of the world as correspondent of that newspaper. His most extended tour occupied two years and four months, from the summer of 1851 to the close of 1853. The regions visited comprised portions of Europe, Egypt, the Soudan, Palestine, and Syria, India, China, and Japan; the whole distance traversed by land and water being not less than 50,000 miles This journey furnished material for the following books: A Journey to Central Africa, The Lands of the Saracen, and A Visit to India, China, and Japan. In 1856–57 he visited northern Europe, and wrote Summer Pictures of Sweden, Denmark, and Lapland. His books of travel comprise eleven volumes, the latest being Colorado, a Summer Trip (1867), and By-Ways of Europe (1869). He also edited a series of volumes, entitled Cyclopædia of Modern Travel, and Illustrated Library of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. In 1862 he was appointed secretary of legation at St. Petersburg. In 1878 he was sent as United States minister to Germany; but died not long after reaching Berlin. He wrote the following novels: Hannah Thurston

(1864); John Godfrey's Fortunes (1865); The Story of Kennett (1866); Joseph and his Friend (1870); Beauty and the Beast, a collection of magazine stories. He published several volumes of poems—Poems of the Orient, Poems of Home and Travel, The Poet's Journal—which were issued collectively in 1865. Subsequent poems are: The Picture of St. John (1866); The Ballad of Abraham Lincoln (1869); The Masque of the Gods (1872); Lars, a Pastoral of Norway (1873); The Prophet, a tragedy (1874); Home Pastorals (1875); National Ode (1876); Prince Deukalion, a lyric drama (1878). For several years he was engaged upon the translation of Goethe's Faust, which was published in 1871. The various metres of the original were reproduced, and this translation is, as a whole, the best which has appeared in the English language.

Hannah Thurston (1864). Hannah is an advocate of woman's rights, who devotes her life to her mission as lecturer on the woman question, but, unfortunately for her aims, she meets a man who awakens her love. The story is original, full of life-size character, and teems with fruitful ideas.

Joseph and his Friend (1870). A quiet and truthful story of homely life in rural Pennsylvania, the author's own country; like the former, abounding in fine ideas and rich in local color.

Taylor, Benjamin Franklin. An American journalist, poet, and war correspondent; born at Lowville, N. Y., July 19, 1819; died at Cleveland, Ohio, February 24, 1887. He was a graduate of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., of which institution his father, Stephen W. Taylor, was president. For many years he was literary editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*. He travelled in Mexico and visited the South Sea Islands. In his later years he lived at Wheaton, Ill. His volumes are: January and June (1853); Old-Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme (1874); Songs of Yesterday (1877); Dulce Domum (1884); Complete Edition of Poems (1887); and prose works: Pictures in Camp and Field (1871); The World on Wheels (1873); Summer Savory Gleaned from Rural Nooks (1879); Between the Gates, pictures of California life (1881), and Theophilus Trent, a novel (1887). His poems are full of imagination and humor, with many random fancies, often overstrained.

Taylor, Henry Sir. An English dramatic poet and essayist; born October 18, 1800; died at Bournemouth, March 27, 1886. He was, during the greater part of his life, connected with the British Colonial Office. His principal dramatic poems are: Isaac Commenus (1827); Philip van Artevelde, by which he is best known (1834); Edwin the Fair (1842); A Sicilian Summer (1850); St. Clement's Eve (1862). Among his volumes of prose essays are: The Statesman (1836); Notes from Life, Notes from Books, The Ways of the Rich and Great, and Modern Poets. His Autobiography was published in 1885.

Taylor, Isaac. An English religious and philosophical essayist; born at Lavenham, Suffolk, August 17, 1787; died at Stanford Rivers, June 28, 1865. He belonged to a family which for four successive generations produced an Isaac Taylor eminent in religious literature. He was an artist of considerable promise, but devoted himself especially to writing upon philosophical and ethical subjects. His principal works are: Elements of Thought (1825); The Process of Historical Proof (1829); The Natural History of Enthusiasm (1831); Spiritual Despotism (1835); Physical Theory of Another Life (1839); Saturday Evening (1842); Natural History of Fanaticism (1843); Loyola and Jesuitism (1849); The Spirit of Hebrew Poetry (1852); The Restoration of Belief (1855).

Taylor, Jeremy. An English bishop and theologian; born at Cambridge (baptized August 15, 1613); died at Lisburn, Ireland, August 13, 1667. He was the son of a barber, by whom he was, as he says, "solely grounded in grammar and mathematics." At thirteen he entered Caius College, Cambridge, as a "sizar," that is, a poor student who performed humble services in the college. He soon attracted the notice of Archbishop Laud, who placed him at All Souls' College, Oxford, and subsequently nominated him to a fellowship. In 1637 he was appointed to the rectory of Uppington. During the civil wars he took the Royalist side; his living was sequestered, and he was obliged to keep a school as a means of support; he, however, wrote much and preached as he had opportunity. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was made bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, where the remaining seven years of his life were passed in the faithful exercise of his Episcopal duties. Jeremy Taylor has been styled "the modern Chrysostom," and he is considered the most eloquent of all British theologians. Not only is his prose style highly poetical, but he wrote some poems worthy of his prose. His earliest work was Episcopacy Asserted (1642); those by which he is best known are the Rules and Exercises of Holy Living and Rules and Exercises of Holy Dying, which mutually correspond to and complete each other, and which form an institute of Christian life and conduct adapted to every conceivable circumstance and relation of human existence. This devotional work has

enjoyed in England a popularity somewhat similar to that of the Imitation of Jesus Christ among Roman Catholics, a popularity it deserves for a similar eloquence and unction. Taylor's fame has been maintained by the popularity of his sermons and devotional writings rather than by his influence as a theologian or his importance as an ecclesiastic. His Apology for Fixed and Set Forms of Worship was an elaborate defence of the noble ritual of the Anglican Church. Among his works of a disciplinary and practical tendency we may mention his Life of Christ, the Great Exemplar, in which the details scattered through the evangelists and the fathers are co-ordinated in a continuous narrative. His Sermons are very numerous, and are among the most eloquent, learned, and powerful that the whole range of Protestant—nay, the whole range of Christian—literature has produced. As in his character, so in his writings, Taylor is the ideal of an Anglican pastor. The best edition of his Works is that edited by Rev. C. P. Eden (10 vols., 1851).

Taylor, Philip Meadows. An English soldier and author; born in Liverpool, September 25, 1808; died in Mentone, France, May 13, 1876. He spent a great part of his life in India, in the army and other government service, and married an Indian princess. He was the author of Confessions of a Thug (1839; new ed., 1858); Tippoo Sultaun: a Tale of the Mysore War (1840); Notices of Cromlechs, Cairns, and Other Ancient Scytho-Druidical Remains in the Principality of Sorapur (1853); Tara: a Mahratta Tale (1863); The Student's Manual of the History of India, from the Earliest Period to the Present (1870), and other works.

Confessions of a Thug (1839). An Indian romance of adventure and local color by an Indian officer who possessed an intimate and extensive knowledge of native life and character. The incidents are very sensational.

Tippoo Sultaun (1840). A story of the Mysore War (1788–89) in Sir Walter Scott's style; a very full and elaborate picture of the times.

Tara (1863). **Ralph Darnell** (1865). **Seeta** (1873). A series of three powerful tales illustrating three epochs in the history of India. "The historical events which form the foundation of each of these works are not only of the highest importance and interest, but, occurring strangely at almost exact intervals of a hundred years, are not exceeded in dramatic power by any actions in the history of India. The first tale, Tara, illustrates the remarkable epoch of 1657, when the Mahrattas cast off their allegiance, rose to power under Sivajee and defeated Aurungzebe in 1707, and his death and the distractions of the Mohammedan empire enabled them to extend their conquests, until by 1757 they became the most powerful state confederacy in India." In that year a new political power arose in the English, and Clive won the battle of Plassey. These historical events are woven into these three romances; Tara deals with the 1657 epoch; the personages are all native, and the manners, costumes, and turbulent conditions of the land are carefully reproduced. Ralph Darnell deals with the fulfillment of a prediction that the rule of the English Company should come to an end in a hundred years; it is a motive in a narrative of the Mutiny (1857). "In each tale the great opposing interests are personified by great men; the characteristics of the rival races are brought out in examples which command admiration, and the romantic interest is secured by female characters of entirely novel types." In the last, *e.g.*, is portrayed a beautiful and noble Hindoo woman, by marrying whom an Englishman scandalizes the European ladies, but who proves her worth by dying for him. The violent aspects of the Mutiny are hardly touched upon.

A Noble Queen (1878). A romance of Indian history, illustrating one of the most important periods in the history of the Dekhan. "The character of the Noble Queen, Chand Beebee (contemporary with Elizabeth), is still popular in the country, and her memory is reverenced not only as the preserver of Beejapoor, but for the heroic resistance she made to the Moghul armies in their first invasion of the Dekhan and siege of Ahmednugger."

Taylor, Thomas. An English author styled "the Platonist;" born in London, May 15, 1758; died there November 1, 1835. His works comprise sixty-three volumes, of which twenty-three are large quartos. Among them are treatises on arithmetic and geometry; on the Eleusinian and Bacchic mysteries; an essay on the Rights of Brutes, in ridicule of Thomas Paine's Rights of Man; a History of the Restoration of the Platonic Theology, and a volume of Miscellanies in prose and verse. His main labor was the translating of great classical Greek and Latin works. His translation of Plato was in five volumes, and was printed at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk.

Taylor, Tom. An English dramatist, critic, and editor; born at Sunderland, Durham, in 1817; died at Wadsworth, July 12, 1880. He was educated at Glasgow University and Trinity College, Cambridge, winning honors and a fellowship. For two years he was professor of English language and literature in University College, London. He also held civil offices, such as the secretaryship of the board of health. He is chiefly known by his very successful plays, such as Still Waters Run Deep (1855); The Fool's Revenge (1859); The Overland Route (1860); The Ticket-of-Leave Man (1863); 'Twixt Axe and Crown (1870); Anne Boleyn (1876), and numerous others. A few of these are collected in a volume, Historical Dramas. Other volumes are: Birket Foster's Pictures of English Land-

scape (1862); Ballads and Songs of Brittany (1865); Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds. He edited autobiographies of the painters Haydon and Leslie. He contributed much to periodicals, and became editor of *Punch* in 1874.

Taylor, William. An American evangelist, missionary, and miscellaneous writer; born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 2, 1821; died May 18, 1902 (aged eighty-one years). He became a methodist preacher in 1842; and in 1849 he was appointed missionary to California, where he organized the first Methodist Society in San Francisco. From 1856 to the outbreak of our Civil War he travelled as an evangelist in Canada and the eastern states. Thence he went to England, Ireland, Palestine, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Ceylon, Cape Colony, Kaffraria, Natal, and back to England; from which he visited the West Indies, Australia, and Ceylon, and crossed to India in 1872. Here he established many self-supporting missions, and then went to Central America and to Brazil, Peru, and Chili. ¶ In 1884, as a missionary bishop of Africa, he began the establishment of a chain of missions along the west coast and about 1200 miles up the Congo; whence he has revisited the United States several times in the interest of his African work. His published works include Seven Years' Street Preaching in San Francisco (1856); Addresses to Young America (1857); California Life Illustrated (1858); The Model Preacher (1860); Reconciliation (1867); Infancy and Manhood of Christian Life (1867); Election of Grace (1868); Christian Adventures in South Africa (1868); Four Years in India (1875); Our South American Cousins (1878); Letters to a Quaker Friend (1880); Self-Supporting Missions in India (1882); Pauline Methods of Missionary Work (1889); The Story of My Life (1895).

Tchernyshevsky, Nikolai Gavrilovich (cher-nē-chev'ske) A Russian miscellaneous writer; born at Saratov, July 1, 1828; died there October 29, 1889. He translated into Russian J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy, making considerable additions to the first volume. While a suspect he wrote a novel, What's to be Done? (1863), which caused his deportation to Siberia. It has been translated into English. In 1883 he was allowed to live in Astrakhan, and was pardoned in 1889.

Tegnér, Esaias (teng-nār'). A celebrated Swedish poet; born at Kyrkerud, in Wermland, November 13, 1782; died at Wexiö in 1846. The fifth son of a pastor, he entered the university at Lund in 1799, and was graduated in philosophy in 1802 at the age of twenty. He continued at the university, first as a tutor, then as a lecturer in Greek, and after 1812 as a professor until 1824, when he was made bishop of Wexiö, where he afterward lived until his death in 1846, at the age of sixty-four. From boyhood Tegnér tried his hand at poetry, but without success, until, in 1808, during a great war with Russia, when he wrote a war-song, which proved immediately popular. In 1811 another patriotic poem, entitled Sevea (Sweden), won the great prize of the Swedish Academy and made him famous. While still at Lund he also wrote and published two longer poems of great merit, entitled Axel and Nattvardsbarnen (The First Communion). The latter has been translated by Longfellow, entitled The Children of the Lord's Supper. At the height of his fame Tegnér was, in 1824, made bishop of Wexiö. He was not a clergyman, and, indeed, was not notable for religious education or character. Before his sudden death by apoplexy in 1846, he also began an epic poem, entitled Gerda, which was left unfinished. His Letters have also been collected and published.

Telman, Konrad (tel'măn). A German poet and story-writer; born at Stettin, November 26, 1854; died at Rome, January 23, 1897. His principal works are: In Solitude (1876); Waves of Ocean (1884); In Pomerani (2 vols., 1875); a collection of stories; Dissonances and Accords (1888), stories; Sicilian Stories (1889); Athwart Life (1890); Dark Depths (1895); the novels In the Flush of Morning (1880), Vae Victis (1886), On the Siren's Isle, Capri (1889), Of the Lineage of the Icaridæ (1891), Vox Populi (1897), etc.

Ten Kate, Jan Jacob Lodewijk (ten kā'tè). A Dutch poet and theologian; born at The Hague, December 23, 1819. In 1836 his first volume of poems, entitled Gedichten, appeared. In 1837, with a friend, he published a translation of the Odes of Anacreon, the first of a long series of translations that have distinguished him among modern Dutch poets. Among these may be mentioned that of Byron's Giaour, Tasso's Gerusalemme Liberata (1856); Tegner's Frithiof's Saga (1861); Schiller's Marie Stuart (1866); La Fontaine's Fables, Dante's Inferno (1876); Milton's Paradise Lost (1880). Among his original works are various collections of poems, and many treatises of a religious or philosophical character, some in prose: Dead and Alive (1856); The Creation (1860); English Translation by Rev. D. Van de Pelt

(1888); The Planets (1869); Eunoe (1874); Palm Leaves and Flowers of Poesy (1884).

Tennant, William. A Scottish poet; born at Anstruther or Anster, Fifeshire, May 15, 1785; died near Dollar, Scotland, February 15, 1848. While employed as a clerk in a mercantile house he made himself well acquainted with ancient and modern literature, and mastered the Hebrew language without the aid of a teacher. In 1812 appeared his poem, Anster Fair, and in the following year he received an appointment as a parish schoolmaster, with a salary of £40 a year. He was subsequently employed as a teacher of classical and Oriental languages in the Dollar Institution, and he was made professor of Oriental languages in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. Besides Anster Fair, he wrote a tragedy founded on the story of Cardinal Beaton, The Thane of Fife, Dinging Down of the Cathedral, and Hebrew Dramas (1845).

Tennyson, Alfred (became Baron Tennyson of Aldworth in 1883). A celebrated English poet; born at Somersby, Lincolnshire, August 6, 1809; died at Aldworth House, near Haslemere, Surrey, October 6, 1892. The family seems originally to have been Danish. At seven Alfred was sent to the grammar school at Louth, where he was harshly treated. In March, 1827, Poems by Two Brothers appeared, confessedly written by Charles and Alfred, though it is now known that the eldest brother, Frederick, also had a hand in the composition. On February 28, 1828, Alfred and Charles matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where Frederick had been for nearly a year. On June 6, 1829, it was announced that Alfred had won the prize medal for his poem in blank verse, Timbuctoo. Next year appeared his first serious volume, Poems, chiefly lyric. It was favorably, but not enthusiastically, received. At the end of 1832 appeared the volume known as The Poems of 1833. September 15, 1833, Hallam, Alfred's nearest friend, and betrothed to Emily, the poet's sister, died in Vienna. The severity of the blow to the poet was such that for a time he meditated suicide. The Two Voices, or, as it was originally called, Thoughts of a Suicide, is a record of his mood during part of this time. A ten years' silence was broken in 1842 by the publication of two volumes. With these came the assurance of his fame, for the literary world echoed with praise of them. In 1845, while slowly recovering, Sir Robert Peel was induced by Richard Monckton Milnes to read Ulysses, and the result was a government pension of $1000 per year. From this time on the poet's path was one of steadily growing fame, wealth, and honors. In 1847 appeared The Princess. In June, 1850, appeared In Memoriam, an elegy on Hallam, and in the same month he was married to Miss Sellwood. In November he was appointed poet-laureate, through Prince Albert's admiration for In Memoriam. After a trip to the Continent he lived for a time at Twickenham, when he bought an estate at Farringford, Isle of Wight, making this his home until about 1870, when he built the Aldworth House, in which he died, dividing his residence between Surrey and his island home. In 1869 he and two others founded the Metaphysical Society. He was offered a baronetcy by Gladstone in 1873, and again by Disraeli in 1874, which he declined. In 1883, however, he accepted the peerage offered him by the queen, on the recommendation of Gladstone, and became Baron Tennyson d'Eyncourt. He took his seat the next year and voted, after some grumbling, in favor of the franchise extension bill. He was buried in the poets' corner, Westminster Abbey, near Chaucer. His principal other poems were published in the following order: Maud (1855); The Idylls of the King (1859–72); Enoch Arden (1874); The Window (1867); Ballads, and Other Poems (1880); Tiresias, and Other Poems (1885); Locksley Hall, Sixty Years After (1886); Demeter, and Other Poems (1889); The Death of Œnone (1892). He has also written the following dramas: Queen Mary (1875); Harold (1877); The Cup (acted 1881; published 1884); The Falcon (acted 1881; published 1884); The Promise of May (acted 1882; published 1886); Becket (1884); The Foresters (1892).

Terence-Publius Terentius Afer (ter'ens). A Latin writer of comedy; born at Carthage about 185 B.C.; died about 159 B.C. He was a slave, but on account of his talent was carefully educated and was manumitted; after the performance of his first comedy, Andria, in 166 B.C., he enjoyed the friendship of such men as the younger Scipio and Lælius. All his comedies are still extant; they are: Andria, Hecyra, Heauton Timorumenos, Eunuchus, Phormio, and Adelphi. There are translations into English by Patrick (1745), Colman (1765), and Riley (1853).

Terhune, Mrs. Mary Virginia (Hawes). ("Marion Harland.") An American novelist and domestic economist; born in Amelia County, Va., in 1830. Her father was Samuel P. Hawes. In 1856 she was married to Edward P. Terhune, who was for a time American chaplain at Rome. Her novels are wholesome, popular reading—such as Alone, a tale of Southern

Life (1853); The Hidden Path, Moss Side, Miriam, Nemesis, Husks, Husbands and Homes, Sunny Bank, Helen Gardner's Wedding, The Christmas Holly, Ruby's Husband, etc. A Gallant Fight (1888) is vigorous in its portrayals. In 1877 she published Common Sense in the *Household*, and in 1888 established the *Home-Maker Magazine*. She also published With the Best Intentions, A Midsummer Episode (1890), and The Story of Mary Washington. (1892)

Tersteegen, Gerhard. A German lyric poet; born at Mors, November 25, 1697; died at Muhlheim-on-the-Ruhr, April 3, 1769. Among his works are: The Spiritual Garden (1729); Crumbs (1773). Among his religious songs and essays, the most notable are: Shout, ye Heavens, for Joy, and The Day is Now Ended.

Tertullian (Quintus Septimius Florens Tertullianus) (tėr-tul'yan). A celebrated ecclesiastical writer of the early Latin Church; born at Carthage about A.D. 150; died about 230. He was the earliest and, after Augustine, the greatest of the ancient church writers of the west. He is recognized as the creator of Christian Latin literature. Before his time the only Christian books in the Latin language were the Bible, the Octavius of Minucius Felix, and the so-called Muratorian fragment, books recognized as canonical. Cyprian polished the language that Tertullian had made and turned his words and thoughts into current coin. St. Augustine built upon the foundation laid by Cyprian and Tertullian, and these three may be deemed the fathers of the Latin Church. His chief works are his Apologeti-Montanist, a defence of Christianity called forth by the persecution under Septimius Severus; Ad Martyres, De Baptismo, De Pœnitentia, De Spectaculis, De Patientia, De Præscriptione Adversus Marcionem, De Virginibus Velandis, and Adversus Praxean.

Tesselschæde (tes-sel-shē'de). The accepted name of the younger daughter of Roemer Visscher, a Dutch merchant prince of the sixteenth century, who delighted in playing the part of a munificent patron of the arts. Visscher had three daughters. The charms of Anna, wife of Dominicus Booth van Wesel, are celebrated in the poems of Heinsius, who had conceived a lively attachment for her. The lovely Tesselschæde owed her barbarous name to a whim of her father, who, in the year of her birth, having experienced severe losses from storms and inundations at the Texel, in a fit of ill-humor, to perpetuate the memory of the circumstance, arbitrarily called her "Texel's Wreck" (Tesselschæde). He little imagined that such a cognomen was to descend to posterity, reminding us at once of his bad taste and of his daughter's fame. She was endowed with all the graces of mind and person which can combine to render a woman charming. Her father, having done his best to disgrace her by her name, did his utmost, it seems, to redeem his error by the careful education given her. Tesselschæde became the life and soul of the meetings of literary people, not only at her own home, but at Hooft's picturesque little castle at Muiden. She was the intimate friend of the four greatest and most original poets of Holland—Vondel, Hooft, Brederoo, Huygens. Among her works was a translation of Tasso's Gerusalemme Liberata, which was never printed, and the manuscript of which has been lost. In 1639 she translated into Dutch the Adonis of Marini; but this work, like her Tasso, has been lost. She may be said to have written poetry all her life.

Testi, Fulvio, Count (tes'tē). An Italian statesman and poet; born at Ferrara, 1593; died there 1646. He was one of the most notable lyric poets of Italy in his time. Besides songs and ballads, he wrote Arsinda, or The Line of the Princess d'Este, a drama; The Isle of Alcina, a tragedy; an uncompleted epic, Constantine; Italy, a poem in forty-three stanzas, in which he portrays the situation of Italy under the Spanish yoke.

Thaarup, Thomas (tär'öp). A Danish poet; born at Copenhagen, 1749; died 1821. Some of his dramatic compositions, among them The Birthday and Peter's Wedding, are regarded as equal to the best in Danish literature. His Song of Love and Fatherland ranks as a lyric classic.

Thackeray, William Makepeace. A celebrated English novelist, critic, and satirist; born in Calcutta, July 18, 1811; died in London, December 24, 1863. His father, Richmond Thackeray, entered the civil service of the East India Company. Richmond Thackeray died in 1816 at the age of thirty, leaving a considerable fortune, a young widow, and a son of five years. In 1817 Mrs. Thackeray took her son to England, and not long afterward married Major Carmichael Smyth, who became a true father to his step-son. The boy was placed in the Charterhouse School at London, whence, at about eighteen, he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where, however, he did not remain long enough to take his degree. He became a somewhat frequent contributor to *Fraser's Magazine*, and in 1841 to *Punch*, which had been just established. He wrote anonymously or under assumed signatures, such as

"Michael Angelo Titmarsh," "George Fitz-Boodle," "Charles James Fitzroy Yellow-plush." For ten years and more he wrote tales, burlesques, satires, descriptive sketches, critical essays and verses, some of which were clever hits at the follies of the time; but none of them had more than ephemeral value, and few of them gave promise that the author would ever take a permanent place as a writer of fiction unless The Great Hoggarty Diamond may be reckoned an exception. His works include The Paris Sketch-Book (1840); Comic Tales and Sketches (1841), which contained Yellowplush Papers, Major Gahagan, and The Bedford Row Conspiracy; The Great Hoggarty Diamond (1841; in book form, 1849); A Shabby-Genteel Story (1841); The Chronicle of the Drum (1841); Barry Lyndon (1842); Men's Wives (1842); Irish Sketch-Book (1843); Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo (1846); Vanity Fair (January, 1847, to July, 1848); Our Street (1847); The Book of Snobs (1848); Mrs. Perkins' Ball (1848); Dr. Birch and his Young Friends (1848); The History of Samuel Titmarsh (1848), a reissue of various articles; The History of Henry Esmond (1852); The Newcomes (1853–55); The Rose and the Ring (1854); The Four Georges (1855–56), a series of lectures; The Virginians (1857–59); Lovel, the Widower (1860–61); The Adventures of Philip (1861–62); Roundabout Papers (1862), being a volume of previously printed pieces; Dennis Duval (1867), left unfinished. His drawings and caricatures were posthumously published in book form under the title of Thackerayana (1876).

The Yellowplush Memoirs (1841). Contributed under various titles to *Fraser's Magazine* (1838–40). The reminiscences of a self-educated footman; a medley of high personal satire—*e. g.*, Dionysius Lardner and Bulwer Lytton are absurdly travestied—facetious sketches of society above and below stairs, and the story of an aristocratic card-sharper's (Mr. Deuceace's) doings. Broad comedy, with passages of farce intentionally vulgar in tone, and scenes of brutality and suffering intentionally made odious by ironical sympathy with the rogues.

***Vanity Fair; or, a Novel without a Hero** (1848). A picture of society on a broad canvas, embracing a vast variety of characters and interests, the object being to depict mankind with all its faults and meannesses, and without idealization or romance. There is little set design; but the careers of Becky Sharp, the adventuress, and her husband, Rawdon Crawley, make an apt contrast to the quiet commonplace loves of the good hero and heroine, Dobbin and Amelia: more attention is paid to the rogues for satirical purposes. The nobility, fashionable society in town, the mercantile aristocracy and the needy classes below them, are all represented. Episodes of affecting tragedy, dramatic displays of passion, are mingled with scenes of pure comedy. Following the example of Fielding, Thackeray intersperses comment with his narrative, combining the two even more intimately than his master; in fact, to many readers this sarcastic running commentary is one of the chief intellectual delights of the book. Period, second decade of nineteenth century. An epoch-making work in the history of English realism.

The Book of Snobs (1848). Satirical monographs on the innumerable species of this national genus, which he hunts out from every rank of society. Pretentiousness, vulgarity, meanness, are all illustrated with a wealth of example and anecdote. First appeared in *Punch*, 1846–47.

The History of Samuel Titmarsh and the Great Hoggarty Diamond (1849). The brief history of a young man's life in London, his early struggles and adventures, courtship, marriage, and family troubles; a story of Vanity Fair *in parvo*, full of humor, fierce in occasional satire—*e. g.*, in exposing the villainy of bubble companies, but with pages of affecting pathos. First appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, 1841.

***The History of Pendennis: his Fortunes and Misfortunes, his Friends and his Greatest Enemy** (1849–50). Aims at presenting the young man of the time, without flattery and without extenuation, as Fielding has presented Tom Jones. Pendennis is in a measure the reflex of Thackeray himself, and much personal history is made use of; he is far from being an ideal hero, and in his selfishness, vanity, and weakness he is only a little better than George Osborne, Amelia's showy hero in Vanity Fair. His varied history introduces a numerous series of characters—the womanly Laura; the sham-sentimental Miss Amory; the capital Irishman, Capt. Costigan; the inimitable Major Pendennis, and the fine, manly George Warrington, with many other comic or pathetic creations. Satire plays freely throughout the book, and many shams and vanities are exposed with delicate humor, honest realism being the true groundwork.

***The History of Henry Esmond, Esq., a Colonel in the Service of Her Majesty Queen Anne;** written by himself (1852). A chronicle of public and domestic events taking place toward the end of the seventeenth century, ostensibly an autobiography written in George III.'s reign, and a successful reproduction of the modes of writing and speaking appropriate to the times. Twice members of the Esmond family become involved in Jacobite plots, and they are engaged in the Blenheim campaign and other historical affairs that serve to introduce such celebrities as Marlborough, Gen. Webb, Steele, Lord Mohun and his victim Hamilton, the Old Pretender, etc. Actual events are interwoven with the family narrative, and the manners, dress, and habits of the time are portrayed with scholarly exactness. The personal interest centres in Henry Esmond and the two women whom he loves, Lady Castlewood and her daughter Beatrix; it culminates in several episodes of moving tragedy. Beatrix has her history taken up again in The Virginians; she is often characterized as the only woman completely portrayed in English fiction. Esmond marked a renascence of the English historical romance and established a new model, rejecting the

standard of romanticism and aiming at describing life as realistically as contemporary writers might have represented it.

***The Newcomes: Memoirs of a Most Respectable Family; edited by Arthur Pendennis, Esq.** (1854–55). Contains hardly any distinct thread of story, unless it be Clive Newcome and Ethel's love affairs, the issue of which is blank tragedy. Like Pendennis, Clive is a weak hero and does not escape satire. The society depicted is thronged with worldlings, false, self-seeking, whited sepulchres; over against whom is set the ideal English gentleman, Col. Newcome, one of the most beautiful and pathetic creations in English literature.

The Christmas Books of M. A. Titmarsh (1847–55). Mrs. Perkin's Ball (1847), a farcical account of the guests and their behavior, particularly one of the escapades of an Irish gentleman, the Mulligan. Our Street (1848), thumb-nail sketches of residents, their families, servants and followers—broad caricature. Dr. Birch and his Young Friends (1849), similar sketches of school life The Kickleburys on the Rhine (1851), ludicrous sketches of natives and Englishmen abroad. The Rose and the Ring (1855), a mock heroic story of the Kings of Paflagonia and of Crim Tartary, containing satire and travesties of modern manners, etc. All these farces and extravagances were lavishly illustrated by the author's own pen, when they came out at successive Christmastides. Most of them are readable by children; all are amusing to readers of every age.

Miscellaneous, 4 vols. (1855–57). Chiefly multifarious contributions, from 1837 onward, to *Fraser's Magazine* and *Punch*. Some had previously appeared in separate form. Vol. I.—Ballads; Snob Papers; The Tremendous Adventures of Major Gahagan (1838–39) are the tall stories of an Anglo-Indian Munchausen, another of Thackeray's delightful Irishmen. The Fatal Boots (1839); Cox's Diary (1840); minor facetiæ. Vol. II.—The Yellowplush Memoirs; Jeames' Diary (1845–46); Sketches and Travels in London; Novels by Eminent Hands (1847); these last burlesque imitations, which are also in a sense serious criticisms of popular authors, Lytton, Lever, Disraeli, G. P. R. James Cooper, etc.; *Codlingsby is a most diverting travesty of Coningsby; character sketches. Vol. III.—*The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, Esq., written by himself (*Fraser*, 1844). The autobiographer is an Irish adventurer, card-sharper, and bully, who writes himself down a scoundrel. The narrative is consistently ironical, the hero surveying his iniquities with pride and enjoyment, so that the sufferings of his victims arouse keen indignation. A view of European society as it was before the French Revolution, seen principally in the haunts of pleasure-seekers, and scenes of martial adventure in the Seven Years' War (1756–63); full of digressions and episodes in the hero's diversified career that reveals all kinds of life. A Legend of the Rhine (1845), a most entertaining burlesque of the mediæval story of barons and knight-errants. Rebecca and Rowena, a Romance upon Romance (1850), continues Scott's Ivanhoe in mock-heroic style, making capital of the romantic glamor that surrounds the Jewess to the disparagement of the Saxon heroine. A Little Dinner at Timmins's (1848); The Bedford Row Conspiracy (1840). Vol. IV.—The Fitz-Boodle Papers (1842–43), "reminiscences of a younger son, who moans over his poverty, complains of womankind generally, laughs at the world all around, and interperses his pages with one or two excellent ballads." The last are aimed at the humbug of things in general and of poetry in particular. Men's Wives (1843); A Shabby-Genteel Story (1840); The History of Samuel Titmarsh and the Great Hoggarty Diamond (1849).

The Virginians: a Tale of the Last Century (sequel to Esmond) (1858–59). Memoirs of Esmond's two grandsons in America and England. Finishes the full-length portrait of Beatrix as the Baroness Bernstein, and is connected genealogically with Pendennis and The Newcomes. George Washington, Dr. Johnson, Fielding, and Richardson are among the historical notabilities introduced, and the study of manners is specially excellent, the interest being in the separate scenes rather than in the main story. The two heroes take opposite sides in the American War of Independence.

Lovel the Widower (1861). Altogether a minor work, a novel based on a rejected play. It deals with the vulgar love affairs of a much-engaged young woman, who extricates herself from her other lovers and eventually marries Lovel.

The Adventures of Philip on his Way Through the World; showing who robbed him, who helped him, and who passed him by (1862). A discursive story, containing several fine scenes, and a beautiful character in the "Little Sister," the womanly and loving friend of the hero. Philip himself, the son of a polished villain, determines to show his rectitude by independence and disdain of social polish, and thus makes his way through the world. The book is a minor work in the *genre* of Vanity Fair and Pendennis.

Denis Duval (1867). A posthumous fragment, comprising some vigorous and pathetic scenes well worthy of Thackeray's best days. Old Rye is the scene and the latter part of the eighteenth century the time; and the venerable town, with its motley population of smugglers and refugees, old sea captains, and Catholic gentry, is a very picturesque setting. Narrative breaks off just at the beginning of a thrilling episode, the capture of the "Serapis" by Paul Jones.

Catherine (1867–69). A narrative of "unmixed rascality, performed by persons who never deviate into good feeling," so the author characterises it, his aim being to show how disgusting would be the record of thieves, cheats, and murderers, were their doings and language described according to their nature instead of being handled in such a way as to create sympathy and therefore stimulate imitation. Directed against such romances as Lytton's Eugene Aram, Ainsworth's Jack Sheppard and Dickens' Oliver Twist. First appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* (1839–40).

Thaxter, Celia (Laighton). An American poet; born at Portsmouth, N. H., June 29, 1835; died at the Isle of Shoals, August 26, 1894. When she was five years of age her father removed to one of the Isles of Shoals, nine miles from the nearest coast, to be keeper of the lighthouse. Her poems are full of the shimmer

and dash of the sea—many of them exquisite marine paintings, as well as glowing utterances of the heart. Her collected poems were published in 1871 and 1876: Driftwood (1878); Poems for Children (1884); The Cruise of the Mystery, and Other Poems (1886); Idyls and Pastorals (1887). Among the Isles of Shoals (1873) is a series of charming prose sketches.

Thayer, Joseph Henry. An American clergyman, Biblical scholar, and translator; born in Boston, November 7, 1828; died in Cambridge, November 26, 1901. He graduated from Harvard in 1850, from Andover 1857. He was a military chaplain, 1859–64; secretary of the American Board of Revision for the New Testament, 1877, and professor in Harvard Divinity School after 1884. He wrote: Grammar of the Idiom of the New Testament; Books and Their Use; translations of Grammar of the New Testament, and published a volume of Critical Essays.

Thayer, William Makepeace. An American clergyman; retired from the Congregational Church and devoted to literature. He was born at Franklin, Mass., February 23, 1820. His books have attained great popularity, several reprinted abroad in German, French, Italian, Greek, Swedish, etc. Among his works are: The Bobbin Boy (1859); The Pioneer Boy (1863); a Series of Biographies (10 vols., 1859–63); Youth's History of the Rebellion (1863–65); White House Stories (1880–85); Marvels of the New West (1887); Life of Garfield; Men who Win; Women who Win.

Theiner, Augustin (tī'ner). A German canonist; born at Breslau, April 11, 1804; died August 10, 1874. He was appointed prefect of the Vatican Archives 1855, but was deprived of that office during the Vatican Council on the charge of giving to certain oppositionist bishops secret documents of the curia. His first notable work was a tractate in opposition to the rule of clerical celibacy, The Introduction of Obligatory Celibacy (2 vols., 1828; new ed., enlarged, 3 vols., 1856–57). His other principal works are: History of the Return of the Reigning Houses of Brunswick and Saxony to the Bosom of the Catholic Church (1843); an edition of Baronius' Church Annals, with a continuation (3 vols., 1856–57); Diplomatic Code of the Temporal Dominion of the Holy See (1863); Temporal Sovereignty of the Holy See Judged by the General Councils of Lyons and Constance (1867).

Theocritus (thē-ok'rē-tus). The greatest of Greek bucolic poets; commonly reputed to have been a native of Syracuse, but Cos also claims him; he lived in the first half of the third century B.C. He wrote in the Doric dialect pastorals and idyls of lowly life, which have ever since been regarded as the consummate models of that kind of poetry. Virgil imitated him in his Bucolics. We have thirty-one of his idyls and pastorals, and a number of his epigrams; there are English translations by Calverley (1869) in verse, by Andrew Lang (1860) in prose, and by others.

Theopompus of Chios (thē'o-pom'pus). A Greek historian and rhetorician; born about 378 B.C. His principal historical works were The Hellenics, in twelve books, and the Philippics, in fifty-eight books; the former being a continuation of Thucydides, and the latter a general history of his own times, with the reign of Philip of Macedon as central point: of both only fragments remain.

Theuriet, André (tėr-yā'). A French novelist and poet; born at Marly-le-Roi, October 8, 1833. Descended of a family of Lorraine, he was educated at the College of Bar-le-Duc; studied law, and received his licentiate at Paris in 1857. About this time he entered the office of the minister of finance; but turning to literature he published in the same year (1857), in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a poem entitled In Memoriam. To the same review and to the *Revue de Paris* he contributed numerous little poems, which met with the most happy success, and which were issued in 1867 under the collective title, Chemin des Bois. This collection established his reputation as a poet, and was crowned by the academy in 1868. Ten years later Theuriet received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. His later poetical works include Les Paysans de l'Argonne (1871); Le Bleu et le Noir (1873), a poem of real life; Les Nids (1879), in folio, illustrated by Giacomelli; Le Livre de la Payse (1882); Nos Oiseaux (1885), illustrated; La Ronde des Saisons et des Mois (1891). His novels are numerous; the first being Nouvelles Intimes, published in 1870. Among these may be included his Sous Bois, being the "autobiographical impressions and remembrances," entitled Le Journal de Tristan (1883). La Chanoinesse was published in 1893. He has also given to the stage a few plays taken from his novels, and as an art critic he is known by his Jules Bastien-Lépage, l'Homme et l'Artiste.

The Marriage of Gerard (1875). The exquisite rural setting of this idyl is in keeping with the simple beauty of the love-story, wherein the son of an old chevalier resists his father's plans for a suitable marriage, and chooses his own bride.

Angele's Fortune (1876). Angele, daughter of a lawyer's clerk in the provinces, idealizes a young poet, while she is earnestly loved by an honest young fellow in her own walk of life. Betrayed by the selfish poet, who fails in his ambition and absconds during the war, she is magnanimously taken as his wife by the worthy countryman, who adopts her child. An earnest and pronounced moral book.

The Godson of a Marquis (1878). The love of an illegitimate son is blighted by his ignoble birth, and in his despair he is on the verge of an intrigue with a married woman; but his troubles are brought to an end by the repentance and marriage of his father and mother. Treated with unimpeachable delicacy.

The House of the Two Barbels (1878). A little domestic comedy in the south of France. An old-fashioned household, composed of simple-minded and eccentric people of middle age, is thrown into consternation by the arrival of two relatives from Paris, a fashionable lady and her brilliant daughter. A tender and appreciative picture of the charms of home life, so dear to the French author.

Maugars Junior (1879). An idyllic love-story with contrasted scenes of happy and virtuous country life and of vicious bourgeois life in a small town. The design brings out the beauty of unselfishness, peaceful home life, and simplicity.

Queen of the Woods (1899). (Reine des Bois.) A country story, with a heroine who devotes herself to the care of a paralytic old man, and whose first love romance is shattered by her learning that she and her lover are children of one father. Theuriet's word-painting of the woods of Lorraine and the plains of the Lore calls to mind Richard Jeffries.

Thibaudeau, Antoine Claire, Count (tē-bō-dō′). A French statesman and historian; born at Poitiers, March 23, 1765; died March 8, 1854. Among his writings are: Memoirs on the Convention and the Directory (1824); General History of Napoleon Bonaparte (5 vols., 1827–28); Memoirs on the Consulate and the Empire (10 vols., 1835); History of the States-General (2 vols., 1843). After his death appeared My Biography: My Memoirs, 1765–92 (1875).

Thierry, Amédée (tyār-ē′). A French historian; brother of J. N. A.; born at Blois, August 2, 1797; died March 27, 1873. Among his works are: History of the Gauls to the Roman Domination (3 vols., 1828); History of Gaul Under the Roman Domination (3 vols., 1840–47); Later Times of the Western Empire (1860); History of Attila and his Successors (1864); St. Jerome: Christian Society at Rome (1867).

Thierry, Jacques Nicolas Augustin. An eminent French historian; born at Blois, May 10, 1795; died in Paris, May 22, 1856. He devoted himself strictly to historical study, and in 1825 published his History of the Conquest of England by the Normans, which placed him in the first rank of modern historians, as distinguished from mere chroniclers on the one hand and from historical theorists on the other. While engaged upon this work his eyesight was impaired, and in 1827 he became totally blind, although, as in the similar case of Milton, there was no outward indication of the loss of vision. A few years later he became paralyzed in all his limbs, being unable to walk or even hold a pen. He, nevertheless, continued his minute historical researches by the help of the eyes and the hands of others, notably those of his young wife, Julie de Quarangel, whom he married in 1831, and who was herself the author of several esteemed works. Thierry's other works are: Letters on History of France (1827); Ten Years of Historical Studies (1834); Narrative of the Times of the Merovingians (1840); Essay on the Formation and Progress of the Third Estate (1853). All these have been translated into English; The History of the Conquest of England best by William Hazlitt.

Thiers, Louis Adolphe (tyar). A French statesman and author of the first rank; born at Marseilles, April 16, 1797; died at St. Germain, September 3, 1777. In 1822 he moved to Paris and became contributor to the *Constitutionnel*; in 1823 he began to publish his History of the French Revolution, which was finished in 1827, in ten volumes; in 1830 he founded the *National*, in connection with Mignet and Armand Carrel; in 1832 he became minister of the interior; in 1836 he was made prime minister, and again in 1840; in 1852 he was banished by Louis Napoleon, but returned and lived in retirement until 1863, when he was elected a member of the Representative Assembly by Paris; he was elected a member of the National Assembly, February 8, 1871, after the collapse of the monarchy; and on August 31 received the title of "President of the Republic." His great literary work is that comprising the History of the French Revolution (1823–27) and History of the Consulate and the Empire (1845–62). Among his other works are: History of John Law (1826; English translation, 1859); on Property (1848); Man and Matter (1875).

Thomas, Edith Matilda. An American poet; born at Chatham, Ohio, August 12, 1854. She was educated at the Normal Institute, Geneva, Ohio. She composed verses in her childhood, and grew up familiar with the best English classics, especially Spenser, Milton, and Keats. In 1881 she met Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, who appreciated her work and introduced her to the *Century Magazine*, in which much of her writing has since

appeared. She published in book form A New Year's Masque, and Other Poems (1885); The Round Year (prose, 1886); Lyrics and Sonnets (1887); The Inverted Torch (1890).

Thomas, Hiram Washington. An American clergyman and religious writer; born at Hampshire, Va. (now West Virginia), April 29, 1832. His early life was spent in his native State. He studied for the ministry, and was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal Church. For six years, or from 1869 until 1875, he was pastor of churches in Chicago, and for the next two years, or until 1877, he filled the pulpit of the First Church of Aurora, Ill. He was then called back to Chicago to the Centenary, where he remained until 1880, when he was expelled from the Methodist Church for heresy. In the same year he became pastor of the People's Church, an independent organization, founded for him by those whose sentiments were in accord with his own. In his Independent Church Dr. Thomas preaches the religion of humanity, or brotherly love, as well as love of God. He has published Origin and Destiny of Man (1877); Life and Sermons (1880); The People's Pulpit (1888).

Thompson, Maurice. An American poet, novelist, and scientist; born at Fairfield, Ind., September 9, 1844. His parents removing to Georgia, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and at the end of the war returned to Indiana, and, after a course of study in law, he began practice in Crawfordsville, Indiana; was elected to the Legislature in 1879, and appointed chief of the State Geological Survey in 1885. His productions have attracted wide attention for their original observation, large information, and poetic richness of diction. His volumes are: Hoosier Mosaics (1875); The Witchery of Archery (1878); A Tallahassee Girl (1882); His Second Campaign (1882); Songs of Fair Weather (1883); At Love's Extremes (1885); By-Ways and Bird Notes (1885); The Boys' Book of Sports (1886); A Banker of Bankersville (1886); Sylvan Secrets (1887); The Story of Louisiana (1888); A Fortnight of Folly (1888); The King of Honey Island (1893); Lincoln's Grave, the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa poem (1894).

Alice of Old Vincennes (1901). Vincennes is an old town of French Indiana, and into this story of events centring there during the War of Independence the author has worked much local and family history and tradition. He does not disguise his anti-English bias. French, English, Colonists and Indians appear in these pages. The heroine is a high-spirited woman, who does great deeds in defence of her country's flag. Full of exciting incident.

Sweetheart Manette (1901). A love romance, centring in a charming girl who has at her feet a miscellaneous group of admirers—a Boston millionaire, a novelist, a speculator from Colorado, and a Southerner of old family. The surroundings of the old Creole town on the Gulf Coast are pleasantly sketched.

Thomson, James. A Scottish poet; born at Ednam, Roxburghshire, September 11, 1700; died at Kew, then a suburb of London, August 27, 1748. His father, a minister of the Scottish Kirk, removed to the retired parish of Southdean, among the Cheviot Hills, where the boyhood of the poet was passed. At the age of something more than twenty, his father having just died, he went up to London, scantily provided with money, and having besides only a few poems, among them some descriptive verses. Fortunately, his former college friend, David Mallet, who had also come up from Scotland, procured for him a position as private tutor, and encouraged him to expand his descriptive verses, which were published in 1726, under the title, Winter. Summer followed in 1727, and in 1730 the entire poem which we know as The Seasons was published by subscription at a guinea a copy.

Thomson, James. A Scottish-American poet; born at Glasgow, November 23, 1834; died in London, June 3, 1882. He was educated at the Royal Caledonian Asylum, and subsequently entered the Training School at Chelsea, with the purpose of becoming a schoolmaster in the army. For a while he was employed in the office of a London solicitor; then he came to America as secretary to a silver-mining company, and afterward went to Spain as correspondent of a New York newspaper. His principal poem, The City of Dreadful Night, was published in 1880; this was followed in 1881 by Vane's Story, and Other Poems. He also published a volume of essays in prose, and left behind him many minor poems and translations. The City of Dreadful Night is the abode of hopelessness, the description of whose stature is a word-picture from Albrecht Durer's engraving Melancholia.

Thomson, Sir William, Lord Kelvin. A British physicist, mathematician, engineer, and inventor of the highest rank; born in Belfast, Ireland, June, 1824. He has been professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow since he was twenty-two. As such he has not only done enduring work of his own, but has guided the careers of several other great scientists. His scientific papers have been published under the titles Reprints of Papers on Electrostatics and Magnetism (1872); Mathematical and Physical Papers (1882–90); Popular Lectures and Addresses: On Heat; On Electricity. In

1867, in collaboration with Professor Tait, of Edinburgh, he issued his first volume of A Treatise on Natural Philosophy (2d ed., in 2 parts, 1879). From 1846 to 1853 he was editor of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*, and also connected with the *Philosophical Magazine*. He has been president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Royal Society of London. He was made a peer in 1892.

Thorburn, Grant. ("Lawrie Todd.") A Scottish-American craftsman, merchant, and author. He was born at Dalkeith, 1773; emigrated to America 1794; died at New Haven, Conn., January 21, 1863. As the hero of Galt's novel, Lawrie Todd, he was a well-known figure in New York. His publications in book form include Forty Years' Residence in America (1834); Men and Manners in Great Britain (1834); Fifty Years' Reminiscences of New York (1845); Hints to Merchants, etc. (1847); Notes on Virginia (1848); Life and Writings of Grant Thorburn (1852–53).

Thoreau, Henry David. An American descriptive writer; born at Concord, Mass., July 12, 1817; died there May 6, 1862. He was graduated at Harvard in 1837 and, having no inclination to settle down into any regular way of life, supported himself for some years by teaching school, surveying, and various kinds of mechanical labor, his home being in Concord, where his father was a maker of lead-pencils. In 1845 he built for himself a hut near Walden Pond, Concord, in which he lived for a little more than two years. He soon began to contribute to periodicals, and in 1849 put forth his first book, A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers. This was followed by several others, most of which were published after his death; among them are: Walden, or Life in the Woods (1854); Excursions in Field and Forest, with a Biographical Sketch by Ralph Waldo Emerson (1863); Cape Cod (1865); A Yankee in Canada (1865). Some of his poetry was published in periodicals, some interspersed through his prose works. Up till his thirtieth year he dabbled in verse, but he had little ear for metrical music, and lacked the spiritual impulsiveness of the true poet. His weakness as a philosopher is the tendency to base the laws of the universe on the experience-born, thought-produced convictions of one man—himself. His weakness as a writer is too frequent striving after antithesis and paradox. As it is, Thoreau holds a unique place. He was a naturalist, but absolutely devoid of the pedantry of science; a keen observer, but no retailer of disjointed facts. He thus holds sway over two dominions—he has the adherence of the lovers of fact and the lovers of fancy.

Thoresen, Anna Magdalena (Kragh). (to're-sen). A Danish novelist; born at Fredericia, June 3, 1819. Among the best of her works are: Tales (1863); Signa Historiæ (Signs of History) (1864); Pictures from the West Coast of Norway (1872); Herluf Nordal: a Tale from the Last Century (1879); Short Tales (1891). She is also the author of several dramas.

Signe's History (1865). Tragic history of a pretty peasant girl, daughter of a rich yeoman on the western seaboard of Norway, who is betrayed by the rector's son, and compelled by the stern Puritanism of her father to bear her shame publicly. Character drawing of rugged and primitive people, and sketches of their quaint customs and sombre life.

Thornbury, George Walter. An English miscellaneous writer; born in London in 1828; died there June 11, 1876. He was for many years art critic for the London *Athenæum*, and a contributor in prose and verse to periodicals. He wrote several novels, the most worthy of them being True as Steel and The Vicar's Courtship, a worthy second; made foreign tours, and wrote Art and Nature at Home and Abroad, Life in Turkey, Life in Spain, Experiences in the United States. Among his works in general literature are Monarchs of the Main, Shakespeare's England, Life of Turner. His poetical works are: Lays and Legends of the New World (1851); Songs of Cavaliers and Roundheads (1857); Legendary and Historic Ballads (1875).

Thorpe, Rose (Hartwick). An American poet; born at Mishawaka, Ind., July 18, 1850. She was educated at Litchfield, Mass., whither her parents removed in 1860. In 1871 she married Edmund C. Thorpe. In 1881 she edited three Sunday papers in Chicago, but subsequently removed to Pacific Beach, Cal. Her literary reputation rests upon the poem, Curfew Must Not Ring To-night, written in 1870, and first published in a Detroit paper. An illustrated edition of it was issued in 1882. Mrs. Thorpe's publications include Fred's Dark Days, a story for children (1881); The Yule-Log, a book of poems (1881); The Fenton Family (1884); Nina Bruce (1886); The Chester Girls (1887); Temperance Poems (1887), and Ringing Ballads (1887).

Thucydides (thö-sid'ė-dēs). A Greek historian; born at Athens about 470 B.C.: died about 400 B.C. All accounts agree that he was assassinated; but some place the scene at Athens, others in Thrace. He was born to a good estate, and received the best education of his age and country; saw some military service during the war of which he is the historian;

fell into disfavor, and was for twenty years a voluntary (or involuntary) exile from Athens, to which he returned three or four years before his death. The Peloponnesian War between Athens and her allies on the one side, and Sparta and her allies on the other, lasted twenty-seven years, from 431 to 404 B.C.; but the last six years are not treated of by Thucydides. The last two of the eight books into which the History of the Peloponnesian War is divided bear evident tokens of not having received his ultimate revision. Macaulay pronounced Thucydides to be, "on the whole, the first of historians."

Tibullus, Albius (tib-ul'lus). A Roman poet; born about 54 B.C.; died probably in 19 B.C. Three books of elegies ascribed to him have come down to us. There are English translations by Dr. Grainger (1752); Cranstoun (London, 1872).

Ticknor, Caroline. An American novelist and editor. Born in Boston. Editor of an Hypocritical Romance, and Other Stories (1896); Miss Belladonna (1897), etc. One of the assistant editors of Masterpieces of the World's Literature, The World's Great Orations, etc.

Ticknor, George. An American literary critic and essayist; born in Boston, Mass., August 1, 1791; died there January 26, 1871. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1807; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1813; but instead of practising the profession he devoted himself to scholarship. In 1820 he was elected to the newly founded professorship of modern languages in Harvard College. He resigned this chair in 1835 and spent three years in Europe, engaged especially in making his unsurpassed collection of works in Spanish. In 1840 he set himself strenuously at work upon the composition of his History of Spanish Literature, which was published in 1849. The work was at once recognized as the best upon the subject in any language, and was almost immediately translated into Spanish and German. In the numerous translations from Spanish poets, Mr. Ticknor evinced poetical ability of a high order. He also published a Memoir of Nathaniel Appelton Hazen (1837); Life of William H. Prescott (1864); Remarks on the Character of Edward Everett (1865). The Life, Letters, and Journals of George Ticknor appeared in 1871.

Tiedemann, Diedrich (tē'de-män). A German philosopher; born at Bremerworde, 1748; died 1786, at Marburg, where he was professor of philosophy in the university. He wrote Researches on the Origin of Languages (1772); System of the Stoic Philosophy (1777); The First Philosophers of Greece (1780); Origin of the Magic Arts (1787); Spirit of Speculative Philosophy from Thales to Berkeley (6 vols., 1790–97); Theætetus, or Human Knowledge (1794).

Tighe, Mary (tī). An Irish poetess; born in Dublin in 1773; died at Woodstock, County Kilkenny, March 24, 1810. She published (1805) for private circulation her poem, Psyche. Her works, which appeared in 1811, passed through several editions. She was the subject of a song by Moore and a poem by Mrs. Hemans.

Tillier, Antoine de (tē-yā'). A Swiss historian; born at Bern, 1792; died 1854. His works are: History of the Middle Ages (4 vols., 1829); History of the Helvetic Republic, 1798–1848 (11 vols.); History of the Republic of Bern (5 vols.).

Tillotson, John. An English divine and theological writer; born at Sowerby, near Halifax, Yorkshire, in October, 1630; died in 1694. He was brought up in the faith of the Nonconformists, but while studying at Cambridge the perusal of Chillingworth's Religion of the Protestants wrought a considerable modification in his views, and when the act of uniformity was passed in 1662 he conformed and accepted a curacy in the Established Church. His sermons attracted general attention, and he was appointed lecturer in St. Lawrence Church, London, where he became the most noted preacher of his day. In 1691 he was made archbishop of Canterbury, but died three years after his elevation to the primacy. His works consist almost wholly of several volumes of sermons, in which, according to Burnet, "he seems to have brought preaching to perfection."

Tilton, Theodore. An American poet and religious editor; born in New York, October 2, 1835. He was educated at the public schools; became connected with the New York *Observer* while quite young, and subsequently with the New York *Independent*, of which he was one of the editors from 1863 to 1871; then of the Brooklyn *Union*, and subsequently of the *Golden Age*, semi-religious journal in New York. In 1866 he put forth The King's Ring, and in 1867 The Sexton's Daughter, and Other Poems; Tempest Tossed (1875); Thou and I, poems (1880); Suabian Stories, ballads (1882).

Timbs, John. An English compiler and miscellaneous writer; born in London, August 17, 1801; died there March 4, 1875. He was educated at a private school at Hemel Hempstead, and was

apprenticed to a printer and druggist at Dorking, in Surrey. While at Dorking he made the acquaintance of Sir Richard Philips, who was then publishing the *Monthly Magazine*; and to this periodical he contributed, in 1820, his first work, A Picturesque Promenade Round Dorking, which was published in book form in 1823. Before and after its publication he was employed as Sir Richard's amanuensis; and for this employment he left the shop at Dorking and settled in London about 1821. From 1842 to 1858 he was "working editor" of the *Illustrated London News*, and subsequently of The Book of Days. He was chosen F.S.A. in 1854. Timbs was one of the most energetic literary workers of our day; he is said to have turned out more than 150 books. The best known, perhaps, of these are his Year Book of Facts, commenced in 1839; Curiosities of London (1855); Things Not Generally Known (1856); School-Days of Eminent Men (1858); the Anecdote-Biography (1860); Stories of Inventors and Discoverers (1860; Lives of Wits and Humorists (1862); Club Life of London (1865), and Romance of London (1865).

Tincker, Mary Agnes. An American novelist; born at Ellsworth, Me., July 18, 1833. She is the author of The House of Yorke (1871); A Winged Word (1872); Grapes and Thorns (1873); Six Sunny Months (1874); Signor Monaldini's Niece (1878); By the Tiber (1881); The Jewel in the Lotos (1883); Aurora (1886), and Two Coronets (1889).

Signor Monaldini's Niece (1879). A love romance of two ideal characters, with life-like delineations of Roman characters and manners. The authoress is a Roman Catholic who has long resided in Italy.

By the Tiber (1881). Largely an imitation of Hawthorne's Transformation; the hopeless love of an Italian boy for a high-born beauty, who intrigues with him after her marriage, and then causes his death.

Two Coronets (1889). A romance of Italy and Maine, with a pair of heroines, one the dispossessed heiress of two Italian families; the other an American girl, whose happy life is a contrast to the former's life-long struggle for her rights. Plot covers the long period 1830–74.

Aurora (1886). A pathetic story, chiefly about Italians of high rank; scenery and accessories drawn with enthusiastic regard for things Italian.

San Salvador (1892). San Salvador is a Utopian community, where a young Venetian girl finds peace and rest.

Tirebuck, William Edwards. An English journalist, novelist, and miscellaneous writer; born in Liverpool in 1854; died there January 22, 1900. His most popular novels are: Saint Margaret (1888); Dorrie (1891); Sweetheart Gwen (1893); Miss Grace of All Souls' (1895). His other writings include Dante Gabriel Rosetti (1882) and Great Minds in Art (1888). He belongs to the "Liverpool group" of English authors, including Hall Caine, William Watson, and Richard Le Gallienne.

Sweetheart Gwen: a Welsh Idyll (1893). A picture of Welsh country life as seen by boyish eyes, the motive being a boy's love for a pretty, grown-up girl, his cousin.

Miss Grace of All Souls' (1895). A realistic picture of life in a small coal-mining town, apparently in Lancashire; the soul-crushing toil, the horrors of want, the strong affections and pathos of family life, depicted with appreciation and humor. Author holds a brief for labor, but makes out a strong case by appealing to reason as well as to sentiment. Miss Grace, daughter of the worldly and compromising vicar, is the heroine of a strike; and her inner life, her struggle between her ideals and love for her weak-kneed father are pathetically described.

Tischendorf, Lobegott Friedrich Konstantin von (tish'en-dorf). A celebrated German Biblical antiquarian; born at Legenfield, in Voigtland, January 18, 1815; died December 7, 1874, at Leipzig, where he was professor of theology. Fascinated with Biblical lore, he visited the East repeatedly, in search of ancient MSS. of the Bible, and wrote Travels in the East (1845); From the Holy Land (1862). He edited and published several ancient texts of the Scriptures, as The Codex of Ephrem Syrus (1843); The Unpublished Palatine Gospel (1847); The Amiatine Codex (1850); The Codex of Claremont (1852); Sacred Palimpsest Fragments (1854); The Sinaitic Codex (1862); The Vatican New Testament (1867); a critical edition of the Septuagint (7th ed., 1887); Apocryphal Acts of the Apostles (1851); Apocryphal Gospels (1853); Apocryphal Apocalypses (1866). He attempted to solve the question When Were Our Gospels Compiled? (1865; 4th ed., 1866), but the work found little favor with critics.

Tocqueville, Alexis Charles Henri Clerel de (tōk-vēl'). A French statesman and political economist; born in Paris, July 29, 1805; died at Cannes, April 16, 1859. After a course of study in law, he became a judge. In 1831 he was sent to the United States to examine our penitentiary system, and with his fellow-commissioner, Gustave de Beaumont, made a report, entitled United States Penitentiary Systems (1832), translated by Dr. Lieber (1833). From this visit resulted the famous work by De Tocqueville, Democracy in America, published in French in 1835, translated in 1838. Other works are: The Ancient Régime and the Revolution (1856), translated the same year, and his Works and Correspondence

(1860), translated in 1861. In 1839 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies; in 1848 to the Constituent Assembly, and became minister of foreign affairs in 1849. In 1851 he opposed the *coup d'état* of Napoleon III., was imprisoned, and, on his release, retired from public life.

Tolstoi, Count Lyeff Nikolaievitch (tol'-stoi). A Russian novelist and philosopher; born near Tula, a provincial capital, in August 28, 1828 (o.s.). He is a descendant of a distinguished nobleman, a military officer and a friend of Peter the Great. The Counts Dimitri Tolstoï, minister of public instruction, and Alexis Tolstoï, a writer of tragedies, are among his relatives. Count Lyeff resides on his estate, Yasnaya Polyana, in the government of Tula, Russia, where he received his early education, afterward advanced by two years at the University of Kazan. He served in the army of the Caucasus and at Sevastopol. He is accounted the first of living realist novelists, but many of his later works are didactic, and extremely radical with respect to religion and government. Among his works are: The Cossacks (1852); Childhood and Youth (1852–55); My Religion and Christ's Christianity (1855); War and Peace (1860); Anna Karenina (1866–67); A Russian Proprietor, The Long Exile, Sevastopol, Katia, The Invaders, Ivan Ilyitch, In Pursuit of Happiness, What People Live By, Family Happiness, My Confession, The Physiology of War, What to Do, Thoughts Evoked by the Census of Moscow, Life, Kreutzer Sonata, The Kingdom of God Within Us, and Patriotism and Christianity.

Childhood; Boyhood; Youth (1852–55). Three stories of the infancy and upbringing of a child of good family, in whom we doubtless see the character of the author, though the autobiography is mingled with fiction. The book forms the first installment of his mental and moral history, of which the great novels and the ethical treatises are the continuation. Not only presents a graphic picture of the absurdities of the educational system then in vogue, and of the hollowness of most of the current ideas of fashionable society, but is also a pitiless exposure of the workings of the soul in a sensitive and morbidly introspective child placed under such influences.

The Cossacks: a Tale of the Caucasus in 1852 (1878). Written while serving in the army of the Caucasus, and rich in descriptions of that superb region. The story is of the love of a cultured Russian gentleman (in whom probably he sketches his own character) for a beautiful savage. The book was novel in its repudiation of the false romanticism of Byron's and other fashionable writers' attitude toward primitive people; the girl is a creature of instinct, and there is an insuperable barrier between her simple nature and the complex character of the man.

A Russian Proprietor, and other Stories (1852–59). The title piece narrates the well-meant but futile efforts of a young proprietor to raise the status of his peasantry; efforts half-benevolent, half-selfish, met stolid ignorance and invincible fatalism on theirs. Lucerne, the disillusionment of a philanthropist who champions the cause of a strolling player, and gets only the ridicule of society and no thanks from his *protégé*. *Two Hussars, a dramatic contrast between the father and son, the former reckless, dare-devil, but full of generosity and faithful to his friends; the latter correct and well instructed, but utterly selfish and a heartless profligate. Three Deaths, a fragment, contains the author's Nihilistic philosophy; the three deaths are those of a lady living in the lap of luxury, of a poor moujik, and of an ash tree in the forest. Several, including Recollections of a Maker, are transcripts from his own experience; the last relates to his gambling days. *A Prisoner of the Caucasus, the life of a captive officer in a Tartar village, reproduces the whole surroundings of the half-savage mountaineers.

Sevastopol (1855). Three intensely realistic sketches of the Crimean War (1854–55), through which Tolstoï served as an officer inside Sevastopol; they give three views of the great siege, in December, May, and August.

The Invaders, and other Stories (1861). The first describes an incident of frontier fighting in the Caucasus, contrasting the imagined romance of warfare with its reality. An Old Acquaintance is a reminiscence of the same military life. The Wood-cutting Expedition, an animated character sketch of soldier life in the Caucasus, officers, men, and atmosphere portrayed with freshness and fidelity. Lost on the Steppe, description of a sleigh ride over the steppe during a heavy snowstorm. The feverish hallucinations of the half-frozen traveller are well set off by the unemotional *sang-froid* of the driver. Polikushka, gruesome tale of blind fate, hideously sacrificing innocent victims, and rewarding with joyous laughter those who profit by their disasters. Kholstomir, the story of a horse, from the racing stud to the knacker's yard—the irony of fate.

***War and Peace, 4 vols.** (1860). Before Tilsit (1805–7); The Invasion (1807–12); The French of Moscow and Epilogue (1812–20). A panorama of Russian affairs, public and private, during the war with Napoleon, in the guise of a family chronicle: as De Vogue asserts "a summary of the author's observations on human life in general." Portrays a multitude of characters, officers and men, on both the French and the Russian sides, the hostile emperors and their suites, people living quietly in Moscow or on their estates, great people of fashion, serfs, etc The more important characters are portrayed from the inside, and the reader beholds, through their eyes and colored by their emotions, the entire life of the nation throughout this tremendous epoch. Real personages occupy as much space as fictitious; while in Prince André Bolkonski and Pierre Bezushof, whose life histories run through the book, are personified two significant types of the Russian nobleman. Bezushof exhibits the ideas and sentiments which were most powerfully at work on the nation, and which bore fruit in the Liberal Movement, the Nihilism and the Theosophy of a later date. Like Levine in Anna Karénina, and like Count Tolstoï himself, Bezushof is

initiated by a peasant into the gospel of resignation to God's will. The battle pieces, Austerlitz, Friedland, Borodino, are not merely historical studies, but clear reproductions of the perceptions and emotions of a combatant.

***Anna Karenina** (1875–78). The domestic and social life of the Russian people presented with wealth of detail and intensity of emotion. Matthew Arnold calls it "less a work of art than a piece of life." The main action is profoundly tragic, the history of a woman of winning and in many respects of noble nature, who forsakes husband for lover, and after a bitter experience finds rest in suicide. The connected story of Levine and his honest and happy love represents the author's own disgust with life, and his initiation into the peasant's simple obedience to the rule of God, which gave him peace.

***Ivan Ilyitch; and other Stories** (1884–6). A collection of tales and sketches, containing some of his most characteristic moral and social teaching. The Death of Ivan Ilyitch is a naturalistic study of the insidious progress of a fatal disease. The anguish of the sufferer at his approaching end, the thinly veiled relief of his wife, and the dog-like devotion of his faithful servant, make up a gloomy picture of fashionable society. If you Neglect the Fire you don't put it out is a parable on the evil consequences of anger, and the duty of forgiveness. Where Love is, there God is also, and A Candle, two other parables of peasant life. The Two Pilgrims, a parable of the constraining power of good life. Texts for Woodcuts, The Three Mendicants, and Popular Legends are more ethical and religious apologues in terms of Russian provincial life. *The Godson is a consummate example of Tolstoï's genius for apologue, preaches the uselessness of trying to correct evil, and the power of unselfish goodness. *Ivan the Fool is an epitome of his most radical social teaching, thinly veiled in a homely story. The gospel of non-resistance, of the absurdity of militarism and commercialism, and of the all-sufficiency of labor, is here enunciated with great vigor.

The Long Exile, and Other Stories for Children (1888). Miscellaneous moral fables, bits of simple delineation of peasant life. Such titles as What Others Live By, The Repentant Sinner, Bear-Hunting Worse than Slavery, Scenes from Common Life, School Scenes are sufficiently descriptive.

The Kreutzer Sonata, and Family Happiness (1889). A summary of Tolstoï's views on marriage, and a denunciation of a sexual immorality. A man, who had led a licentious life before marriage, discovers that romantic love is a snare and a delusion, comes quickly to hate his wife, and in a fit of jealousy murders her. The book is mainly a monologue, in which he recounts his experiences and condemns false ideas of marriages. Family Happiness (1855) traces the emotional development of two persons from a state of romantic passion to one of commonplace affection.

Resurrection (1899). First half of a novel that is to rival War and Peace in extent, and in the breadth of its representation of life. Partly composed in his early period, the book is nevertheless in purpose a moral and social tract, enunciating Tolstoï's gospel of brotherhood, and exposing the evils of modern civilization most flagrant in Russia. The gist of the plot is how an aristocratic worldling, brought face to face as a juryman with the girl whom he has ruined, repents and devotes his life to an endeavor to right her unjust sentence, and to make reparation by marrying her, the result of his repentance being the moral regeneration of both. The book is a severe censure on the judicial prison system of Russia.

Tonna, Charlotte Elizabeth Browne. ("Charlotte Elizabeth.") An English religious writer; born in Norwich, October 1, 1790 (or 1792); died July 12, 1846. In her childhood she lost her sight and regained it. She wrote Judah's Lion, Judæa Capta, Principalities and Powers, and Personal Recollections (1841).

Tooke, John Horne. An English politician and philologist; born in London, June 25, 1736; died in Wimbledon, March 18, 1812. The name of Tooke was assumed by him in honor of a Mr. Tooke, of Purley, from whom he received a considerable fortune; whence also the title of his principal work, Winged Words, or the Diversions of Purley, ostensibly a work on philology, was published in 1805. John Horne, as he was styled until middle life, was educated for the Church at Eton and Cambridge and took orders, but he soon abandoned theology and entered upon other pursuits, among others, those of travelling tutor, student of law, and political agitator.

Topelius, Zacharie (top-el'ē-us). A Finnish poet and novelist; born at Kuddras, E. Bothnia, January 14, 1818; died at Helsingfors, Finland, March 13, 1898. He was editor of the Helsingfors *Tidningar* (1842–60). His earliest productions appeared in his journal; some of them were issued later in book form under the title Ljungblommer (Heather Flowers) (1845–54). He also wrote a number of dramas, Efter Femtio Ar (Fifty Years Later) (1851); Regina at Emmertz (1854). Many of his juvenile stories have been translated into English. His best-known work is Faltskarens Berattelser (The Surgeon's Stories) (6 vols., 1872–74), a collection of tales dealing with the history of Sweden and Finland during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Toplady, Augustus Montague. An English theologian and poet; born at Farnham, Surrey, November 4, 1740; died in London, August 4, 1778. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became vicar of Broad Henbury, Devonshire. He was a zealous opponent of Arminianism as held by Wesley, and his theological works form six volumes; but he is best known by several favorite hymns. Toplady dwelt much on the importance of Calvinistic principles,

which he defended with great energy of language and argument. His Rock of Ages is very generally considered the finest hymn in the language.

Torrey, Bradford. An American nature essayist; born in Weymouth, Mass., October 9, 1843. He was educated in the public schools, taught two years, then entered business in Boston. In 1886 he became assistant editor of the *Youth's Companion*. He is a close student of birds, and writes largely on the subject for the magazines. His essays have been collected into the following volumes: Birds in the Bush (1885); The Foot-Path Way; A Rambler's Lease; A Florida Sketch-Book; Spring Notes from Tennessee (1896).

Tourgee, Albion Winegar. An American jurist and novelist; born at Williamsfield, O., May 2, 1838. He was in Rochester University for two years (1859–61), and in the army the four years following; after the war he was a lawyer, editor, and farmer in Greensboro, N. C., a prominent member of the North Carolina Constitutional Convention, a commissioner for the revision of the state laws, and (1868–74) judge of the superior court. From 1882 to 1885 he edited *Our Continent*, at Philadelphia. Besides law books, he has published The Royal Gentleman, together with Zouri's Christmas, Figs and Thistles, and A Fool's Errand (1879); Bricks Without Straw (1880); Hot Ploughshares (1883); An Appeal to Caesar (1884); Black Ice and Button's Inn (1887); With Gauge and Swallow (1888); Pactolus Prime (1889); Murvale Eastman (1890); A Son of Old Harry (1891); The Queen of Hearts (1894).

A Fool's Errand and The Invisible Empire (1879). Experiences of a Federal officer who went South after the war and lived there fifteen years. A picture of the "carpet-bagger" period vividly painted; the Ku Klux Klan described incidentally.

Figs and Thistles (1879). Realistic stories of rough and rollicking life in the early days in Ohio.

Bricks Without Straw (1880). A political novel of the South, treating various social conditions resulting from slavery.

Pactolus Prime (1890). The hero is a bootblack in a Washington hotel. Senators, doctors, lawyers, and judges are his customers, and he discusses with them aspects of the negro question.

Towle, George Makepeace. An American journalist, author, and *littérateur*. He was born in Washington, D. C., August 27, 1841; died in Brookline, Mass., August 10, 1893. He was United States consul at Nantes, France (1866–68), and at Bradford, England (1868–70). His works include Glimpses of History (1865); Henry the Fifth (1866); American Society (1870); The Eastern Question (1877); Servia and Roumania (1877); Beaconsfield (1878); Young Folks' Heroes of History (1878–80); Modern France (1879); Men of Mark (1880); England and Russia in Asia (1885); England in Egypt (1885); Literature of the English Language.

Townsend, Edward W. An American journalist and story-writer; born in Cleveland, O. He removed in early life to San Francisco, where he became noted as a writer of stories for the *Argonaut*. In 1892 he joined the staff of the New York *Sun*, in which appeared his series of tenement-house studies. His best-known work is Chimmie Fadden, in two series (1895), a series of character sketches of Bowery life. A Daughter of the Tenements appeared in 1895.

Townsend, George Alfred. An American journalist; born at Georgetown, Del., January 30, 1841. The son of a Methodist clergyman, he was educated in Philadelphia, and devoted himself to journalism. In 1862 he was war correspondent for the New York *Herald*, and also went to Europe, where he lectured on the Civil War and wrote for American and English periodicals. In 1864 he became war correspondent for the New York *World*. His pen name, "Gath," was first used in 1868 as a signature to his letters for the Chicago *Tribune*. In 1885 he built a house on the battlefield of Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, Md., where a small village has grown, to which he has given the name Gapland. His chief works are: The Bohemians, a play (1862); Campaigns of a Non-Combatant (1865); Life of Garibaldi (1867); Real Life of Abraham Lincoln (1867); The New World Compared with the Old (1868); Poems (1870); Washington, Outside and Inside (1871); Mormon Trials at Salt Lake (1872); Washington Rebuilded (1873); Tales of the Chesapeake (1880); Bohemian Days (1881); Poetical Addresses (1883); The Entailed Hat (1884); Lost Abroad (1884); President Cromwell, a drama (1885); Kitty, of Catoctin, a novel (1886); Life of Levi P. Morton (1888), and Mrs. Reynolds and Hamilton (1890).

Townsend, Mrs. Mary Ashley ("Xariffa"). An American poet and author; born in Lyons, N. Y., about 1832; died June 14, 1901. She contributed sketches to the New Orleans *Delta* that attracted attention, and afterward published: Xariffa's Poems; The Brother Clerks (1859); Poems (1870); The Captain's Story (1874); Down the Bayou, etc. (1884).

Townsend, Virginia Frances. An American author and novelist; born in New

Haven, Conn., in 1836. She has edited *Arthur's Home Magazine*, has contributed to many journals and magazines and written many popular novels. Among these are: While it was Morning (1859); Amy Deane, and Other Tales (1862); The Well in the Rock, etc. (1863); The Battlefields of Our Fathers (1864); Janet Strong (1865); Darryl Gap (1866); The Hollands (1869); One Woman's Two Lovers (1872); Elizabeth Tudor (1874); Only Girls (1876); Six in All (1878), and Our Presidents (1888).

Traill, Catherine Parr (Strickland). An English writer; sister of Agnes; born in London, January 9, 1802; died at Lakeville, Can., August 29, 1899. She removed to Canada in 1833, and made her home for many years at Lakeville, Ont. Among her works are: The Backwoods of Canada (London, 1835); Canadian Crusoes (1852); Ramblings in the Canadian Forests (1854); Afar in the Forest (1869); Studies of Plant Life (1884); Pearls and Pebbles (1895).

Train, George Francis. An American lecturer and writer, noted for his eccentricities; born in Boston, March 24, 1829; died 1904. Travelled extensively in early life, lectured in Great Britain and Ireland, returning to this country in 1862. He has written An American Merchant in Europe, Asia, and Australia (1857); Young America Abroad (1857); Young America in Wall Street (1858); Spread-Eagleism (1859); Every Man his Own Autocrat (1859); Observations on Street Railways, Union Speeches (1862); Downfall of England (1865); and Championship of Woman (1868).

Trench, Richard Chenevix. An Irish poet, essayist, and theologian; born in Dublin, September 9, 1807; died in London, March 28, 1886. He studied at the University at Cambridge and took orders in the Anglican Church. He became rector of Itchinstoke in 1845; Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge in 1846; professor and examiner at King's College, London, in 1847; Dean of Westminster in 1856. In 1864 he succeeded Dr. Whately as archbishop of Dublin. His principal poems are; Justin Martyr, and Other Poems (1835); Sabbation (1838); Elegiac Poems (1850); Poems from Eastern Sources (1851). Among his numerous prose works are: Notes on the Parables (1841); Notes on the Miracles (1846); Lectures on the Study of Words (1851); The Lessons Contained in Proverbs (1853); English, Past and Present (1854); Lectures on Mediæval Church History (1878); Westminster, and Other Sermons, posthumously (1888).

Trevelyan, Charles Edward, Sir. An English statesman and writer; born April 2, 1807; died in London, June 19, 1886. He was assistant secretary to the treasury (1840); finance minister in India (1862–65). He married Lord Macaulay's sister. He wrote Education of the People of Ireland (1838); The Irish Crisis (1848); The Purchase System in the British Army (1867); The British Army in 1868 (1869); Christianity and Hindooism (1881), etc.

Trevelyan, George Otto. An English statesman; born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, July 20, 1838. His mother, Hannah More Macaulay, was the sister of Thomas Babington Macaulay, whom she accompanied to India in 1834, where, a few months after her arrival, she was married to Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, of the Indian service. George Otto Trevelyan was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1865 was returned to Parliament, as a Liberal, for Tynemouth. In 1868 he was appointed civil lord of the admiralty. In 1880 he became parliamentary secretary to the admiralty, and in 1882 was made chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Besides contributions to periodicals he has written The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay (1876); The Early History of Charles James Fox (1880).

Trollope, Anthony. An English novelist, born at Harrow, London, April 24, 1815; died December 6, 1882. His education was desultory, though he studied for a while at Winchester and Harrow schools. By the time he was approaching manhood his mother had attained a good reputation as an author, and had influence enough to procure for him a position in the general postoffice without his being subject to a rigid examination. At about thirty he was stationed in Ireland, in a somewhat responsible position, where he soon manifested unusual capacity for the service, and was promoted from one position to another, and was several times sent abroad upon postal business. He wrote several books describing the countries to which he had gone. Among these are the West Indies and the Spanish Main (1859); North America (1862); Australia and New Zealand (1873), besides a volume of Hunting Sketches (1865); Travelling Sketches (1866); British Sports and Pastimes (1868). He is, however, most distinctively known as a novelist. His earliest work of fiction, The Kellys and the O'Kellys, appeared in 1847, and this was followed by several others of no very marked character. He came into general notice by The Warden (1855), the first of a long series of novels, not fewer than forty in all, among which are: Barchester Towers (1857); The Three Clerks (1857);

Doctor Thorne (1858); The Bertrams (1859); Castle Richmond (1860); Framley Parsonage (1861); Tales of All Countries (1861); Orley Farm (1862); The Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson (1862); Rachel Ray (1863); The Small House at Allington (1864); The Belton Estate (1864); Hunting Sketches (1864); Can You Forgive Her? (1865); Miss Mackenzie (1865); Clergymen of the Church of England (1866); Lotta Schmidt, and Other Stories (1867); The Claverings (1867); The Last Chronicle of Barset (1867); Nina Balatka (anonymous, 1867); Linda Tressel (anonymous, 1868); Phineas Finn, the Irish Member (1869); He Knew He Was Right (1869); Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite (1870); An Editor's Tales (1870); The Vicar of Bullhampton (1870); Caesar's Commentaries (edited, 1870); Mary Gresley (1871); Ralph the Heir (1871); The Eustace Diamonds (1872); The Golden Lion of Granpère (1872); Phineas Redux (1873); Harry Heathcote of Gangoil (1874); South Australia and Western Australia, Victoria and Tasmania, and New South Wales and Queensland (all 1874); Lady Anna (1874); The Way We Live Now (1875); The Prime Minister (1876); The American Senator (1877); South Africa (1877); Is he Popenjoy? (1878); John Caldigate (1879); An Eye for an Eye (1879); Cousin Henry (1879); Thackeray in English Men of Letters (1879); The Duke's Children (1880); Life of Cicero (1880); Ayala's Angel (1881); Dr. Wortle's School (1881); Why Frau Frohmann Raised her Prices, and Other Stories (1881); The Fixed Period (1882); Kept in the Dark (1882); Lord Palmerston in English Political Leaders (1882); Marion Fay (1882); Mr. Scarborough's Family (1883). Posthumously appeared his Autobiography (1883); The Land Leaguers (1883, unfinished); and An Old Man's Love (1884).

***The Warden** (1855). The Warden, Mr. Harding, is a gentle and innocent old man, living a calm and contented life, who is suddenly assailed by the newspapers for receiving the profits of a rich sinecure, and half in fear of the odium thus created, half from conscientious scruples, resigns his income and accepts penury. The cathedral city, with the ecclesiastical dignitaries, Mr. Harding's friends, was probably suggested by Salisbury.

***Barchester Towers** (1857). Resumes the history of this episcopal society, the chief incidents being connected with the appointment of a new bishop, the troubles and disappointments that ensue, and the intrigues and jealousies of the clergy. The characters comprise the henpecked bishop and his amazonian lady, Mrs. Proudie; Archdeacon Grantley, son of the late bishop, who had hoped to succeed; Mr. Harding; the eccentric Stanhope family; and the precentor, canons, and other clergy of the cathedral with their wives.

The Three Clerks (1857). A triple love story; three men in the civil service meet and fall in love with three girls, whose differences of character are strongly marked out. The plot ends happily, while to the romantic interests is to be added that of delicately ironical portraiture, two at least of the clerks being sketched from well-known people.

***Doctor Thorne** (1858). Main thread of plot concerned with the changes of fortune in the career of Mary Thorne, whose troubles commence with her birth. A host of characters: Beatrice Gresham and Mary, two attractive girls; divers pairs of lovers, actual or potential, whose affairs occasion humorous situations; genial Dr. Thorne, a country practitioner of strong personal character; the humorous figures of the aristocratic De Courcys, etc. The lesson seems to be intended that people should marry for love and not for money.

***Framley Parsonage** (1861). Another section of Barsetshire society. The Vicar of Framley, a weak but honest young man, is led astray and into debt by a spendthrift M.P., and finds himself in a false position. The other branch of the plot deals with Lucy Robarts, his sister's chequered love-affair and marriage with young Lord Lufton. As usual, a great crowd of characters are engaged in the social functions, the intrigues, and the match-making business; the general effect of which is comic, though graver interest is never far off, and there are situations of deepest pathos.

Orley Farm (1861–62). A lengthy chronicle of family life (two country families supply most of the chief personages), the events of which revolve principally round one figure, Lady Mason, a mixed character of guilt and innocence, weakness and strength, who forges a codicil in favor of her son, and for twenty years preserves the secret intact. A chivalrous old baronet, his high-minded daughter-in-law, and a dry old lawyer, are all under the spell of Lady Mason's personality, and the drama of guilt and shame has a pathetic bearing on many lives. The legal case is complex and difficult, and the proceedings subserve the author's purpose of exposing the immorality of wrongful advocacy. A pair of bagmen and other minor characters relieve the graver matters with chapters of natural comedy.

The Small House at Allington (1864). Country life, with its quiet, its pleasures and troubles, monotony and dullness, is the principal subject-matter; and there are digressions into boarding-house life in London and into high society. Contains the usual crowd, including many old friends. Among these various characters stand out Mr. Crosbie, a snobbish and cowardly trifler, whose virtues are of the plausible sort, but whose temptation and repentance demand the reader's pity; Lily Dale, the jilted maiden, and Bell; Johnny Eames, amiable and weak, and the aristocratic doll, Lady Dumbello; all closely copied from life.

Can You Forgive Her? (1864–65). She breaks off an engagement because she is infected with modern ideas as to the duties and importance of women and craves for excitement. A study of the half-realized motives and minor causes that determine conduct. Plantagenet Palliser, who figures

repeatedly in the Phineas novels, is a character here; a strong, haughty, and frigid English gentleman; a politician devoted to his country's service, and a man of indestructible principle, yet entirely lacking in personal charm—a very representative national type.

***The Last Chronicle of Barset** (1867). The dominant situation is one of intense anguish: a poor country clergyman, proud, learned, strongly conscientitous, is accused of felony, and the pressure of family want makes his guilt seem only too probable. His own agony, his wife's dread, and the distress of his daughter, affianced to the son of a neighboring landowner, are the elements of a profound tragedy. The ecclesiastical society of The Warden and its successors, Mr. Harding, Mrs. Proudie and the rest, make their last appearance here.

The Claverings (1867). Harry Clavering has to choose between the girl to whom he is engaged and his old love, who had jilted him, but now turns to him again, rich and a widow. These are the three principal figures; while in the minor characters, a country family and their friends, the parson and his family, etc., is exhibited the typical life of the landed gentry; their dinners, hunting, flirtations, and match-making; their egotistic social intercourse, family squabbles, and thoroughly matter-of-fact and unintellectual existence.

Phineas Finn (1869). **Phineas Redux** (sequel, 1874). In this pair of novels Trollope proposes to trace "the changes in men and women which would naturally be produced by the lapse of years." These are exemplified not only in the hero, whose vanity brings him bitter disappointment, while his consistent honesty leads on to ultimate success, but also in such instances as Lady Laura's tragic repentance for a mercenary marriage and in the chequered lives of other characters. Politics occupy considerable space in these books; there are parliamentary scenes, full of details of procedure, and of photographic portraiture. Then again, the sequel presents a great trial at the Old Bailey, one in which society is implicated. More characteristic are the domestic chapters, realistic hunting scenes, the ordinary intercourse of country life. A noble M.F.H. and his very matter-of-fact courtship, his quarrels with his father, etc., furnish important motives.

He Knew He Was Right (1869). The gradual estrangement of a husband and wife, beginning with an insignificant difference and ending in strife and agony: a tragedy composed of the homeliest materials. The husband is a portentous image of obstinate and stupid suspicion and proneness to take offence. This main story is complicated by the affairs of the usual large number of minor characters.

The Vicar of Bullhampton (1870). A group of thoroughly English characters, and their several histories connected by natural points of contact: a genial and manly country vicar, who champions the cause of a fallen girl and of a country fellow wrongly suspected of murder and suffers obloquy therefor; an unfortunate squire in love with the heroine who loves somebody else; a crusty old farmer, and so on. Episodes of homely life, with its every-day interests, humors, and sorrows, form a complexity like the complexity of actual life.

The Eustace Diamonds (1872). Lady Eustace is called by the author "an opulent and aristocratic Becky Sharp." Her unscrupulous lying darkens the mystery of the diamonds and brings about many unexpected and amusing turns in the story. Among the principal characters are several of a more agreeable type, and in the background are people already familiar in Phineas Finn, etc.

The Way We Live Now (1875). Many phases of English life, high society, country life, the genteel and the humble, journalists, commercial men and the world in general, delineated with a special eye for weak and flagitious motive. Largely an exposure of the marriage between such people as the ruined family of patricians and the rascally millionaire who is about to subscribe to them his daughter and his thousands. Even the honest young man of the novel is far from an admirable person.

Trollope, Frances M. An English author; mother of Anthony; born in Hampshire about 1778; died in Florence, Italy, October 6, 1863. In 1829 she visited America, and afterward published a volume entitled Domestic Manners of the Americans (1831). She followed this with the novel The Refugee in America (1832). Among her other works are: The Abbess (1833); Tremordyn Cliff (1835); The Barnabys in America (1843); Life and Adventures of a Clever Woman (1854); and Fashionable Life, or Paris and London (1856).

The Domestic Manners of the Americans (1831). The result of a three years' life in America for business purposes. The sketches of life and society are very caustic, and aroused keen resentment in the United States.

The Vicar of Wrexhill (1837). The title originally proposed—The Unco Guid—indicates the spirit of the book. The vicar is a clergyman of an unpleasant type, sketched to a large extent from actual facts, and so realistically drawn that a storm of criticism and abuse was raised by the Low Church party.

Trollope, Thomas Adolphus. The elder brother of Anthony Trollope, an English writer of history, biography, and travel; born April 29, 1810; died at Clifton, England, November 11, 1892. He "ate his terms" at one of the Inns of Court, but took to literature as a profession. His earliest book, A Summer in Brittany (1840), was "edited" by his mother, and was followed by several other books of travel in various parts of Europe. He finally took up his residence in Italy, and most of his writings relate to Italian subjects. They include several novels and sketches of character. Among his historical works are The Girlhood of Catherine de Medici (1856); A Decade of Italian Women (1859); History of the Commonwealth of Florence (1865); The Story of the Life of Pius IX. (1877). Among his novels are Giulio Malatesta

(1863); Lindisfarn Chase (1864); The Dream Numbers (1868), and Durnton Abbey (1871). His autobiography, entitled What I Remember, was published in two parts (1887–90). His Peep behind the Scenes at Rome (1877) opens with a sketch of Pope Gregory XVI.

Beppo the Conscript (1864). Faithful study of the agricultural, domestic, and religious life of the peasants of Romagna, and their political and economic conditions, centring in the daily history of a prosperous family, related with plenty of familiar details; shows up the secret power of the priests.

La Beata: a Tuscan Romeo and Juliet (1861). An anti-Catholic novel of Italian life—the sufferings of a poor flower-girl of Florence, who lives with and is forsaken by an artist. She is an idealized figure, and is the exponent of the author's advanced views on marriage, maintaining her inborn purity in spite of corruptions surrounding her. Fierce Protestant bias is the way evil actions of this or that man are ascribed to priestly influences.

Marietta (1862). The scene is Florence, and the book is crammed with details about the city and its surroundings and the every-day life of middle-class people there. Several representative characters are sketched, while the central personage, Marietta, is an impressive figure with her indomitable resolution and family pride.

Dream Numbers (1868). Sympathetic drawings of Italian life as it is in the old-fashioned villages and country towns that lie away from well-known tracts. Quiet and happy domestic life, simple pleasures, harmless gossip, humble and ignorant country folk are the subjects; while an episode of priestcraft, a tale of true love, and a destructive flood lend dramatic interest to the picture.

The Siren (1870). A murder novel; scene, Ravenna and neighborhood; sketches of people and manners in Italy. A beautiful opera-singer, engaged to a marchese and courted by his heir, is strangely and very ingeniously killed. Who is the criminal?

Diamond Cut Diamond (1875). Also The Golden Book of Torcello, Vittoria Accoromboni, The Duchess Veroncia, and other stories of Tuscan life, by an Englishman who lived among the people for many years.

Troubetzkoi, Mrs. Amelia (Rives) Chanler (trö-bets'koi). An American novelist; born in Vienna, August 23, 1863. She has lived abroad since her second marriage. She has written A Brother to Dragons, and Other Tales (1888); The Quick or the Dead? (1888); Barbara Dering; The Witness of the Sun; Herod and Mariamme, a drama; Virginia of Virginia; Athelwold, etc.

Virginia of Virginia (1888). An emotional story of passion, the chief figure being a half-savage girl, who atones for a sin by a deed of signal generosity

The Quick or the Dead (1888). A frank exposure of the doubts, hesitations, and repulsions of a young widow, who has loved her husband deeply, and now finds herself falling hopelessly in love with his younger cousin, who is his very image.

Barbara Dering (sequel, 1893). A study of problems rather than of people, similarly frank in portrayal of passion, and of interest as a woman's view of the other sex.

Tanis, the Sand-Digger (1894). A wild, passionate girl of the Southern mountains and her awakening to more spiritual ideas of love—a savage nature fighting against its lower impulses. The barbarous dialect is reproduced.

Trowbridge, John Townsend. An American editor and poet, born at Ogden, N. Y., September 18, 1827. His boyhood was passed on a farm, with no educational advantages beyond those of the district school. He, however, learned to read French without an instructor and before he was sixteen had begun to contribute verse and prose to country newspapers. In 1850 he went to Boston, where he began a successful literary career, becoming, about 1870, the editor of *Our Young Folks*, in which many of his writings originally appeared. His principal books are Father Brighthopes (1853), which was followed by four or five other tales, designated collectively as the "Brighthope Series;" Neighbor Jackwood (1856); The Drummer Boy (1863); Cudjo's Cave (1864); The Three Scouts (1865); The Vagabonds, and Other Poems (1869); Coupon Bonds, and Other Tales (1872); Doing His Best (1873); The Emigrant's Story, and Other Poems (1875); The Book of Gold, and Other Poems (1877); Guy Brown (1878); His One Fault (1886); The Little Master (1886); A Start in Life, Biding His Time, and The Lost Earl, a book of tales in rhyme (1888). Besides these are several volumes designed for the young, made up mainly from contributions to periodicals.

Neighbor Jackwood (1856). Truthful sketches of home life and home character in rural New England.

Coupon Bonds, and Other Tales (1872). Stories of rustic New England folk, bringing out their racy idiosyncrasies. The masterpiece of the book is The Man Who Stole the Meeting House; and the character of old Jedwort, so wrong-headed and reckless, and so humorous, is an embodiment of native qualities. The stories are really little comedies, ingeniously plotted, and making artful use of coincidence and surprise.

Trumbull, Henry Clay. An American editor, author, and lecturer; born in Stonington, Conn., June 8, 1831. He was army chaplain 1862–65; afterward secretary of the American Sunday School Union, 1865–72; and since 1875 editor of the *Sunday School Times*. He has published many books, including: Army Sermons (1864); The Knightly Soldier (1865); A Useful Life, etc. (1866); The Captured Scout (1869); Children in the

Temple (1869); A Model Superintendent (1880); Kadesh-Barnea (1884); Teaching and Teachers (1884); The Blood Covenant (1885); Yale Lectures on the Sunday School (1888); Studies in Oriental Social Life (1894), etc.

Trumbull, James Hammond. An American philologist and librarian; brother of H. C.; born in Stonington, Conn., December 20, 1821; died in Hartford, August 5, 1897. He was secretary of state of Connecticut during the war (1861–64), and held many honorable posts connected with historical and educational associations. He was president of the American Philological Association (1874–75). He made the Indian languages of North America a special study; is the acknowledged authority on the Algonquin tongues, and published many essays on Indian philology. He was a frequent contributor to proceedings of historical societies. Among his works are: The Colonial Records of Connecticut (1850–59); Historical Notes on Some Provisions of the Connecticut Statutes (1860–61); The Composition of Indian Geographical Names (1870); Historical Notes on the Constitution of Connecticut, etc. (1876).

Tschudi, Johann Jakob von (tshö'dē). A Swiss naturalist and traveller; born at Glarus, July 25, 1818; died at Jakobshof in Lower Austria, October 8, 1889. He travelled extensively in South America in 1838–43, and again in 1857–61. He wrote: The Kechua Language (1853); Peru: Sketches of Travel (1846); Peruvian Antiquities (1851); Travels in South America (5 vols., 1866–69).

Tuckerman, Henry Theodore. A well-known American author and critic, born in Boston, April 20, 1813; died in New York, December 17, 1871. His works include The Italian Sketch Book (1825); Isabel, or Sicily (1839); Rambles and Reveries (1841); Thoughts on Poets (1846); Artist Life (1847); Characteristics of Literature (1849–51); The Optimist (1850); Poems (1851); Memorial of Horatio Greenough (1853); Bibliographical Essays (1857); Art in America (1858); The Book of the Artists (1867); The Collector: Essays (1868). He edited, with William Smith, A Smaller History of English and American Literature (1870).

Tulloch, John. A Scottish theologian, born in Perthshire in 1823, died at Torquay, England, February 13, 1886. He studied at St. Andrew's; was licensed as a preacher in the Church of Scotland, and in 1854 became principal of St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrews. Among his works are an essay on Theism, which gained the second Burnett prize of £500 (1855); Leaders of the Reformation (1859); Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy (1872); Facts of Religious Life (1877); Pascal (1878); Modern Themes in Philosophy and Religion (1884), and Movements of Religious Thought in Britain During the Nineteenth Century (1885).

Tupper, Martin Farquhar. An English poet, born in London, July 17, 1810; died November 29, 1889. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his master's degree and that of doctor of civil law; was entered as a student of law at Lincoln's Inn, and was formally called to the bar in 1835; but, inheriting a competence, he never entered upon practice, devoting himself to literature. He published anonymously a small volume of poems in 1832. In 1839 appeared his Geraldine, an attempt to continue Coleridge's unfinished Christabel. His subsequent works were very numerous, comprising poems, tales, dramas, and essays; but none of them were more than moderately successful except the Proverbial Philosophy, of which three series were put forth in 1838, 1844, and 1867. The first two series had an unprecedented temporary popularity on both sides of the Atlantic. My Life as an Author appeared in 1886. Almost from the first the critics and the wits waged unceasing warfare against it (Proverbial Philosophy); but the public, at least for many years, bought it with avidity, and perhaps read it; so that it went through forty editions and is said to have brought in £20,000. Nor is it at all certain that any genuine conception of its pretentious trivality had much to do with the decay which after many years it, like other human things, experienced.

Turgenev, Ivan Sergeievitch (tör-gān'-yef). A celebrated Russian novelist, born at Orel, November 9, 1818; died at Bougival, near Paris, September 3, 1883. He was educated at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Berlin. For a time he filled a clerkship in the Ministry of the Interior. Banished to the provinces on account of his progressive opinions, he was permitted to return, but after that resided for the most part in Paris. By him the term "Nihilist" was first used in its political sense. In 1843–44 he put forth several books of poetry. His fiction is to the last degree dramatic. The persons are sparsely described and briefly accounted for, then they are left to transact their affair, whatever it is, with the least possible comment or explanation from the author. The effect flows naturally from their characters, and when they have done or said a thing you conjecture why as unerringly as you would if they

were people whom you knew outside of the book. Among his other volumes are Memoirs of a Sportsman (2 vols., 1852); Fathers and Sons (1862); Smoke (1867); Liza, On the Eve, Dimitri Rudin, Journal of a Useless Man, A Lear of the Steppe, Spring Floods, The Unfortunate One, Virgin Soil, First Love and Assya.

A Sportman's Sketches (1846). Stories and studies of Russian life and character, strung together on the thread of a wanderer's adventures. They portray the serf and serfdom; bringing out touchingly the simple loyalty, affection, and immeasurable endurance of the Russian poor. They contain many descriptive passages of the scenery of central Russia.

The Jew, and Other Stories (1900). Five stories of various dates, all melancholy; the epilogue Enough expresses saddest of the judgments on life, its brevity and worthlessness, while art is said to be only a momentary image of beauty. An Unhappy Girl is the longest story, the miserable history of a Russian gentleman's illegitimate daughter. From the ignoble humanity surrounding her she endures persecution and ignomy; but it is reserved for a young man whose nature is "too awfully symmetrical" to bring this proud and chaste girl to despair and suicide. The Jew is a psychological study of a man about to be hanged.

The Diary of a Superfluous Man, and Other Stories (1850–64). The title story is an autobiography of an unfortunate man of limited mental powers, and exhibits well Turgenev's abstruse explorations of the human heart, as well as nihilism. A Tour in the Forest and Yakov and Pasinkov belong to the same *genre* as A Sportsman's Sketches. Andrei Kolosov is a good specimen of his *contes*, and reads like a piece of actual observation; it is a curious study of love-making, or rather of the making of a young man's mind at the season of love-making, and the humor is as keen as the mental analysis.

Rudin (1855). The life of an unpractical idealist, who is enthusiastic, high-principled, and a genius, but is worsted by the facts of existence, owing to the weakness of his character. It forms an analytical examination of one of the most enervating traits of the Russian national character, and is typical of the ardent but ineffectual liberalism of the days when it was written.

***A Lear of the Steppe, and Other Stories** (1855–70). Lear is a supreme example of Turgenev's imaginative interpretation of life, and of his habit of representing the universal in a single episode. It is the tragedy of a powerful nature, Harlov the Lear of the tragedy; and the novelist's art is directed to showing how the tragic event affects the household and the relatives of the sufferer, and how the whole life of the community in which he lived is more or less influenced by his death. Faust is a psychological study of a singular problem, the awakening of the imagination in a woman from whom imaginative literature has been carefully kept. Acia is a souvenir of his student life in Germany, and is richly imaginative.

***A House of the Gentlefolk** (1858). A story of two lovers separated by fate. Lavretsky tells his love to Liza, believing that his false wife is dead; but the latter returns, and these two pure natures, in their different ways, suffer the bitter estrangement with noble patience.

On the Eve (1859). A love tale with an unhappy ending; in Elena the whole nature of a pure girl is revealed, and the minor characters are portrayed with similar psychological interpretations. But the novels of Dostoyevski, Turgenev, and Tolstoï are more than novels—they are the expression of the deepest thoughts of their writers on political, social, and ethical questions. While the foregoing novels belong to the period of youthful dreams and enthusiasms, this marks the close of the Nicolas régime and forecasts the new epoch. Elena symbolizes young Russia, and Uvar Ivanovitch represents the Slav, and points to the future unification of the Slav peoples.

Fathers and Children (1862). In this novel Turgenev brings the old and the new generations of Russian life into strong contrast, and while presenting the character and social condition of the serf-owning classes with perfect sympathy, shows that they have outlived their age. There are many characters, one or two of them humorous, but the most significant and typically Russian is Bazarof, a grand exponent of nihilistic doctrines.

Smoke (1868). A vivacious picture of social life among Russians living at Baden, full of satire and animus against the Slavophile party. The plot is concerned with a young man and a married woman who are in love with each other, and to a less degree with the young man's innocent *fiancée*. On this passionate intrigue Turgenev concentrates his most refined art.

***Virgin Soil** (1877). Like Smoke, written in exile, a reply to Dostoyevski's Les Possédés, which was itself called out by the Nihilist doctrines incorporated in Fathers and Children. Both Turgenev and Dostoyevski deal with the same theme, the subterranean world of political agitation and conspiracy which was threatening the peace of Russia. Like Smoke also, this is embittered by feeling, and is deeply pessimistic. The faint-hearted Neshdanof, despairing and doubtful of the cause of socialism, in which he and the girl he loves are workers, takes his own life. The conspirators are invested with generous qualities, while the official classes are painted in dark colors.

***The Torrents of Spring, and Other Stories** (1877). The scene again is a German town, and the characters are chiefly Italians and Russians. In the earlier part we have an idyl of youth and love, with a sweet-natured maiden beloved by one of Turgenev's dreamy and intellectual, but weak-hearted Russians. He is seduced by a modern Circe, who cares nothing for the man she enslaves, and we have the inevitable conclusion, burdened with regret for the happiness that might have been.

Dream Tales and Prose, Poems (1882, etc.). Clara Militch, a tragic story of hallucination. Phantoms, a poetical rhapsody on the theme of a man's dealings with a sylphide, in a style that approximates both to Poe and De Quincey. Also some nature symphonies and imaginative tales of wizardy and the supernatural that have much of the glamor that characterizes Coleridge's poems.

A Desperate Character, and Other Tales (1901). Six tender studies, chiefly of characters that have failed in life; they belong to various periods of Turgenev's life, but show the predominance of the same motive of self-effacement, nihilism, etc.—*e. g.*, The Brigadier and Pyetushkov, both on similar themes to the Diary of a Superfluous Man.

Turner, Charles Tennyson. An English poet and divine; born at Somersby, Lincolnshire, July 4, 1808; died at Cheltenham, April 25, 1879. He was an elder brother of the poet-laureate Tennyson, and third son of George Clayton Tennyson, rector of Somersby and other Lincolnshire parishes. He was educated at the Louth Grammar School and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he was noted for his classical attainments. In 1835 he became vicar of Grasby, and here he spent the greater part of his life, beloved and esteemed for his faithfulness as a clergyman and as a neighbor. His wife's eldest sister was the wife of the poet-laureate. In 1835 Charles Tennyson inherited of his great-uncle, Rev. Samuel Turner, the Grasby living and Caistor House; and thereupon, by royal license, he assumed the name of Turner. He was joint author, with his brother Alfred, of a volume of juvenile poems published in 1827 under the title Poems by Two Brothers. His other works include Sonnets and Fugitive Pieces (1830); Sonnets (1864); Small Tableaux (1868); Sonnets, Lyrics, and Translations (1873); Collected Sonnets, Old and New (1880).

Tuttiett, Mary G. (tut'i-et). ("Maxwell Grey.") An English novelist; born in the Isle of Wight, 18—, and resides there. She has written The Broken Tryst (1879); The Silence of Dean Maitland (1886); The Reproach of Annesley (1889).

Tycho, Brahe (tī'kō brä'e). An illustrious Danish astronomer; born at Knudstrup, December 24, 1546; died at Prague, October 24, 1601. In On the New Star (1573) he treats of the star discovered by him in Cassiopeia. His other writings, most of which were published posthumously, include Astronomical Works, Mechanical Astronomy, Astronomical Letters.

Tyler, Moses Coit. An American literary critic; born at Griswold, Conn., August 2, 1835. He was graduated at Yale in 1857; in 1867 he was made professor of the English language and literature in the University of Michigan, and in 1881 professor of American history in Cornell University. His principal works are: The Braunville Papers (1868); History of American Literature (vols. i., ii., 1878); Manual of English Literature (1879); Life of Patrick Henry (1888); History of American Literature During the Colonial Times (1897); The Literary History of the American Revolution (1897).

Tyler, Royall. An American dramatist, poet, journalist, novelist, wit; born (probably) 1758, in Boston, Mass.; died in Brattleboro, Vt., August 16, 1826. Tyler was a graduate of Harvard College and a law student in John Adams' office. The Contrast was produced at John Street Theatre, Newport, April 16, 1786. The play was an instant success, and its author, encouraged, produced several other comedies of considerable merit; but The Contrast is the rock upon which Tyler's reputation as a dramatist rests with his countrymen. Perhaps this is not so much the case because of its merits as because the comedy was the first written by an American citizen and produced by an American company upon the boards of an American theatre. In 1797 his Algerine Captive, or the Life and Adventures of Dr. Updike Underhill, Six Years as a Prisoner Among the Algerines, was published. This clever book was a fictitious memoir, under cover of which the author launched his humor, satire, wisdom, and manly indignation at the foibles of American society, the horrors of the slave-trade.

Tyndall, John. A celebrated Irish scientist and lecturer; born at Leighton Bridge, near Carlow, August 21, 1820; died at Haslemere, Surrey, England, December 4, 1893. At the age of nineteen he was assistant in the ordnance survey, afterward a railway engineer. In 1847 he became a teacher in Queenwood College, Hampshire, and began original investigations with Dr. Frankland. In 1848 he studied in Germany under Brunsen and Magnus, and from 1853 until his death was professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution. He lectured in the United States in 1872, and gave the proceeds to aid students pursuing scientific research in this country. His published books are: The Glaciers of the Alps (1860); Mountaineering (1861); A Vacation Tour (1862); Heat a Mode of Motion (1863); On Radiation (1865); Faraday as a Discoverer (1868); Diamagnetism and Magne-crystallic Action, and Lectures on Electrical Phenomena (1870); Notes on Light and Hours of Exercise in the Alps (1871); The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers, and Fragments of Science (1871; enlarged ed., 1876); Contributions to Molecular Physics in the Domain of Radiant Heat (1872); On Sound (3d ed.), and Six Lectures on Light (2d ed., 1875); Lessons on Electricity, delivered in 1875–76 (American ed., 1889); Essays on the Floating

Matter in the Air, in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection (1881); New Fragments (1892).

Tyng, Stephen Higginson. A prominent American clergyman, long rector of St. George's Church, New York; born in Newburyport, Mass., March 1, 1800; died in Irvington, N. Y., September 4, 1885. For several years he edited the *Episcopal Recorder*, the *Protestant Churchman*, etc., and he published in book form many volumes; among them: Lectures on the Law and Gospel (1832); Sermons (1839–52); Recollections of England (1847); The Israel of God (1854); Christ Is All (1852); The Rich Kinsman (1856); Forty Years' Experience in Sunday Schools (1860); The Prayer Book (1863–67).

Tyrwhitt, Thomas (ter'it). An English classical scholar and writer; born in London, March 29, 1730; died there August 15, 1786. Among his works are: Observations on Some Passages of Shakespeare (1766); a celebrated edition of Chaucer (1773); Editions of Isaeus' Orphica and Aristotle's Poetics; critical dissertations on Babrius, Euripides, Aristophanes, and Strabo. He was the original editor of Rowley's Poems, for which he furnished a preface and glossary, and subsequently added an appendix to prove that they were written by Chatterton.

Tytler, Alexander Fraser. A Scottish jurist and essayist; born at Edinburgh, October 15, 1747; died there January 5, 1813. He was the son of William Tytler, of Woodhouselee, who published an exculpatory enquiry, in vindication of Mary, Queen of Scots, from charges brought against her by historians, and father of Patrick Fraser Tytler. From 1780 to 1800 he was professor of civil history in the University of Edinburgh; in 1790 became judge advocate of Scotland; in 1802 was raised to the bench as Lord Woodhouselee, and was made lord justiciary in 1811. He was the author of several legal treatises, of Lectures on History, on Memoirs of Henry Home of Kames, and of the Elements of General History, Ancient and Modern. He also published an Essay on the Principles of Translations. To periodicals he contributed several papers after the manner of *The Spectator*.

"Tytler, Sarah," pseudonym of Henrietta Keddie. An English novelist and miscellaneous writer; born in 1827. She is the author of several graceful and readable stories, the best known being Days of Yore (1864); Citoyenne Jacqueline (1865); Noblesse Oblige (1869); French Janet; Blanchal Ghosts. Of her miscellaneous works, designed chiefly for juvenile readers, may be noticed Modern Painters (1873); Children of a Hundred Years Ago (1876); Jane Austen and Her Works (1880); Marie Antoinette: the Woman and the Queen (1883).

Citoyenne Jacqueline (1865). The tale of a woman's lot in the French Revolution (1793), a touching domestic story.

Sisters and Wives (1871). Three stories, the connection one of character; studies of temperament and conduct. The first relates to a love affair between a worthy couple, one of whom hides his real affection under a cloak of censure. In the second, an unintellectual woman, who aspires in gentility, is united to a worthy but underbred man, who is much her superior in education.

What She Came Through (1877). Lover and heroine, servants on a farm, really belong to a superior rank in life, while the ignorance of each as to the other's antecedent gives peculiar opportunities for the play of character.

Scottish Marriages (1882). A series of tales with unequal marriages for chief subject—*e. g.*, Lady Peggy, a Fifeshire tale of an old aristocrat and her low-born daughter-in-law, a tale probably founded on fact; Hamesucken, a more tragic tale; and Harry Balfour's Experiences, a weirdly comic story of a Scotch judge.

St. Mungo's City (1885). Lifelike and appreciative portraiture of Glasgow people, very racy and rich in local color. A variety of typical characters, comic and pathetic; the poor, proud Mackinon sisters, old-fashioned gentlewomen; sweet-natured Eppie Drysdale; the self-made business man, Auld Tam, etc.

Logie Town (1887). Life in an old-fashioned Scotch township, full of characters, who are humorously depicted. Truthfully conveys the mingled simplicity and self-importance of the Scot, the intimate association of classes, the powerful ties of kindred.

The Macdonald Lass: a Study from the Last Century (1895). A careful and affectionate retelling of Flora Macdonald's heroic rescue of Prince Charlie after Culloden.

A Honeymoon's Eclipse (1899). Another quiet, unexciting story of the middle class of life a half-century ago, a simple love tale, turning on the disagreement of a willful and rather silly wife with her husband, and the gradual purifying and mellowing of her character by adversity and poverty.

Logan's Loyalty (1900). A delineation of manners and characters in the days of Waterloo. Logan is the daughter of a Highland laird and his crofter wife, and she elopes with a lover belonging to her mother's class. Turns on the motives of distrust and family estrangement, followed by a reconciliation.

A Young Dragon (1900). Country life on the moorlands near the English border delineated with plenty of incident and with quiet and truthful characterization. The leading situation is brought about by a masterful old bachelor's being dared into a wager that he will win a wife. He marries a simple-hearted and unselfish woman, who is shocked to discover the motive of his wooing.

Rival Claimants (1901). A story of adventure in the times of the American War of Independence (which is dealt with inaccurately). The hero is a Devon boy, carried off by a press gang, who later has difficulties in asserting his rightful heirship.

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Ubaldini, Petruccio (ö-bäl-dē'nē). An Italian historian; born at Florence, about 1524; died in London about 1600. He was the author of Life of Charlemagne (1581); Description of Scotland and its Isles (1588); Lives of Illustrious Ladies of England and Scotland (1591); Precepts, Moral, Political, and Economic (1592).

Uberti, Fazio (or Bonifacio) degli (ö-bär'tē). An Italian poet; born in Florence; died about 1367. He was a grandson of Uberti, one of the Florentine leaders of the Ghibelline faction, and was driven into exile by the Guelphs. He wrote a descriptive poem called The News of the World, which was quite celebrated.

Ubicini, Jean Henri Abdolonyme (ü-bē-sē-nē'). A French political writer; born at Issoudun, 1818; died at Vernon-sur-Brenne, October 27, 1884. He wrote Memoirs Justifying the Roumanian Revolution (1849); The Eastern Question Confronting Europe (1854); The Serbs in Turkey (1865); Eastern Rumelia since the Treaty of Berlin (1880); Sources of Roman History (1886).

Uchard, Bernardin, Seigneur de Monspey (ü-shär'). A French humanitarian poet of the first half of the seventeenth century. He is noted for two poems written in southern French patois: The Groans of the Poor Farm Laborer over the Dread he has of War (1615), and The Woman of Piedmont (1619).

Uchard, Mario. A French playwright and story-writer of considerable merit; born at Paris, December 28, 1824; died there July 31, 1893. Among his dramatic compositions are: The Husband's Return (1858); Second Youth (1859); A Burgomaster's Prosperity (1864); The Charmers (1864). His novels include Raymon (1862); Gertrude's Marriage (1862); Countess Diana (1864); A Last Passion (1866); My Uncle Barbassou (1876); My Cousin Antoinette (1891).

Uda, Felice (ö'dä). A noted Italian poet and publicist, brother of Michele; born at Cagliari in Sardinia, February 25, 1832. He wrote Wishes and Hopes (1852), a volume of verses, and Memoirs and Affections (1862), both of which were received with great favor; also Literary Sketches (1863); a series of essays on Leopardi and Poerio; Dante and Modern Poetry; the comedies The Heart and the Age, and Every-Day Saints; and Miguel Cervantes, a literary study (1873).

Uda, Michele. An Italian dramatist and novelist; born at Cagliari, 1830. At twenty he joined a band of strolling players, and wrote or adapted comedies for them. Among his compositions are the comedies The Widow's Suitors, played by Ristori with great success, and Mask and Face; and the dramas In the Coffin, and The Workingman and his Family. His finest work is the brilliant comedy The Renegados (1858). Among his novels are A Poor Devil, and from Herod to Pilate.

Udall, Nicholas (ü'dal). An English dramatist; born at Hampshire in 1504; died at Westminster in 1556. He was educated at Oxford. From 1534 to 1543 he was master at Eton. In 1555 he became master of Westminster School. He wrote several plays for his pupils, one of which, Ralph Roister Doister, is the earliest specimen of English comedy. It was written before 1551, and it marks the transition from the mysteries and interludes of the Middle Ages to the comedies of modern times. The play is divided into five acts, and the plot is amusing and well constructed. The characters are of the middle class.

Ueberweg, Friedrich von (ü'ber-veG). A German philosopher; born in Leichlingen, January 22, 1626; died at Königsberg, June 9, 1871. His chief works are: Outline of the History of Philosophy, published in many editions, the first 1863–66; and System of Logic and History of Logical Science.

Uechtritz, Friedrich (üch'trēts). A noted German dramatist and novelist; born at Gorlitz, September 12, 1800; died there February 15, 1875. Among his tragedies are: Rome and Spartacus, and Rome and Otto III. (1823); Alexander and Darius (1827); The Sword of Honor; Rosamund (1833). His dramatic poem, The Babylonians in Jerusalem (1836), is notable for elevation of thought and lyric grandeur. Among his novels are: Albrecht Holm (5 vols., 1851–53); The Bride's Brothers (3 vols., 1860); and Eleazar (3 vols., 1867), a story of the great Jewish war.

Ughelli, Ferdinando (ö-gel'lē). An Italian historical writer; born at Florence, 1595; died 1670. He was a Cistercian

monk and abbot. His principal work is Italia Sacra (9 vols., 1642–48), an account of all the episcopal sees of Italy, with lists of the bishops and a great deal of information regarding the history of Italy. He wrote also Christian Gaul (1656).

Uhland, Johann Ludwig. A German poet; born at Tübingen, April 26, 1787; died there November 13, 1862. He was educated in his native town, studied law, and practised in Stuttgart, where he was connected with the ministry of justice. In 1819 he became a member of the Würtemberg Assembly. He was professor of German language and literature at Tübingen from 1830 to 1833. He resigned the professorship to take more active part in the Diet as a liberal leader, but withdrew in 1839. In 1848 he became a member of the Frankfort Assembly. He wrote poetry which appeared in periodicals as early as 1806. His works include Gedichte (1815); the dramas Ernst von Schwaben and Ludwig der Bayer (1817–1819; 3d ed., 1863); Alte hoch und neider deutsche Volkslieder (1844–45); and Schriften zur Geschichte der Dichtung und Sage (8 vols., 1865–73). His poems have been translated by Longfellow, by Alexander Platt (1844), and his Songs and Ballads by W. K. Skeat (1864).

Uhlhorn, Gerhard (öl'hôrn). A German ecclesiastical writer; born at Osnabrück, February 17, 1826. Among his works are: The Grounds of Tertullian's Chronology (1852); The Basilidian System (1855); Christmas Customs and Usages (1869); The Struggle of Christianity with Heathenism (1874); Catholicism and Protestantism in Face of the Social Problem (1887); The Church's Care of the Poor as related to the Present Time (1892).

Uhlich, Leberecht (ö'liċh). A German church reformer; born at Cothen, February, 27, 1799; died at Magdeburg, March 23, 1872. He founded the independent ecclesiastical organization styled "Free Parishes." Among his writings are: Christianity and Church (2d ed., 1846); The Little Book of the Kingdom of God (1845); Thrones in Heaven and on Earth (1845).

Ujeski, Corneli (ö-yes'kē). A well-known Polish poet; born in Galicia, 1823. After terminating his studies in his native country he went to Paris, there devoting himself to the study of ancient and modern literature. Most of his own poetry is inspired by love of his country, whose misfortunes he deplores. Among his works are: Lamentations of Jeremiah (1847), considered one of the masterpieces of Polish literature; The Song of Solomon (1840); Odorless Flowers (1848); Marathon, a poem; A Fearful Night, etc., as well as collections of shorter poems.

Ukert, Friedrich August (ö'kart). A German classical scholar; born at Eutin, in Lubeck, 1780; died 1851. Among his writings are: How the Ancients Determined Distances (1813); Homer's Geography (1815); Geography of the Greeks and Romans (3 vols., 1816–46); Demons, Heroes, and Genii (1850).

Ulbach, Louis (ül-bak'). A French poet, novelist, and political writer; born at Troyes in 1822; died April 16, 1889. For many years he was connected with *L'Independance Belge;* in 1852 he became editor of the *Revue de Paris.* In 1877 he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Among his works are: Gloriana, a volume of poems (1844); Lettres d'une Honnete Femme (1873); Le Marteau d'Acier (1873); Le Sacrifice d'Aurelie (1873); La Ronde de Nuit (1874); Le Livre d'une Mere (1875); Adventures de Trois Grandes Dames de la Cour de Vienne (1876); Le Baron Americain (1876); Le Comte Orphée (1878); Mme. Gosselin (1878). Several of his works have been translated into English, among which is The Steel Hammer, translated in 1888.

The Steel Hammer. Finely conceived and finely wrought out, but it has the real merit of appealing to the two classes that go so far toward making up the general reading public—those who, on the one hand, are attracted by the narrative, the mere outward presentation of a series of events; and those, on the other, to whom mere externals are as nothing, whose interest is aroused only when the marks of the dissecting-knife are plainly visible, and the mysterious workings of some beating heart or throbbing brain, of which these extrinsic actions are but the expression, are set forth. It is this happy combination of objective and subjective treatment which makes The Steel Hammer a story worthy of Gaboriau, while at the same time it is a study of the human conscience which might have evoked itself from the mind of Balzac.

Ule, Otto (ö'lė). A German writer on natural science; born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, January 22, 1820; died at Halle, August 6, 1876. His principal works are: The Universe (3 vols., 3d ed., 1859); Wonders of the Starry World (1861); Popular Natural Science (1865–67); The Earth according to its Superficial Phenomena (1873–76).

Ulfilas, or **Wulfila** (ul'fi-las). The Gothic translator of the Bible; born in A.D. 311; died at Constantinople in 381. His parents were Christians from Cappadocia. At the Synod of Antioch in 341, he was consecrated bishop of the Arian Goths, who lived north of the lower Danube,

Ulfilas preached in Latin, Greek, and Gothic, translating the Scriptures into the latter tongue, for which it became necessary to supplement the Greek alphabet with Gothic runes. The manuscript of the translation was lost for a time, but part of it was found during the sixteenth century. The Book of Kings, however, is missing and may have never been translated. There are extant the greater portion of the Gospels, a large portion of the Epistles, and fragments of the Old Testament. The original work shows evidences of having been done by various hands, but doubtless all under the supervision of Ulfilas. This translation is highly prized by philologists, the Gothic grammar being of priceless value in the history of human speech. It is three centuries earlier than any other specimen of Teutonic language in existence. The principal portion is the Codex Argenteus, in the university library at Upsala, Sweden, which is written in silver characters on a purple ground. Other fragments are preserved at Wolfenbuttel, Germany, and at Milan and Turin. In these old manuscripts are many inflections which have since been lost, and words which give us the clew to relationships otherwise untraceable, and with phrases which cast a strong light on the joyous youth of the Teutonic people.

Ulliac-Tremandeure, Sophie (ū-yäk′-trā-moṅ-dėr′). A celebrated French story-writer; born at Lorient, 1794; died at Paris, 1862. Among her stories, all intended for youthful readers, are: The Fowler (1825); Old Daniel's Sundays (1833); The Little Hunchback (1833); Mother Goose's Stories (1842); some of her stories were crowned by the academy. She wrote also An Old Woman's Reminiscences (2 vols., 1861).

Ullmann, Karl (öl′män). A German theological writer; born at Epfenbach in the Palatinate, March 15, 1796; died at Carlsruhe, January 12, 1865. He was appointed professor in the University of Heidelberg in 1826. Among his works are: Gregory of Nazianzus (1825); Reformers before the Reformation (2 vols., 1841); Historical or Mythical? (1838), a critique of Strauss' Life of Jesus.

Ulloa, Alfonso de (öl-yō′ä). A Spanish writer of history, who lived in the sixteenth century; died about 1580. His principal works are: Life of the Emperor Charles V. (1560); Life of the Emperor Ferdinand (1565); History of the Capture of Tripoli in Barbary (1566); History of Europe, 1564–66 (1570).

Ulloa, Antonio de. A Spanish statesman, traveller, and writer; born at Seville, January 12, 1716; died near Cadiz, July 5, 1795. He spent many years in North and South America and was governor of Louisiana in 1766. Among his writings are: Account of a Voyage to South America (1748); American Notes: Physico-Historical Talks on South America and Eastern North America (1772); Secret Information Concerning America (1826), in the form of confidential reports made to the Spanish ministry.

Ulloa, Martin de. A Spanish philologist and historical writer; born at Seville, 1730; died at Cordova, 1800; he wrote Memoir on the Origin and Genius of the Castilian Language (1760); Dissertation on the Origin of the Goths (1781); Researches on the First Inhabitants of Spain (1789); Dissertation on Duels (1789).

Ulloa y Pereira, Luis de (öl-yōä′ ē pā-rā′ē-rä). A Spanish poet; born at Toro, in Leon, about 1590; died 1660. His most notable work is Rachel (1569), a poem on the loves of Alfonso VIII. and a fair Jewess of Toledo.

Ulpian (ul′pi-an)—Lat. **Ulpianus** (ul-pi-ā′nus)—**Domitius.** A prominent Roman jurist; born about A.D. 170 (?), in Tyre; killed A.D. 228. Alexander Severus made him his secretary and Prætorian prefect; the Prætorian soldiers mutinied and murdered him. He was the author of a work entitled Ad Edictum, and other legal treatises, greatly valued; all now lost but a few fragments.

Ulrich von Lichtenstein (öl′riċh fon liċh′ten-stīn). A middle-high German lyric poet; born about 1200; died about 1275. He belonged to a noble family of Styria, and was long incarcerated as the leader of an unruly faction there. His principal works are: Court to the Ladies, describing his amours and adventures from 1222 to 1225; and The Ladies' Book, from 1257; both valuable monuments of the manners and morals of the age.

Ulrici, Hermann (öl-rē′tsē). A German philosopher and critic; born at Pforte, Saxony, March 23, 1806; died at Halle, where he was professor, January 11, 1884. He published in 1833 his Characteristics of Ancient Historiography. This was followed by his History of Poetic Art in Greece (2 vols., 1835), and a Treatise on Shakespeare's Dramatic Art (1839), which was received with great favor. His philosophical works include On the Principle and Method of Hegel's Philosophy (1841) and God and Nature (1862).

Ulstedt, Philippus (öl′stet). A celebrated German alchemist of the first half of the sixteenth century; the actual Faust. He wrote The Philosopher's Heaven, or The

Secrets of Nature, by Philippus Ulstedt, patrician of Nüremburg (1528).

Umbreit, Friedrich Wilhelm Karl (öm'brīt). A German theological writer; born in Saxony, April 11, 1795; died June 11, 1860. He was professor of theology in the University of Heidelberg. His best writings are: Philological, Critical, and Philosophical Commentary on the Proverbs of Solomon (1826); Fundamental Points of the Old Testament (1843).

Umpfenbach, Karl Friedrich (ömp'fenbäċh). A German political economist; born at Giessen, June 5, 1832; professor of political economy in the University of Königsberg. His principal works are: Text-Book of the Science of Finance (2 vols., 1859–60); Doctrine of National Economy (1867); Capital as Related to Civilization (1879); Old-Age Insurance and State Socialism (1883).

Underwood, Francis Henry. An American man of letters; born in Emfield, Mass., January 12, 1825; died at Leith, Scotland, August 7, 1894. He was an active abolitionist; clerk of the Massachusetts Senate in 1852; afterward literary adviser of Phillips, Sampson & Co. He originated and assisted in the early management of the *Atlantic Monthly*. In 1885 he was appointed United States consul at Glasgow; in 1888 the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of L.LD. His works include A Hand-Book of American Literature (1872); Cloud Pictures, a series of imaginative stories, musical in theme (1877); Lord of Himself, a novel of old times in Kentucky (1874); Man Proposes (1880); The True Story of Exodus, an abridgement of Brugsch Bey's work (1880), and biographical sketches of Longfellow (1882), Lowell (1882), and Whittier (1883).

Underwood, Lucien Marcus. An American naturalist; born in New York, 1853. He is professor of botany at Syracuse University since 1883, and has published Systematic Plant Record (1881); Our Native Ferns, and How to Study Them (1881); North American Hepaticæ (1884); Our Native Ferns and Their Allies (1888).

Unger, Franz (öng'er). An Austrian botanist and palæontologist; born at Leutschach, Syria, November 30, 1800; died at Gratz, February 13, 1870. He has written On the Influence of Soil on the Distribution of Plants (1836); The Primordial World (1851); Anatomy and Physiology of Plants (1855); Scientific Memorabilia of a Tour in Greece and the Ionian Islands (1862); The Island of Cyprus (1865).

Upham, Charles W. A Unitarian minister and writer; born in St. John, N. B., in 1802. He published Lectures on Witchcraft, etc. (1831); Life of Sir Henry Vane in Spark's American Biography, and made numerous contributions to the *North American Review*, *Christian Examiner*, and other periodicals.

Upham, Thomas Cogswell. An American Unitarian clergyman, of Salem, Mass., born in Deerfield, N. H., January 30, 1799; died in New York City, April 2, 1872. Among his works are: Outlines of Imperfect and Disordered Mental Action (1840); Life of Madam Guyon, etc. (1847); Life of Faith (1848); American Cottage Life, a series of poems (1850); Letters from Europe, Egypt, and Palestine (1855); Life of Catherine Aforna (1856), and Christ in the Soul (1872).

Upton, George Putnam. An American journalist, critic, and translator; born in Roxbury, Mass., October 25, 1834. He was educated in the schools of Roxbury and at Brown University, from which he graduated in 1854. In October, 1855, he went to Chicago and became connected with the Chicago *National Citizen*, later with the Chicago *Evening Journal*, and from 1862 to 1871 was literary, art, musical, and dramatic critic on the Chicago *Tribune*. Since 1871 he has been an editorial writer on that paper. Among his earlier publications are: Letters of Peregrine Pickle (1869) and History of the Chicago Fire (1872). His later works include: Women in Music (1880); translation of Max Müller's Deutsche Liebe (1880); translations of Ludwig Nohl's Lives of Beethoven, Haydn, Liszt, and Wagner (1884); Standard Operas (1885); Standard Oratorios (1886); Standard Cantatas (1887); Standard Symphonies (1888). Mr. Upton has also been a frequent contributor to periodical literature.

Upward, Allen. An English barrister-at-law, novelist, playwright, and poet; born at Worcester, 1863; son of George Upward, J. P., Monmouth; unmarried. Educated at Great Yarmouth Grammar School, Royal University of Ireland. Won Inns of Court Studentship; first class scholarships in equity and in international law, etc., Middle Temple. Practiced on South Wales Circuit; contested Merthyr-Tydvil (1895); went to Greece as volunteer, ran the blockade of Crete, and took part in the invasion of Turkey by the Greek army of Epirus (1897); was British resident, northern Nigeria in 1901. Publications: Songs in Ziklag (1888); The Queen Against Owen (1894); The Prince of Balkistan (1895); A Crown of Straw (1896); A Flash in the Pan (com-

edy, produced in Dublin by the Kendals) (1896); Secrets of the Courts of Europe (1897); God, Save the Queen (1897); A Day's Tragedy (1897); The Ambassador's Adventure (1901), etc.

The Prince of Balkistan (1895). A romance of court life and political intrigue in an imaginary Balkan state, somewhat of the Zenda type; a remarkable anticipation of the state of things leading to Stambouloff's murder.

The Accused Princess (1900). A complicated story, of the comic-opera type, about a priceless ruby owned by a maharajah, a vassal of the English government, and its extraordinary adventures.

Urfé, Honore d'. A noted French romance-writer; born in Marseilles, February 11, 1568; died in Villefranche, June 1, 1625. He is celebrated for his immensely popular bucolic and allegorical romance, Astrée (first part, 1610). It introduces us to a sort of ideal world, in which elegant ladies and gentlemen appear clad as shepherds and shepherdesses, and make pretty observations on topics of the period.

Urlichs, Ludwig von (ör'liks). A German archæologist; born at Osnabrück, November 9, 1813; died November 3, 1889, at Würzburg, where he was professor of classical philology and of æsthetics. His chief works are: Charlotte von Schiller and her Friends (3 vols., 1850–65); Contributions to a History of Art (1885); Elements and History of Classical Archæology (1886).

Urquhart, David. A Scottish politician and publicist; born in Bracklanwell, County of Cromarty, in 1805; died at Naples, Italy, May 16, 1877. He was educated at Oxford, travelled in the East, and was appointed secretary of legation at Constantinople, returning to England in 1836. In 1847 he was elected to Parliament from Stafford, but was not re-elected in 1852. Among his works are: Observations on European Turkey (1831); Turkey and its Resources (1833); Spirit of the East (1838); The Pillars of Hercules, a Narrative of Travels in Spain and Morocco (1850); The Progress of Russia (1853), and The Lebanon (1860).

Usener, Hermann Karl (ö'ze-ner). A German classical philologist; born at Weilburg-on-the-Lahn, October 13, 1834; professor in the University of Bonn. Among his works are: Philology and the Science of History (1882); Ancient Greek Versification (1887); Researches in the History of Religion (1889); Names of Gods: an Attempt to Account for Religious Concepts (1895).

Ussher, James. An Irish divine and church historian; archbishop of Armagh; born in Dublin, January 4, 1580; died March 21, 1655. He was the first student of Trinity College, Dublin; ordained 1601. In 1612 he published The Unbroken Succession of Christian Churches, Especially in the West. In 1615 he was employed to draw up the articles for the Irish Established Church. He corresponded extensively with European scholars, and employed persons to visit the East for the purchase of manuscripts; two of the most valuable obtained were the Samaritan Pentateuch and the Old Testament in Syriac. In 1639 he printed his Antiquities of the British Churches. His principal other works are: Tracts on Episcopacy; The Power of the Prince and the Obedience of the Subject; Annals of the Old and the New Testament, containing his famous scheme of Biblical chronology—followed by the printers of the Authorized Version of the Bible. The volume, entitled A Body of Divinity (1654, folio), was compiled without his consent from his sermons and notes. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. His library was given to Trinity College, Dublin.

Ussieux, Louis d' (ü-syė'). A French dramatist and historian; born at Angouleme, 1747; died at Chartres, 1805. Among his works are: History of the Discovery and Conquest of the Indies by the Portuguese (1770); The French Heroes, or The Siege of St.-Jean-de-Losne, a prose drama (1770); The French Decameron (2 vols., 1774).

Ussing, Ludvig. A Danish archæologist; born at Copenhagen, April 10, 1820. He wrote Greek Travels and Studies (1857), Education Among the Greeks and Romans (1863), Greek and Roman Metre (1893), and Remarks on Vitruvius' Work on Architecture (1896).

Usteri, Johann Martin (ös'ter-ē). A Swiss poet; born at Zurich, 1763; died there July 29, 1827. He excels in narratives and idyls, written in the dialect of Zurich; among these, his Vicar holds the foremost place. In high German he wrote Enjoy Life (1793), which became a popular song, and a novel, Adventures of a Zuricher (1877).

Uz, Johann Peter (öts). A German poet; born at Ansbach, October 3, 1720; died there May 12, 1796. He wrote several spirited popular songs and ballads; Lyric Poems (1749); a comic poem in Alexandrine verse, The Victory of the God of Love; a didactic poem, The Art of Being Always Cheerful (1760), and a number of Epistles, some of them entirely in verse.

Uzanne, Louis Octave (ü-zăn'). A French man of letters; born at Auxerre,

September 14, 1852. He was editor successively of three periodicals devoted to bibliography, the last being *Le Livre Moderne*. Among his works are monographs on The Fan, The Umbrella, etc.; also The Caprices of a Book-Lover (1877); Her Highness, Woman (1884); Our Friends, Books: Talks on Curious Literature; (1866); Modern Bindings, and Physiology of the Quays of Paris (1890); The Bachelor's Prayer-Book (1890).

V

Vachell, Horace Annesley. An Anglo-American novelist now residing in California; born in England, 1861. He was formerly an officer of the English service. He has written The Romance of Judge Ketchum, The Model of Christian Gay, The Quicksands of Pactolus, An Impending Sword, etc.

The Romance of Judge Ketchum (1896). About one-third is the fashionable English society novel of love and intrigue, the rest a melodramatic story of rough life in a Californian settlement. Here Judge Ketchum comes on the scene—a hard-hearted Yankee with keen knowledge of human nature, whose ignorance and *naiveté* are as diverting as his broad humor. He turns out to be the heir to an English peerage.

A Drama in Sunshine (1899). A romance of the land boom in California. A strenuous Yankee lawyer successfully booms an estate, and is quickly on his way to fortune. But he has married a half-Spanish girl, who loves him ardently; and the conflict arises between his ambition and her jealousy. Violent scenes of murder and vengeance result from the inflamed passions of the dispossessed Irish squatters; indeed, the whole story is essentially a tragedy, though an unexpected stroke in the last sentence averts a sad ending.

The Procession of Life (1899). Ranching life in California during the land boom (1890–94), with incidental sketches of society in a small township.

John Charity (1900). Romances of adventure in Alta California in the thirties; the hero fights under Alvarado for independence against Mexico, and meets with accidents in the field, with love complications among the pretty women.

Vacherot, Etienne (väsh-rō′). A French philosopher; born at Langres, July 29, 1809. He wrote a Critical History of the School of Alexandria (3 vols., 1846–51); Democracy (1859); Metaphysic and Science (2 vols., 1858); Essays in Critical Philosophy (1864); Religion (1868); Science and Conscience (1870); The External Policy of the Republic (1881); The New Spiritualism (1884).

Vacquerie, Auguste (väk-rē′). A French dramatist and journalist; born at Villequier in Seine-Inférièure, November 19, 1819; died at Paris, February 19, 1895. Besides two volumes of miscellaneous poems, he wrote the comedies Tragaldabas (1848); Man Changes Oft (1859), and Jean Baudry (1863); Jealousy (1888), a drama in verse; Crumbs of History (1863); My Early Years in Paris (1872); To-day and To-morrow (1875).

Vaillant, François (vī-yän′). A celebrated French traveller and ornithologist; born in Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, in 1753; died near Sezanne, November, 1824. He passed many years in France and Germany, from 1764 on, studying the habits of birds. He spent 1780–84 in South Africa exploring among the Kaffirs, etc., and returning to France published the interesting Journey in the Interior of Africa (2 vols., 1790–96). He barely escaped death in the "Terror" (1793). He published a Natural History of the Birds of Africa (6 vols., 1796–1812), and several minor works on birds.

Valaoritis, Aristoteles (val-ā-ō-ri′tes). A modern Greek poet and patriot; born at Santa Maura, the ancient Leucadia, Ionian Isles, September 13, 1824; died on the island of Madouri, near Santa Maura, in September, 1879. He was educated first in the Ionian Isles, and subsequently at a school in Geneva. Valaoritis wrote a number of poems in early youth; but a published collection, which indicated certain promise, was not followed by any further volume until he had reached the age of thirty-two. Then appeared the famous volume known as the Mnemosyna (1857). He left a considerable quantity of unfinished work in the hands of his son. His later poems approach even more closely than his early ones those popular songs which were his chief inspiration. It is not easy to find an exact English equivalent for the title Mnemosyna, as the commemorative services for the dead which it is used to indicate in Greek are unknown among us; the nearest translation would perhaps be "Memorial Poems," and as such the collection includes elegies recording personal losses and odes commemorating the heroes and forerunners of Greek independence.

Valdés, Armando Palacio (väl-dās'). A Spanish novelist and critic of to-day; is very popular among his countrymen, and several of his best works have been translated into English. A good representative, though not in all respects the highest, of the new school of Spanish fiction, he is natural, graphic, full of life and color, and might be called an idealizing realist. His novels are: El Senorito Octavio Marta y Maria (translated with the title Marquis of Peñalta in 1886); El Idilio de un Enfermo (Invalid), Aguas Fuertas (Strong Waters—stories and sketches); Josè Riverita, Maximina (translated in 1888—a sequel to Riverita, and commended as a book that makes goodness interesting); El Cuarto Poder (The Fourth Estate); La Hermana San Sulpicio (Sister St. Sulpice—translated in 1890), and Espuna (Froth). The translations here noted are very well done by Nathan Haskell Dole, of Boston. The critical works of Valdés are Los Oradores del Ateneo, Los Novelistas Espanoles, Neuve Viaje al Parnaso, and La Literatura en 1881 (in collaboration). He is a novelist who delights the reader by his friendly and abundant humor, his feeling for character, and his subtle insight. Marta y Maria is one of the most truthful and profound fictions, Maximina one of the most pathetic, and La Hermana San Sulpicio one of the most amusing.

The Marquis of Penalta (1883). (Marta y Maria). A brisk novel describing life in the maritime town of Aviles (Nieva).

Riverita (1886). In this and the next novel the heroine is the author's wife (now dead): she appears here as a captivating child.

Maximina (sequel, 1887). A simple plot, with characters including dignified Spanish dons and fascinating ladies. Maximina is a shy and modest woman, with a reserve of strong character; her husband, a more ordinary person, is chastened by misfortune into a worthier mate for her. The Don is an offensive libertine.

Sister Saint Sulpice (1889). A thoroughly Spanish story, strong in characterization, the characters standing out with sculpturesque clearness, as it were, independently of the tale: minute in the reproduction of the details of life.

Froth (1890). A work as advanced in its realism as that of any of the French naturalists; chapters of the fashionable life of Madrid, reproducing the course tone of society, its vices and its pleasures, with no plot beyond the story of a liaison and its wretched termination; the naïve Raimundo's experience of these hollow and corrupting pleasures ends in disappointment and disgust. A gallery of representative characters stands out in these pages.

The Grandee (1894). Provincial society and the secluded life of the rural gentry; Lancia represents Oviedo forty years ago Earlier half of book is characterized by quaintness and humor; second half tragic, dealing with a revengeful mother's crimes. Brings out in a striking fashion the pride and narrowness of the Spanish upper classes, and their antique picturesqueness. Greatly influenced by the French naturalistic school.

The Joy of Captain Ribot (1900). Written in denunciation of "the eternal adultery of the French novel," it portrays a model of a true wife. Captain Ribot begins to court her, but is shamed by her purity and dignity. The comedy has a good deal of distinctively Spanish humor, but the characterization often falls into a caricature. It contains a good picture of bourgeois life in Valencia.

The Fourth Estate (1900). A tragic story of wedded life, the prime actors being a husband, a heartless and guilty wife, and her noble sister, who loves the man, but sacrifices herself to make them happy. Many of the episodes are of an entertaining character, sketching the humors of provincial society, and satirizing corrupt journalism.

Valdes, Gabriel de la Concepcion (väl'-dās') (known as Placido). A Cuban poet (colored); born in Havana, 1809; died there June 28, 1844. He spent his early years in poverty. In 1836 he resided in Matanzas, and published many poems in newspapers and reviews; some of them cost him several months' imprisonment. In 1844 he was falsely accused of implication in a conspiracy of blacks against whites, and was shot as a traitor with nineteen others. He is one of the most popular of Spanish-American poets; his poems have passed through numerous editions at home and abroad; the best is a prayer composed on the eve of death, and recited on the way to execution, translated into English by Mary Webster Chapman.

Valentini, Philipp Johann Joseph. An American archæologist; born in Pennsylvania, 1828. His studies have mostly been confined to Mexican archæology, among his works being The Landa Alphabet; A Spanish Fabrication; Mexican Copper Tools; The Olmecas, and The Tultecas.

Valera, Juan. A Spanish poet and novelist; born at Cabra in the province of Cordova, October 18, 1824. He wrote Poems (1858); Critical Studies (1864–84); Pepita Jimenez, a novel (1874); The Illusions of Doctor Faustino (1876); El Comendador Mendoza (1877); Doña Luz (1878); New Studies (1884); Songs, Romances, and Poems (1885); Stories, Dialogues, and Fantasies (1887); A Good Reputation (1895).

Pepita Jimenez (1874). A study of sensuous mysticism by a skeptical author: a psychological portrayal of natural feeling and passion, overcoming the restraints of sacerdotal training. The beautiful, passionate heroine is the

wooer, the hero being a seminarist; the love tale is the self-revelation of these two in their letters. Being a thoroughly native production, in feeling, method and character, it marks the renaissance of Spanish fiction.

El Comendador Mendoza (1877). A more vigorous romance, very tragic and moving, with a heroine as captivating as Pepita Jimenez. Idealistic and full of criticism.

Dona Luz (1878). A picture of life in an Andalusian town. The theological discussions a little tiresome, and the missionary priest and Doña Luz somewhat forced; otherwise free from Spanish extravagance, and the social and political pictures true to life.

Valerius, Antias (va-lē′ri-us an′ti-as). A Roman annalist who lived in the first century B.C. He wrote seventy-five books, sometimes called Annals, sometimes Histories, beginning with the founding of the city of Rome; they survive only in fragments.

Valerius, Cato Publius. A Latin poet and grammarian of the first century B.C. He wrote a short epic, Diana, or Dictynna, and Lydia, an erotic poem. To him is ascribed the authorship of two poems in hexameters, both styled Portents.

Valla, Lorenzo or **Laurentius** (väl′lä). An Italian classical scholar and critic; born about 1407; died August 1, 1457. Among his writings are: Elegancies of the Latin Language (1471); Of Pleasure; a tractate Against the Donation of Constantine, alluding to the fabled concession of the district of Rome to the popes.

Valle y Caviedes, Juan del (väl′yā ē kä-vē-ā′ᴛʜās). A Peruvian satirical poet; born at Lima, 1652; died there, 1692. He wrote Parnassus' Tooth, a model of biting satire.

Valmiki (väl-mē′kē). Believed to be the author of the Râmâyana (Fortunes of Rama), a celebrated Indian epic.

Vambery, Arminius or **Armin** or **Hermann** (väm-bā′rē). A noted Hungarian traveller and historian; born at Szerdahely, an island in the Danube, March 19, 1833. He was a soldier in the revolution of 1848, was seriously wounded in the battle of Comorn, and after the war had to escape to Turkey, whence he travelled over a large portion of Central Asia. He lived many years in Constantinople and in 1863–64 visited Persia, Khiva, Bokhara, Samarkand, and Herat. On his return to Hungary he became professor of Oriental languages and literature at Budapest. Among his principal works are: Travels in Central Asia (1865); Wanderings and Adventures in Persia (1867); Sketches in Central Asia (1868); History of Bokhara (1873); Central Asia and the Anglo-Russian Boundary Question, and Islam in the Nineteenth Century (1875); Manners in Oriental Countries (1876); Primitive Civilization of the Turko-Tartar People (1879); Origin of the Magyars (1882); The Turkish People (1885); The Future Contest for India (1886), and various philological treatises, including a German-Turkish Dictionary. His works are very popular in England, though their accuracy has been seriously questioned.

Van Anderson, Mrs. Helen ("Van Metre"). An American lecturer and minister of Boston; born in Iowa, 1858. She has written The Right Knock; It is Possible; The Story of Teddy; Journal of a Live Woman.

Vanbrugh, Sir John (van-brō′). An English dramatist; born about 1666; died at London, March 26, 1726. He was of Flemish ancestry, and was educated in France. He entered the army and became captain, but resigned and devoted himself to architecture. He designed Castle Howard, in Yorkshire, and built Blenheim, the residence of the Duke of Marlborough. He was knighted in 1714 and made Comptroller of the Royal Works, and in 1716 became Surveyor of the works at Greenwich Hospital. His plays are well written and give amusing pictures of contemporary life, but their coarseness has caused them to be banished from the stage. Their titles are: The Relapse (1697); The Provoked Wife (1697); Æsop (1698); an adaptation of Fletcher's Pilgrim (1700); Confederacy (1705), adaptations from Molière's comedies, and an unfinished comedy, The Journey to London, completed by Colley Cibber.

Van Buren, Martin. An American statesman; eighth President of the United States; born at Kinderhook, N. Y., December 5, 1782; died there July 24, 1862. He wrote An Inquiry into the Origin and Course of Political Parties in the United States (1867), and many state papers.

Vancouver, George. A British navigator; born about 1758; died at London, May 10, 1798. He wrote A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World (1798).

Vandenhoff, George. An actor, elocutionist, and writer; born in England, February 18, 1820. He came to America in 1842, and after success on the stage became famous as a teacher of elocution. He is the author of The Art of Elocution (1846); Dramatic Reminiscences (1859); Leaves from an Actor's Note-Book (1862); Clerical Assistant (1862); Rules for Reading Aloud (1862).

Van Deusen, Mrs. Mary (Westbrook). An American novelist and verse-writer, living at Rondout, N. Y.; born in New York, 1829. She has published Rachel Dumont; Gertrude Willoughby; Colonial Dames of America; and a volume of verse, Voices of My Heart.

Van Dyke, Henry (van-dīke'). An American Presbyterian clergyman and author; born in Pennsylvania, 1852. Among his numerous works are: The Story of the Psalms; The Poetry of Tennyson; The Christ Child in Art; Little Rivers, The Builders, and other poems.

Van Dyke, John Charles. An American art critic, scholar, and author; born in New Brunswick, N. J., April 21, 1856. He studied art abroad (1883–88), and has written Books, and How to Use Them (1883); Principles of Art (1887); How to Judge a Picture (1888); Art for Art's Sake; History of Painting; Old Dutch and Flemish Masters, etc.

Van Dyke, Theodore Strong. An American lawyer and writer on out-door sports; born in New Jersey, 1842. He resides in Southern California, and has written Rifle, Rod, and Gun, in California (1881); The Still Hunter (1883); Game Birds at Home; Southern California, the Italy of America (1887).

Van Lennep, Henry John. An American missionary in Asia Minor; born in Smyrna, March 8, 1815; died in Great Barrington, Mass., January 11, 1889. He travelled extensively through the East, was familiar with many Oriental dialects, and published Ten Days Among Greek Brigands; Travels in Asia Minor (1870); Bible Lands (1879); The Oriental Album.

Van Loon, Gerard (van lōn). A Dutch historian and antiquary; born in Leyden in 1683. He published, among other works, a History of the Netherlands from 1555 to 1716 (4 vols., 1723), which is considered an authoritative work.

Van Ness, Thomas. An American Unitarian clergyman and author; born in Maryland, 1859. He has published The Coming Religion; The Ideal Commonwealth; My Visit to Count Tolstoï.

Van Ness, William Peter. An American jurist and author; born in Ghent, N. Y., in 1778; died in New York City, September 6, 1826. He was the friend of Burr, took his challenge to Hamilton, and was one of Burr's seconds. Under the pen name of "Aristides" he published Examination of Charges against Aaron Burr (1803); with John Woodworth edited Laws of New York (2 vols., 1813); also wrote Concise Narrative of Gen. Jackson's First Invasion of Florida (1826).

Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Mariana (Griswold). An American author and art critic; born in New York City, February 23, 1851. She has contributed largely to current periodicals on art and architecture, and published the valuable books: Art Out of Doors; English Cathedrals; American Etchers (1886); Henry Hobson Richardson and his Works (1888), and One Man Who was Content, and Other Stories.

Van Zile, Edward Simms. An American journalist; born in New York, 1863. He has written Wanted—A Sensation; The Last of the Van Slacks; A Magnetic Man; Don Miguel, and Other Stories; The Manhattaners, and A Crown Prince.

Vapereau, Louis Gustave (văp-rō'). A noted French scholar and compiler; born at Orleans, April 4, 1819. He was professor of philosophy at the College of Tours for ten years; admitted to the bar in 1854, and about the same time made editor of the famous Universal Dictionary of Contemporaries (1858; 6th ed., 1859–69); Among his other important works are: Literary and Dramatic Year (11 vols., 1859–69); Universal Dictionary of Literatures (1876); Historical Elements of French Literature (2 vols., 1883–85). He was inspector-general of public instruction in 1877, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1878.

Varin, Charles (văr-aṅ'). A French vaudeville writer; born at Nancy, 1793; died at Paris, 1869. Among his productions are: Borrowed Wives (1832); A Ball in High Life (1836); My Sister Mirette (1861); The Ill-Guarded Girls (1865); Madame Ajax (1866), etc.

Varnhagen, Francisco Adolpho de, Viscount of Porto Seguro (värn-ä'gen). A celebrated Brazilian diplomatist and historian; born at Sao Joao de Vpanema (Sao Paulo), February 17, 1816; died at Vienna, Austria, June 29, 1878. His youth was passed in Portugal; on his return to Brazil in 1841, he was appointed to diplomatic missions in Lisbon, Paraguay, Peru, Vienna, and other places. He is indisputably the first of Brazilian historians, his works being distinguished by profound research and lucid style. Chief among them are: General History of Brazil (2 vols.. 1854–57); History of the Struggles with the Dutch in Brazil (2d ed., 1874); Anthology of Brazilian Poetry (1850–53); biographical studies; monographs on Amerigo Vespucci, etc.

Vauban, Sébastien Le Prestre de (vō-boṅ'). A great French military engineer; born at St. Leger de Foucher, Burgundy,

May 15, 1633; died at Paris, March 30, 1707. He published nothing during his life, but since his death some of his MSS. have been printed at various times, among them Notes for Instruction in the Conduct of Sieges and the Defense of Places (1740); Marshall de Vauban's Hours of Idleness (3 vols., 1842); Military Works (3 vols., 1793); Attack and Siege of Strong Places.

Vaudoncourt, François Guillaume de, Baron (vō-dôn-kör'). A French general and military writer; born at Vienna, September 24, 1772; died at Passy, near Paris, May 2, 1845. His works comprise History of the Campaigns of Hannibal in Italy (1812); histories of Napoleon's Campaigns in Russia, Germany, and Italy; and Fifteen Years of Exile (4 vols., 1835).

Vaughan, Henry (vân). A Welsh poet and mystic; born at Skethiog-on-Usk in 1621; died there April 23, 1693. He was known as "the Silurist," from his being born in South Wales, the country of the Silures. He was sprung from one of the most ancient families of the principality. Two of his ancestors, Sir Roger Vaughan and Sir David Gam, fell at Agincourt. Shakespeare visited Skethiog, the family castle in Brecknockshire; and there he is supposed to have fallen in with the word "Puck," from Cwm-Pooky, the Goblin's Valley, which belonged to the Vaughans. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and in 1840 published his first volume, Poems, with the Tenth Satire of Juvenal Englished (1646). After taking the degree of M.D. in London, he settled at his birthplace, where he lived and died the doctor of the district. From this place he set forth his collection of sacred poems, Silex Scintillans, in 1650. His Olor Iscanus, the Swan of Usk, a collection of secular verses, was published by his brother without his consent in 1651. A mystical treatise in prose, The Mount of Olives, followed in 1652, and then two prose translations, Flores Solitudinis, in 1654, and Hermetical Physick in 1655. In 1678 an Oxford friend collected the poems of Vaughan's middle life in a volume entitled Thalia Redivian. One of the best of his single poems is entitled The Retreate.

Vaughan, Robert (vân). An English clergyman, editor, and historian; born in 1795; died at Torquay, June, 1868. He was professor of history in London University; president of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, 1842–57; and originator and for twenty years editor of the *British Quarterly Review*. He published several important historical works, among which are: Life of John de Wycliffe (2 vols., 1828); The Protectorate of Cromwell (1838); History of England under the House of Stuart (2 vols., 1840); The Age of Great Cities (1842); Revolutions in English History (1859–60).

Vauvenargues, Luc de Clapier, Marquis de (vōv-närg'). A French moralist; born at Aix, August 6, 1715; died March 9, 1747. He wrote a valuable Introduction to the Knowledge of the Human Mind (1746), to which are appended Reflections and Maxims. His moral philosophy inclines toward the Stoic school.

Vaux, Lord Thomas (vâks). An English poet; born probably at the ancestral estate of Harrowden, in Northamptonshire, in 1510; died in 1562. He was the son of Nicholas Vaux, a distinguished statesman and warrior, who was created a baron by Henry VIII., and from whom is descended the present Baron Vaux. Lord Thomas was only twelve years old upon his father's death; and upon the attainment of his majority he took his seat in Parliament as a baron in the twenty-second year of Henry VIII. His poems, which were for some time attributed to his father, are chiefly to be found in the Paradyse of Daintye Devyces, which was reprinted long after in the *Bibliographer*. The Assault of Cupid and the Dyttie, or Sonnet Made by the Lord Vaux in Tyme of the Noble Queen Marye, were reprinted by Dr. Percy and Mr. Ellis. Among the best known of his pieces are: The Aged Louer Renounceth Loue; No Pleasure Without Some Pain; Of the Instabilitite of Youth; Of a Contented Minde; Of Being Asked the Occasion of his White Heade.

Vazoff, Ivan (vä'zôf'). A Bulgarian novelist and poet; was born at Sopot, in what is now eastern Roumelia, in August, 1850. He was educated first at the school of his native town, and was then sent by his father, a small trader, to Kalofer and to Philippopolis. Bulgarian literature could offer him only a few school-books and political pamphlets, so he set himself to study Russian and the French. When the budding spirit of Bulgaria put forth the *Periodic Review* at Braila, over the frontiers of friendly Roumania, he was one of the first to contribute to it of his earlier poems. He published three famous volumes of patriotic lyric poetry: The Banner and the Guzla, The Sorrows of Bulgaria, and The Deliverance. Having settled at Philippopolis, the new capital, he there published his earliest prose works: Not Long Ago, Mitrofan, Hadji Akhil, and The Outcast. He also issued here his comedy, entitled Mikhalaki, and two new collections of

poetry: Fields and Woods, and Italy, the latter published in 1884, after he had been travelling in that country. During the war of 1885 he visited the battlefields and published his Slivinitza, and in 1886 he left for Russia and settled in Odessa. Here he wrote his masterpiece, Pod Igoto (Under the Yoke), which first appeared in serial form in the *Sbornik*, a review, published by the Bulgarian minister of public instruction. In 1889 he returned and settled in Sofia. In 1892 he published The Great Desert of Rilo and In the Heart of the Rhodope, and undertook the editorial management of the monthly periodical *Dennista* (the *Morning Star*). Vazoff is, without a rival, the leading writer of Bulgaria. His poems enjoy a great popularity in his own country, and selections of them have been translated into Russian, Czech, Slavonic, Servian, and Bohemian.

Vega, Lope de (Lope Felix de Vega Carpio) (vā'gă). A celebrated Spanish dramatist; born in Madrid, November 25, 1562; died August 21, 1635. He is credited with 1500 comedies, of which over 500 are extant and 340 well known; King and Peasant is most frequently acted. He also wrote two narrative poems, Angelica and Jerusalem Conquered; five mythological poems, Circe, Andromeda, Philomela, Orpheus, and Proserpine; three historical poems, San Isidro, The Drago, and The Maid of Almudena; and a comic heroic poem, Gatomachy (War of Cats), besides sonnets and several novels, including Journey Through My Country.

Vega de la Ventura (vā'gă dā lă vān-tō'rā). An Argentine poet; born in Buenos Ayres, July 14, 1807; died in Madrid, Spain, in 1865. After political imprisonment, he held places in the Spanish government; was secretary to Queen Maria Christina, and in 1856 was appointed director of the royal conservatory. He wrote The Song of Songs (Madrid, 1826); An Epithalamic Cantata (1827); Agitation, an ode (1834).

Vegetius, Renatus, Flavius (ve-jē'tē-us re-nā'tus). A Latin writer on the art of war, fourth and fifth centuries. He compiled, in four books, an Epitome of the Military Art. There is an ancient treatise, On the Veterinary Art, credited to him.

Vehse, Karl Eduard (vā'zē). A German historian; born at Freiburg, Saxony, December 18, 1802; died at Striesen, near Dresden, June 18, 1870. He was archivist in Dresden (1825); later settled in Berlin; but was imprisoned and banished for his History of the German Courts Since the Reformation (48 vols., 1851–58). Besides this monumental work he wrote History of the Emperor Otho the Great (1828); Tables of Universal History (1834); Course of Universal History (1842), and Shakespeare as Protestant, Politician, Psychologist, and Poet (2 vols., 1851).

Veitch, John. A Scottish poet, *littérateur*, and philosophical writer; born in Peebles, 1829; died there September 3, 1894. A memoir of his friend, Sir William Hamilton, first brought him into notice; but he will be best remembered for his poetical and literary works: Hillside Rhymes (1872); The Tweed, and Other Poems (1875); The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border (1878; new ed., 1893), a monumental work; Merlin, and Other Poems; The Theism of Wordsworth; The Feeling for Nature in Scottish Poetry, a delightful book.

Ventigano, Cesare Della Valle, Duke of (ven-tēn-yā'nō). An Italian poet and miscellaneous writer; born in Naples, 1777; died about 1860. Among his works are the tragedies The Siege of Corinth and Medea, an Essay on the Education of the Aristocracy and the Laboring Classes, and a Philosophic View of the History of the Human Race (1853).

Verdy du Vernois, Julius von (vār-dē' dü vār-nwä'). A Prussian soldier; born at Freistadt, in Silesia, July 19, 1832. He was made general of infantry in 1888 and in 1889 Prussian minister of war. He wrote The Second Army in the Campaign of 1866; Studies in the History of War (1876); Contribution to the Game of War (1876); Studies on War (1891–92); Personal Reminiscences of the War of 1870–71 (1895). His tragedy, Alaric, was played at Strasburg in 1894.

Verestchagin, Alexander Vasilyevitch (ve-rest-chä'jin). A Russian narrative writer and army officer; born about 1853, at Pertovka, in the province of Novgorod. He is a younger brother of the celebrated painter who died in 1904 in the sinking of the "Petropavlovsk" at Port Arthur. His education was pursued at a German boarding-school at St. Petersburg, a provincial gymnasium, and a St. Petersburg military academy; and he participated in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78 and the Trans-Caspian Tekke expedition of 1880–81. These wars, with his childhood and youth, he describes in At Home and in War, translated by Isabel F. Hapgood (1880).

Verga, Giovanni (vār'gă). A celebrated Italian poet and novelist; born in Sicily, 1840. His works include Story of a Cricket (1872); Eva (1873); Stories (1874); Nedda (1874); Eros (1875); Royal Tiger (1876); Helen's Husband

(1877); Life in the Fields (1880); I Malavoglia (1881), translated as The House Under the Medlar Tree; Rustic Tales (1883); Rustic Chivalry (1884), from which the libretto of Mascagni's famous opera, Cavalleria Rusticana, was derived; The How, the When, and the Wherefore; etc.

The House of the Medlar Tree (1890). A realistic picture of peasant life in an Italian fishing hamlet; shows the minuteness of detail that characterizes the best American novelists, the result being that the tale seems to tell itself, with no obtrusive comment or explanation.

Verhaeren, Emile (vėr-hā-rėn). A Belgian poet and critic; born at St. Amand, near Antwerp, in 1855. In 1883 he published Les Flamandes, his first volume of poems, and shortly afterward became one of the editors of *L'Art Moderne*, to which review he was for ten years a constant contributor. In 1892 he founded, with the help of two friends, the section of art in the "House of the People," at Brussels. Here the best music is performed, and lectures are given upon literary and artistic subjects. In spite, however, of the work which all this entailed and of the many interests created by his ardent appreciation of the various branches of literature and art, Verhaeren continued to labor unceasingly at his own special work, and between 1886 and 1896 brought out successively eight small volumes of poems: Les Moines, Les Soirs, Les Débacles, Les Flambeaux Noirs, Apparus dans mes Chemins, Les Campagnes Hallucinées, Les Villages Illusoires, and Les Villes Tentaculaires. Verhaeren's Les Campagnes Hallucinées, Les Villes Tentaculaires, and a later work, entitled Les Aubes, constitute what is known as his "Trilogy," his longest and most ambitious effort, written throughout in a tragic and prophetic spirit.

Verlaine, Paul (vār-lān'). A French poet; born at Metz, March 30, 1844; died in Paris, January 8, 1896. His father, a captain in the engineers, removed with his family to Paris in 1851; and it was there that Paul spent the greater part of his life, varied by visits to England, Belgium, Holland, and Germany. His first volume of poems, Poèms Saturniens, was published at the age of twenty-three, and was followed by Fetes Galantes (1869); La Bonne Chanson (1870); Romances sans Paroles (1874); Sagesse (1881); Jadis et Naguère (1884); Amour (1888); Parallèlement (1889); Dédicaces (1890); Bonheur (1891); Chansons pour Elle (1891); Liturgies Intimes (1892); Elégies (1893); Odes en son Honneur (1893); Dans les Limbes (1894); Epigrammes (1894), and the following works in prose: Les Poètes Maudits (1884); Louise Leclercq (1885); Mémoires d'un Veuf (1886); Mes Hôpitaux (1891); Mes Prisons (1893); Quinze Jours en Hollande (1893), and Confessions (1895).

Verne, Jules (vārn). A French writer; born in Nantes, February 8, 1828. He was educated in his native town; studied law in Paris, where he devoted much attention to dramatic literature. His comedy, Les Pailles Rompues, was performed at the Gymnase in 1850, and Onze Tours de Liege followed. His fame rests upon his scientific romances, which have a touch of extravagance in their treatment. His works, which are widely read, have been translated into English. Among them are: Five Weeks in a Balloon (1870); A Journey to the Center of the Earth (1872); Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea (1873); Meridiana, the Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa (1873); From the Earth to the Moon Direct in Ninety-seven Hours, Twenty Minutes, and a Trip Round It (1873); The Fur Country, or Seventy Degrees North Latitude (1874); Around the World in Eighty Days (1874); A Floating City and The Blockade Runners (1874); The English at the North Pole (1874); Dr. Ox's Experiment (1874); A Winter Amid the Ice (1875); The Mysterious Island (1875); The Survivors of the "Chancellor" (1875); Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar (1876); The Child of the Cavern (1877); Hector Servadac, or the Career of a Comet (1877); Dick Sands, the Boy Captain (1878); Le Rayon Vert (1882); Kera-ban-le-teta (1883); L'Etoile du Sud (1884); Le Plays de Diamants (1884); Le Chemin de France (1887); Deux Ans de Vaccances (1888); Famille Sans Nom (1889); Caesar Cascabel (1890); Mathias Sautlorf (1890); Nord Contre Sud (1890); The Purchase of the North Pole (1890); Claudius Bombamac (1892); A Castle in the Carpathians (1892).

Five Weeks in a Balloon (1870). A scientific romance of adventure—the balloonists sail across Central Africa.

A Journey into the Interior of the Earth (1872). The explorers go down the funnel of a volcano in Iceland, and are ejected near Stromboli in the Mediterranean, after journeying over the subterranean regions, whose animal and vegetable productions are akin to those of past geological periods.

From the Earth to the Moon (1873). **Around the Moon** (sequel, 1875). An adventurous party in America have a monster gun cast, and are shot to the moon. They are a comic set of people, and many of their experiences are very funny.

Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea (1873). History of the wondrous voyages of a submarine vessel.

Around the World in Eighty Days (1874). An English gentleman undertakes to carry out this project for a wager, but in addition to the physical difficulties his enemy puts every sort of impediment and danger in his way, so that from the beginning to end he runs the gantlet of incessant peril, though successful at the finish.

The Blockade Runners (1874). A daring skipper's exploit in running the blockade at Charleston during the American Civil War, with a love-story interwoven.

The English at the North Pole (1874). Thrilling adventures during a voyage to the Pole; contains a number of characteristic oddities, plenty of pseudo-scientific marvels, and plenty of light comedy.

The Mysterious Island (1875). Dropped from the Clouds, Abandoned, the Secret of the Island: stories of adventure, with perils by sea, pirates, and wild beasts.

Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar (1876). The hero is sent by the Czar with a letter to a commandant in Irkutsk, beleaguered by hordes of Tartars. Traversing the vast extent of Siberia, accompanied by a beautiful girl, he encounters every conceivable kind of peril, but escapes from all and executes his mission.

The Giant Raft (1881). **The Cryptogram** (sequel, 1882). Wonderful adventures on the "Amazon", connected by a melodramatic plot; full of geographical, botanical, and zoological information entertainingly arranged.

Godfrey Morgan; a Californian Mystery (1883). A combination of wonder-story, and farce. A millionaire buys a Pacific isle, and sends his nephew there to experience Crusoe life, while a rival plutocrat unships a cargo of wild beasts on the isle, and nearly puts an end to the adventurous youth.

The Castle of the Carpathians (1892). A weird tale with necromantic effects, which the author calls romantic, but is chiefly pure fantasy.

Verplanck, Gulian Crommelin (vêr-plaugk'). An American jurist and religious and political writer; born in New York, August 6, 1786; died at Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson, March 18, 1870. He graduated at Columbia College in 1801, studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar, went to Europe, where he resided several years. Upon his return he entered political life, and was elected to the State Legislature. In 1822 he was appointed professor of the evidences of Christianity in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, New York; in 1824 he published a volume of Essays on the Nature and Uses of the Various evidences of Revealed Religion, and the next year a legal work on the Doctrines of Contracts. In 1827, in conjunction with William Cullen Bryant and Robert C. Sands, he put forth *The Talisman*, an illustrated miscellany. From time to time he delivered discourses, of which a collection was published in 1833, under the title, Discourses and Addresses on Subjects of American History, Arts, and Literature. Later lectures are: The Right Moral Influence of Liberal Studies (1833); The Influence of Moral Causes upon Opinion, Science, and Literature (1834); The American Scholar (1836). In 1847 he completed an illustrated edition of Shakespeare's Plays, for which he furnished Prefaces and Notes.

Vespucci, Amerigo (Latinized **Americus Vespucius**) (ves-pō'chē). The celebrated Italian navigator, eponymus of the new world; born at Florence, March 9, 1451; died at Seville, February 22, 1512. His Letters (1502), giving an account of his voyages, especially of the voyage of 1501, were translated into Latin, Italian, French, and German, and were widely circulated. He wrote a diary called The Four Journals after his fourth voyage. The suggestion to name the newly discovered continent "America" was first offered by Martin Waldseemüller, of St. Dié, in Lorraine, in his work, Introduction to Cosmography (1507).

Veuillot, Louis (vė-yō'). An eminent French journalist; born in Boynes (Loiret), 1813; died in Paris, April 7, 1883. His works include Pilgrimages in Switzerland (1839); Rome and Loretto (1841); The Virtuous Woman (1844); The French in Algeria (1845); Free-Thinkers (1848); Vindex the Slave (1849); The Day after the Victory (1850); The Droit du Seigneur in the Middle Ages (1854); The Perfume of Rome (1861); The Odors of Paris (1866); Paris During the Two Sieges (1871); Molière and Bourdalou (1877); Poetic Works (1878), etc.

Viaud, Theophile de (vē-ō'). A French satirical poet; born at Clairac, about sixteen miles northwest of Agen, in 1590; died at Chantilly in 1626. His grandfather had been secretary to the Queen of Navarre, and his father was an advocate at Bordeaux. He went to Paris in 1610, but finding that preferment at court was impossible for the son of a Huguenot, he withdrew in 1612 to the Netherlands, where he learned the use of snuff and the art of getting drunk by Dutch rule. A licentious work, entitled Le Parnasse Satirique, which appeared in 1622, was generally understood to be the production of de Viaud, and he was prosecuted for it, brought to Paris, and there kept in prison for two years, being finally banished. His works consist of odes, elegies, sonnets, tragedies, a dramatic dialogue on immortality, entitled Socrate Mourant, and apologies for himself. De Viaud stands out a clear and well-defined individuality, one of those who are not mere umbræ, reflectors of other men's genius; but who dare to be independent, who occupy such a position that no his-

tory of French literature is complete without them. "He might," says Temple, "had he survived, have become the only poet among a troop of versifiers."

Victoria (full name **Alexandrina Victoria**). Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India; born in London, May 24, 1819; died at Osborne, Isle of Wight, January 22, 1901. She was the only child of the Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. She succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, William IV., third son of George III., and was crowned June 28, 1838; married Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (who died December 14, 1861), February 10, 1840. She is author in part of Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands (1884). She supervised the preparation of lives of the Prince Consort by C. Grey and Sir Theodore Martin.

Vicuna-Mackenna, Benjamin (vē-kön'-yä). A Chilian historian; born in Santiago in 1831; died in Santa Rosa del Colmo, January 25, 1886. He participated in many revolutions, travelled extensively, and held many political positions. In 1870 he acted as war correspondent during the Franco-German war; later as correspondent of the *Mercurio* in Berlin and Paris. At the opening of the war with Peru he became editor of *El Nuevo Ferrocarril*, and after the conclusion of the war his description of it became well known for its impartiality. He wrote The Siege of Chillan in 1813 (1849); History of Santiago (2 vols., 1868); Francisco Moyen, or What the Inquisition in America Meant (1868); several books on the mineral richness of Chili (1883); Album of the Glory of Chili (1883); Dolores (1883); The Isles of Juan Fernandez (1884); At a Gallop (1885); The War in Spain (1887), and many others.

Vigny, Alfred Victor, Comte de (vēnyē'). A French poet and novelist; born at Loches, in Touraine, March 28, 1799; died in Paris, September 17, 1863. He was of a royalist family, but when his school-fellows kicked him because he had a "de" to his name, "I felt myself," he says, "belonging to an accursed race, and became sombre and pensive." In 1826 he married Miss Lydia Bunbury, an English woman of fortune, and two years later he retired from the army, and devoted himself entirely to literature. Already in 1815 and 1822, respectively, he had published two volumes of Poems, which were inspired by his classical and Biblical studies. His Elloa, ou la Sœuer des Anges, appeared in 1824. It is the history of a fallen seraph. His Poëmes, Antiques et Modernes, issued 1826 and 1837, were hailed as among the finest productions of the new school. In 1826 appeared his great historical romance, entitled Cinq-Mars. The success of this romantic illustration of the times of Richelieu encouraged him to produce his Stello, or the Blue-Devils (1832), which defined the poet's position in society, and Military Servitude and Greatness (1835), the materials of which he derived from the history of the republic and empire. As a dramatic writer he also achieved considerable success by his Chatterton (1835), an episode taken from Stello. He also wrote La Maréchal d'Ancre and several other historical dramas. The question of the morality of scenic representations of suicide was mooted in the Chamber of Deputies in connection with this play. He had previously adapted Othello and Macbeth. He was made a member of the French Academy in 1845. It was not until after Count de Vigny's death that his Destinées: Poëmes Philosophiques, were given to the world. An edition of his Complete Works appeared in 1883.

Villaverde, Cirilo (vēl-yä-vär'dā). A Cuban author; born in San Diego de Numez in 1812. He graduated in law at Havana, but devoted himself to literature and teaching. He was condemned to death for political action in 1849, but escaped to the United States, and contributed to literary periodicals. He published El Espetori de Oro; Los Dos Amores (1837); El Guajiro (1840); La Pimeta Calada; La Tejedora de Sombreros (1840–45); and Cecilia Valdes (1881), his masterpiece, a genuine Cuban novel, highly praised by the most competent critics of Spain and Spanish-America.

Villemain, Abel François (vēl-mañ'). A celebrated French critic, orator, and minister of state; born in Paris, June 11, 1790; died there May 8, 1870. He was educated at the Imperial Lyceum and was a pupil in rhetoric of Luce de Lancival. In 1812 he gained a prize offered by the institute for his Eulogy of Montaigne, in which he displayed great power of generalization and an excellent gift of harmonious language. In 1841 he produced a Discourse on the Advantages and Inconveniences of Criticism, which was crowned by the French Academy. In 1816 he became professor of French eloquence at the University of Paris, and wrote an Eulogy of Montesquieu. He published a History of Cromwell (1819); Lectures on French Literature (1828–38), which is considered his principal work; Discourses et Melanges Littéraires (1823), and Studies of Ancient and Foreign Liter-

ature (1846). Blending in his lectures literary analysis, biography, spicy anecdotes, ingenious judgments in detail and profound generalities, he gave them the form of eloquent conversation, and acquired a high reputation as a professor and critic. He was admitted to the academy in 1821. Under the new *régime* he became a peer of France in 1832, president of the Royal Council of Public Instruction in 1834, and perpetual secretary of the French Academy the same year.

Villemarqué, Théodore Hersart, Vicomte de la (vēl-mär-kā′). A French philologist and antiquarian; born at Quimperté, June 17, 1819. He is author of Barzaz-Breiz: Popular Songs of Brittany (1840); Popular Tales of the Ancient Bretons (1856); Celtic Legends of Ireland, Wales, and Brittany (1859); Stories of the Round Table; Breton Poems of the Middle Ages (1879).

Villon, François (vēl-loṅ′). A French poet; born at Paris in 1431; died at St. Maixent about 1484. His real name was Montcorbier; he took the name Villon from a patron. He has been called the first poet of France—first, as one who disregarded the artificial verse that reigned, and, from the depths of his personal experiences and humane sympathies, spoke out with a simple earnestness none the less true because interspersed with a cheerful though sometimes desperately ironical humor. His life was that of a poor profligate, at times criminal, vagabond, and his character may be gathered from the fact that he was long described as "the poet thief" and "the literary house-breaker." He studied at the University of Paris; but in 1461 he was committed to prison at Melun, with five accomplices; the nature of his offence is not certainly known. After remaining in a dungeon and in chains during a whole summer he was condemned to be hanged; but Louis XI., then newly come to the throne, commuted his sentence into exile, in consideration of his poetical abilities. "Villon is perhaps the only man," says Carey, "whom the Muse has rescued from the gallows." After his enlargement he was reduced to such straits that he was forced to beg for his bread. Besides his Petit Testament, written in 1456, and his Grand Testament (1461), composed during his imprisonment, his writings consist of only a few ballads in the language d'Argot—a sort of slang used among knaves of the age, but now wholly unintelligible. His two "Testaments," which have been highly praised, are humorous pieces, in which a fancied disposal of property is made, with the view only of raising a laugh at the legatees—a species of drollery in which Villon has had many imitators. His poems were edited by Clement Marot, at the instance of Francis I., and several editions have been published since.

Vincent, Frank (vin′sent). An American traveller and writer; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 2, 1848. He is a member of many geographical, ethnological, and archæological societies, and has received decorations from the kings of Burmah, Cambodia, and Siam. He has published The Land of the White Elephant (1874); Through and Through the Tropics (1876); Two Months in Burmah (1877); The Wonderful Ruins of Cambodia (1878); Norsk, Lapp, Finn (1881); Around and About South America (1888); The Republics of South America (1889); In and Out of Central America (1890), and Actual Africa (1895).

Vincent, John Heyl. An American Methodist-Episcopal bishop; born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1832. He was educated in Milton and Lewisburg, Pa., and was educated for the ministry in New Jersey. In 1855 he was ordained deacon, and in 1857 was transferred from the New Jersey into the Rock River Conference, serving as pastor in Galena, Chicago, and other Western cities until 1865. In that year he founded the *Northwest Sunday-School Quarterly* and in 1866 *The Sunday-School Teacher*. From 1868 until 1884 he was secretary of the Methodist-Episcopal Sunday-School Union and Tract Society. He has been editor of many Sunday-school publications of his denominations. In 1873 he organized a Sunday-school teachers' institute to prepare teachers for their work. This met at Chautauqua, N. Y., in 1874, and has since assembled yearly at that place. At the conference of 1888 he was elected bishop. His publications include Little Footprints in Bible Lands (1861); The Chautauqua Movement (1886); The Home Book (1886); The Modern Sunday School (1887); Better Not (1887), and later, for the Chautauqua Text-Book series, Bible Outlines, Biblical Explanation, Christian Evidences, English History, Greek History, and Outlines of General History.

Vincent, Marvin Richardson. An American clergyman; born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., September, 1834. With Charlton T. Lewis, he translated Johann Albrecht Bengel's Gnomon of the New Testament (2 vols., 1860–62). He has since published, besides, tracts, sermons, and review articles, Amusement a Force in Christian Training (1867); The Two Prodigals (1876); Gates into the Psalm

Country, a series of descriptions (1878); Stranger and Guest (1879); Faith and Character (1880); The Minister's Handbook (1882); Christ as a Teacher (1886), and Word Studies in the New Testament (3 vols., 1887–89).

Vincent of Lerins, or **Vincentius Leriensis.** An ecclesiastical writer of the first half of the fifth century; he was a native of Gaul and a monk of the monastery of Lerinum, an island (now St. Honorat) opposite Cannes. He is author of a Warning Against Profane Novelties of all Heretics. In that work for the first time was laid down formally the test of catholicity of doctrine, which is that the Catholic doctrine is "what everywhere, what always, what by all hath been believed" (quod ubique, quod semper, and quod ab omnibus creditum est). He is by some critics believed also to be the author of a treatise favoring the heretical opinions of the Semipelagians, which is the subject of Prosper the Aquitanian's Replies, on behalf of Augustine's Teaching, to the Heads of the Vincentian Objections.

Vinci, Leonardo da (vinchē'). A great Italian painter, one of the greatest artists of the world; born at the castle of Vinci in Tuscany, 1452; died in France, May 2, 1519, at the court of Francis I. He lived at Florence; but, brought by an invitation from Ludovico il Moro, about 1489, to settle in Milan, he there painted his famous Last Supper. His portrait, painted by himself, is in the Royal Library, Turin. A Treatise on Painting, and his various works on the art of perspective and on the laws of architecture and mathematics are well known. A series of over two hundred drawings of his, now belonging to the Royal Academy in London, illustrates in detail the anatomy of the human body.

Vinet, Alexander Rodolphe (vē-nā). A Swiss Protestant theologian and historian of literature; born at Ouchy, Vaud, June 17, 1797; died at Clarens, May 4, 1847. He wrote A Memoir in Favor of Freedom of Worship (1826); History of Preaching in Reformed Churches in France in the Seventeenth Century (1860); Studies on Blaise Pascal (1848); Studies on the Literature of France in the Eighteenth Century (2 vols., 1853); Moralists of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (1859); Poets of the Age of Louis XIV. (1861).

Viollet-le-Duc, Eugène Emanuel (vē-ō-lā'le-dūc). A French architect and historian of art; born at Paris, January 27, 1814; died September 17, 1879. He made a special and profound study of mediæval architecture in Italy and southern France; and became professor in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, 1863. His greatest work is Dictionary of French Architecture from the Eleventh to the Sixteenth Century (10 vols., 1854–69). His other chief works are: Essay on the Military Architecture of the Middle Ages (1854); Dictionary of French House Furniture from the Carlovingian Epoch to the Renaissance (6 vols., 1854–75); Discourses on Architecture (2 vols., 1858–72); Chapels of Notre Dame de Paris (1867–69); Memoir on the Defense of Paris (1872); History of a House, History of a Fortress, History of Human Dwelling Places, History of a City Mansion and of a Cathedral (4 vols., 1873–78).

Virchow, Rudolf (fēr'ċhō). A distinguished German pathologist and anthropologist; born at Schivelbeim, in Pomerania, October 13, 1821. Among his numerous writings are: Collected Essays on Scientific Medicine (1856); Four Discourses on Life and Disease (1862); On the Education of Woman for her Calling (1865); On Certain Tokens of Lower Human Race in the Cranium (1875); Freedom of Science in the Modern State (1877).

Virgil, Publius Vergilus Maro (vėr'jil). The greatest of Latin poets, and one of the first poets of the world. He was born on a farm on the banks of the Mincio, in the district of Andes, near Mantua, October 19, 70 B.C.; died at Brundusium, September 21, 19 B.C. Though his parents were of humble origin they were able to give him a good education, and he was sent to a school at Cremona. Soon after his sixteenth year he went to Milan, where he continued his studies until he went to Rome two years later. At Rome he studied rhetoric and philosophy under the best teachers of the time. His studies were probably interrupted by the civil war, for little is known of his life for the next few years. In 37 B.C. the Eclogues, a collection of ten pastorals modelled on those of Theocritus, were published and were at once received with favor. Soon after this he withdrew from Rome and went to Campania, residing at Naples, or at his country-house near Nola. He spent the next seven years in the composition of the Georgics, or Art of Husbandry. This poem, which is in four books, and which is considered his most original and finished work, appeared in 30 B.C. The rest of his life, eleven years, was spent on the Æneid, a work undertaken at the urgent request of the emperor. During the years of its composition he travelled in Greece and occasionally visited Rome, but spent most of his time in retirement. In 19 B.C.

he had completed the Æneid, and he left Italy for Athens, intending to spend three years in Greece and Asia, and devote this time to the revision of the work. At Athens he met Augustus and was persuaded by him to return to Italy. At Megara he was taken ill, but continued his voyage, though he constantly grew worse, and died at Brundusium soon after landing. Virgil is represented as tall and dark, of a delicate constitution, shy and reserved in his manners, sincere in character, and of a gentle disposition. He was never married.

Vitruvius, Pollio (vē-trō'vē-us pol'le-ō). A celebrated Roman military engineer and writer on architecture. He lived in the Augustan age, and wrote ten books, Of Architecture, treating of the construction of temples, and public and private buildings, as also of waterworks, sun-dials, various machines, etc. The work is still extant.

Vivien de St. Martin, Louis (viv-yeṅ' de saṅ mär-taṅ'). A French geographer; born at Caen, May 22, 1802. He was one of the founders of the Geographical Society in Paris, and from 1863 to 1876 edited the *Geographical Year*, an annual review of geographical exploration. He wrote Description of Asia Minor (2 vols., 1845); Study on the Grecian and Roman Geography of India (3 vols., 1858–60); Study on the Geography of the Primitive Peoples of Northwestern India according to the Vedic Hymns (1860); The North of Africa in Grecian and Roman Antiquity (1863); New Dictionary of Universal Geography (1876–93); Universal Atlas of Geography, Modern, Ancient, and Mediæval (1877).

Vizetelly, Henry Richard. An English publisher, journalist, and author; born in London, June 30, 1820; died at Tilford, near Farnham, January 1, 1894. He was the first publisher to introduce Uncle Tom's Cabin, to English readers and the works of Poe, Zola, and Tolstoï; and in 1843 founded the *Pictoral Times*, one of the pioneer journals of the British pictorial press. He acted as Paris correspondent of the *Illustrated London News* (1866–76), and represented the government of foreign expositions. His earliest work, The Story of the Diamond Necklace (1867), a sketch of the Countess de la Motte, was followed by a translation of Topin's Man with the Iron Mask (1879); Berlin under the New Empire (1879); Paris in Peril (1882), a vivid account of the siege of 1870–71; A History of Champagne, a monograph on wines; Glances Back Through Seventy Years (1893).

Vogel, Jakob (styled **Vogel von Glarus**) (fō'gel). A Swiss poet; born at Glarus, December 11, 1816. He is a noted connoisseur and collector of the poetry of Switzerland. His works are: Beauties and Terrors of the Swiss Alpine World, prose (1868); Pictures from the Alps, poems (1874); Reminiscences of the Klonthal (1878); Poems (14th ed., 1890); My Home: Selected Poems of Nature (1893).

Vogelweide, Walther von der (fō'gel-vī-dĕ, väl'ter fon der). The greatest lyric poet of Germany before Goethe, and the first supremely great lyric poet that the nations of modern Europe produced, flourished in the early part of the thirteenth century. The best critical edition of his poems is K. Lachmann's (1827).

Vogt, Karl (fōkt). A German naturalist born at Giessen, July 5, 1817; died May 5, 1895. He was associated with Agassiz in the writing of the works on Fossil Fishes, Studies on Glaciers, and Natural History of Freshwater Fishes. Among his independent writings are: Text-Book of Geology and Petrifactions (1846); Physiological Letters (3 parts, 1846); The Ocean and the Mediterranean (1848); Researches on the Beast-States, a political satire (1851); Old and New from the Life of Animals and Men (1859); Implicit Faith and Science: a Polemic against Rudolf Wagner (4th ed., 1856); Text-Book of Practical Comparative Anatomy (1888).

Vogüé, Charles Jean Melchior, Marquis de (vō-gü-ā'). A French archæologist; born in Paris, October 18, 1829. His studies are mainly in the departments of the history of religion and Oriental art. He is author of: The Churches of the Holy Land (1859); The Temple of Jerusalem (1864); Civil and Religious Architecture in Central Syria from the First to the Sixth Century (2 vols., 1865–77); Semitic Inscriptions (1869–77).

Vogüé, Eugène Melchior, Vicomte de. A French diplomatist and writer, cousin of Charles; born at Paris, February 24, 1848. He was in the diplomatic service, but left in 1881 to devote his time to literature. When in St. Petersburg he married the daughter of the Russian general Armenkoff. He has published, Syria, Palestine, Mount Athos (1876); Oriental Histories; The Home of the Pharaohs (1879); The Son of Peter the Great (1884); Mazeppa (1884); A Change of Reign (1884); The Russian Romance (1886); Histories of Winter (1885); Souvenirs and Visions (1887); A Louvre Portrait (1888); Remarks on the Centennial Exposition (1889); The Mantle of Joseph Oléniur (1890). He is a member of the French Academy.

Voigt, Johannes. A German historian; born at Bettenhausen, in Saxe-Meninigen, August 27, 1786; died at Königsberg, September 23, 1863. He is author of Hildebrand as Pope Gregory VII. as one of the most noteworthy phenomena of the Middle Ages, and Gregory himself as a great reformer; History of the Lombard League and its Struggle with the Emperor Frederick I. (1818); History of Prussia from the Earliest Times to the Downfall of the Domination of the Teutonic Order (9 vols., 1827–39); The Westphalian Vehmgerichte as related to Prussia (1836); Margrave Albrecht Alcibiades of Bradenburg-Kulmbach (1852); History of the Teutonic Order in its Twelve Circles in Germany (2 vols., 1857–59).

Voit, Karl von (foit). A German physiologist; born at Amberg, Bavaria, October 31, 1831. He was appointed professor of physiology in the University of Munich in 1863. His first memorable scentific researches (1854) demonstrated the presence of urea in the muscular tissues of cholera patients; since then he has studied almost exclusively the questions of digestion and assimilation. His principal works are: Physiologico-Chemical Researches (part i., 1857); Researches on the Effects of Common Salt, Coffee, and Muscular Action, on Digestion (1860); Laws of Nutrition in Carnivora (1860).

Volkelt, Johannes Immanuel (folk'elt). A German philosopher; born at Lipnik in Galicia, July 21, 1848. He was made professor of philosophy in the University of Basle, 1883, and in that of Leipzig, 1894. In his studies he has sought to reconcile the contradiction between the ancient and modern schools of philosophy in their respective theories of the universe. His chief writings are: The Unknown and Pessimism (1873); Immanuel Kant's Theory of Cognition Analyzed in its Fundamental Principles (1879); Experience and Thought (1886); Æsthetic Questions of the Times (1895).

Volkmann, Alfred Wilhelm (folk'män). A German physiologist; born at Leipzig, June 1, 1801; died April 21, 1877, at Halle, where he was professor of physiology. He made special studies of the nervous system and the sense of sight. Among his works are: Anatomy of Animals, Illustrated with Plates (1831–33); Contributions to the Physiology of the Sense of Sight (1836); The Independence of the Sympathetic System of Nerves (1842); Dynamics of the Blood (1850); Physiological Researches in the Departments of Optics (1863–64); Elasticity of Muscles (1856).

Volkmar, Gustav (folk'mär). A German theological writer; born at Hersfeld, Hesse, January 11, 1809; died January 10, 1893. He was professor of theology in the University of Zurich. His principal works are: An edition of the Gospel of Marcion (1852); Justin Martyr and his Relation to our Gospels (1853); Sources of the History of Heresies down to the Nicene Council, vol. i., Hippolytus and the Philosophumena (1853); Religion of Jesus and its First Development (1857); Origin of Our Gospels (1866); Life and Works of Zwingli (1870); Myths of the Popes (1873); The Synoptics and the Historical Facts of the Life of Jesus (1877); Jesus of Nazareth and the Early Christian Times (1882); Paul from Damascus to the Epistle to the Galatians (1887).

Volney, Constantin, Count de (vol-nē'). A French historian and traveller; born at Craon, February 3, 1757; died at Paris, April 25, 1820. The family name was Chassebouef, but his father gave him that of Boisgiris, which he himself changed to Volney, the only name by which he is known. Having inherited a moderate fortune he studied medicine, history, and the Oriental languages at Paris, and when twenty-five years of age he went to Egypt and Syria, where he resided several years. He was made a count by Napoleon in 1808, and was created a peer of France by Louis XVIII. in 1814. The principal works of Volney are: Travels in Egypt and Syria (1778); On the Chronology of Herodotus (1781); The Ruins, or Meditations on the Revolutions of Empires, in which he first avowed those skeptical opinions with which his name is specially connected (1791); Lessons of History (1799); View of the Climate and Soil of the United States of America (1803); New Researches in Ancient History (1815); The European Alphabet applied to Asiatic Languages (1819).

Voltaire, François Marie Arouet de (vol-tār'). A celebrated French wit, historian, and general writer; born in Paris, November 21, 1694; died there May 30, 1778. His father, who had been a notary at Chatenay, received the somewhat lucrative post of paymaster of fees to the court of the exchequer. The son was educated at the Jesuit College of Louis Le Grand, and at seventeen was set by his father to the study of law, for which he showed little inclination. "I do not care for any career but that of a literary man," said the youth. "That," replied the father, "is the condition of a man who means to be useless to society, a charge of society, and to die of starvation." He was introduced to the gay,

witty, and licentious society of Paris, and made himself famous by his biting satires. One of these directed against the Duke of Orleans landed him in the Bastile. Soon after being released François Arouet took the name of Voltaire, from a small estate belonging to the family. The tragedy, Œdipe, which he had written in the Bastile, was produced, and met with great favor. He went to England, where he remained three years. Here he finished The Henriade, which was published in London under royal patronage. He lived in that literary society in which Bolingbroke, Pope, and Swift held sway. In 1729 he was permitted to return to France. He made innumerable enemies in every quarter. The clergy were scandalized by his attacks upon religion; the court—which grew more devout the more debauched it became—took sides with the Church. Frederick the Great of Prussia had long urged Voltaire to take up his abode with him, offering him a residence in a royal palace, the gold key of a chamberlain, the jewelled cross of a noble order, and a liberal pension. This last was especially acceptable to Voltaire, who had lost in stock-jobbing the considerable fortune which he had acquired by the same means. His residence there continued nearly four years. Voltaire made another ample fortune by new stock-jobbing operations, and finally took up his residence at Ferney, on the lake of Geneva, in Switzerland. Within these years were written most of his serious attacks upon religion; or, as he would phrase it, against religious superstitions. These years were also marked by many noble and benevolent actions, which of themselves would entitle him to a high place among philanthropists. He left Paris in 1750 and did not see it again until 1778. He arrived at Paris on February 10th. Never had a great writer received such an ovation as awaited him. He died on May 30th. His works include: Œdipus (1718); Artemire (1721); Mariamne (1722); La Henriade (1723), originally published as The League, or Henry the Great; History of Charles XII. (1730); Letters on the English (1731); Brutus (1731); Philosophical Letters (1732); Zaire (1732); Eriphyle (1732); Adelaide Duguesclin (1734); The Temple of Taste (1734?); The Death of Caesar (1735?); Elements of Newton's Philosophy (1735); The Maid of Orleans (1736); Alzire (1736); Zulime (1740); Mahomet (1741); The Prodigal Son (1742?); Merope (1743); Discourse on Man, The Princess of Navarre (1746); Semiramis; Rome Saved (1748); Orestes (1750); Nanine, Century of Louis XIV. (1751); Diatribe of Doctor Akakia (1752); Amelie (1752); Poem on Natural Law (1756); Candide (1758); History of Russia Under Peter I. (1759); Republican Ideas (1762); On Toleration (1763); Catechism of the Honest Man (1763); Tales (1763); Commentary on Corneille (1764?); Agathocles (1764?); Julius Caesar, "a translation from the English of W. Shakespeare" (1764); Irene, Tancrede (1765); Socrates (1765?); The Bible at Last Explained (1766); Pyrrhonism of History, Century of Louis XV. (1766?). The author's habit of secret and anonymous publication makes his bibliography difficult of compilation. The dates of Zadig, Micromegas, Jeannot and Colin, The Ingenuous One, and The Princess of Babylon are in doubt.

Tales (1746–67). **Babouc, Zadig, Plato's Dream, Candide, L'Ingenu,** etc. Babouc is a satire on the evils of war, on public and private immorality, and on misgovernment. Its deductions are summed up in the thought that the good in human affairs compensates for the evil, and if things are not all good, they are at all events passable. L'Ingenu is a Huron transferred to Europe, whose naïve perplexities and searching questions expose the inconsistencies of Roman Catholic customs and formulas with the teaching of the Bible, and of social conventions with reason and true morality. Many of the tales are very short; all are witty, thoughtful, and sincere.

Candide, the Optimist (1891). A farrago of diverting incidents, the object of which is to satirize the theological philosophy of Leibnitz by a *reductio ad absurdum*, and to convert the doctrine of free will by showing the inexorable power of circumstances. The characters—*e. g.*, Candide and Dr. Pangloss—have become synonyms for certain attitudes of mind. It is a satire that probes the deepest failings of humanity, and is deeply pathetic.

Zadig and Micromegas. Zadig is a young Babylonian, the comic mishaps of whose life are pegs for the author's philosophic commentary; main theme, the difficulty of securing happiness by reason of the malice of one's neighbors. Zadig tries to reform society, but finds human conventions and formulas invincible. Full of satire of effete dogmas.

Vondel, Joost van den (von'del). A Dutch dramatic poet; born in Cologne, November 17, 1587; died in Amsterdam, 1679. He is the greatest name in Dutch literature, and he has often been called "The Dutch Shakespeare." He began his literary career with the drama Het Pascha, produced in 1612, before the Rhetorical Chamber, of which he was a member. He wrote the tragedy, Palamedes, and the Amsterdam Hecuba, a free version of Seneca (1625); many translations from the classics and versions of classical originals. The dramatic poem, Lucifer, the greatest of his works, is considered by many Dutch critics to be an allegorical account of the revolt of the Netherlands against Philip of Spain. His collected works, together with the life of

the poet, were published at Amsterdam (1850–69), in twelve volumes.

Von-Visin, Dennis Ivanovich (fōn-fēs'-in). A Russian poet; born at Moscow, April 14, 1744; died at St. Petersburg, 1792. He wrote The Brigadier, a comedy (1766), which won for him instant celebrity; it was followed by his masterpiece, the comedy Mother's Darling Son (1782); and the same year appeared his Questions to Catherine II. He left an unfinished autobiography, Frank Confessions of My Thoughts and Doings.

Vörösmarty or **Voeroesmarty, Mihaly** (vö-rösh-mar'ty). A celebrated Hungarian writer and patriot; born in the country of Fejervar in 1800; died in 1856, while engaged on translation of Shakespeare. He published King Solomon, a drama, in 1821, which was followed by a poem, The Triumph of Fidelity (1827); King Sigismund, a drama (1824); The Flight of Zalan, an epic poem; the tragedy Kont (1825). His narrative poems, entitled Cserhalom, and the Enchanted Valley, established his reputation as the first Hungarian poet of his time. He was a contributor to Kisfaludy's *Aurora*, and for several years editor of a journal called *The Repository of Science*. In 1830 he published a patriotic lyric, entitled The Appeal, for which he received from the Hungarian Academy a ducat a line.

Vosmaer, Carl (vos'mär). A Dutch journalist, artist, novelist, and writer on art; born at The Hague, March 20, 1826; died at Montreux, Switzerland, June 12, 1888. He is best known outside of his own country as the author of The Amazon (1881), a novel, which was translated into English, French, and other languages. Other works are: Studies on War and Art (1856); Sketches (1860), verse; Life of Rembrandt (1869); Franz Hals (1874); Our Contemporary Artists (1881); a translation of the Iliad and Odyssey.

Voss, Gerhard Johann (fōs), usually styled Vossius. A celebrated Dutch philologist; born near Heidelberg, 1577; died at Amsterdam, March 17, 1749. In certain departments of archæophilology he made valuable original researches; and he was the first to indicate the historical evolution of the Latin language. Among his writings are: Essays on Rhetoric, or The Institute of Oratory, his greatest work (1606); The Latin Historians (1627); The Greek Historians (1624); Aristarchus, or On the Art of Grammar (1635); Of Errors of Speech and Latino-Barbarous Terms (1640); Heathen Theology (1642); The Times of the Ancient Poets (1654); Etymology of the Latin Language (1662). The Correspondence of Vossius with Eminent Men was published in 1691.

Voss, Johann Heinrich. A German translator, poet, and archæologist; born in Sommersdorf, Mecklenburg, February 20, 1751; died at Heidelberg, March 29, 1826. He studied theology and philology at Göttingen, where he was one of the founders of the poetic brotherhood known as the Göttingen Hainbund. Voss' literary fame rests chiefly upon his translations of classic poetry, particularly that of Homer; the Odyssey appeared in 1781 and the Iliad in 1793. He translated Virgil in 1799, Horace and Hesiod in 1806, Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus in 1808, Tibullus in 1810, and Aristophanes in 1821. With the assistance of his sons he translated Shakespeare in 1819–29. His principal original work is Luise, and Other Poems (1785), which was subsequently republished, with many additions. In his Mythologische Briefe (1794), in which he attacked the ideas of Heyne, and in his Antisymbolik (1824–26), written in opposition to Creuzer, he made important contributions to the study of mythology. Sophronizon is a powerful argument in favor of free judgment in religion, and was inspired by the repudiation of Protestantism by his friend Friedrich von Stolberg. All his renderings of the works of ancient writers indicate not only sound scholarship, but a thorough mastery of the laws of German diction and rhythm.

Voss, Julius von. A noted German story-writer; born at Bradenburg, August 24, 1768; died at Berlin, November 1, 1832. His rapidity of literary production was almost without parallel. His best story is The Schildburger (The Fooltownite) (1823). He wrote a great many comedies, farces, and satirical parodies. In The Strahlow Haul of Fish (1822), a popular piece with songs, in the Berlin patois, he gives the first example of the Berlinese farce.

Voss, Richard. A German poet; born at Neugrape, in Pomerania, September 2, 1851. Among his dramatic compositions are: Savonarola (1878); Magada (1879); The Patrician Dame (1881); Luigia Sanfelice (1882); Father Modestus (1883); The Czar's Moor (1883), after a fragment by Pushkin; Woe to the Besieged (1889); Eve (1889); Betwixt Two Hearts (1893); At Sedan (1895). In narrative verse he wrote A Hill Asylum (1882); Roman Village Tales (1884); Messalina (1881). Among his novels are: Life Tragedy of an Actress (1883); The New Romans (1885); Children of the South (1888); Vila Falconieri (1895). He excels in description of Italian lowly life.

Vulpius, Christian August (völ'pe-us). A German writer; born in Weimar, 1762; died in 1827. He was a brother-in-law of Goethe, under whose direction he became secretary of the court theatre at Weimar. He published Rinaldo Rinaldini (1799), a robber romance; Dramatic Histories of Former Times, and a number of dramatic works. He was subsequently librarian and overseer of the cabinet of coins at Weimar.

W

Waagen, Gustav Friedrich (wä'gen). A German writer on art; born at Hamburg, February 11, 1794; died at Copenhagen, July 15, 1868. He wrote Art Works and Artists of England and Paris (3 vols., 1837–39); Art Works and Artists of Germany (2 vols., 1843–45); The Treasures of Art in Great Britain (3 vols., 1854); The Most Notable Art Monuments in Vienna (2 vols., 1866–67); The Collection of Paintings in the Imperial Hermitage at St. Petersburg (1867).

Wace, Robert (wäs). An English ecclesiastic and poet; born on the Island of Jersey about 1124; died at Caen, France, about 1174. His father was one of the barons who accompanied William of Normandy in his invasion of England, and seems to have received large possessions at the conquered country. He speaks of himself as a clerlisant, "reading clerk," and seems to have resided mainly in France, though sometimes in England, and near the close of his life was made canon of Bayeux by Henry II., great-grandson of William the Conqueror. Wace wrote in Norman-French, his principal poem being Le Roman de Brut (The Romance of Brutus), and Le Roman de Rou (The Romance of Rollo), the first Duke of Normandy. The Roman de Brut is essentially a metrical translation of the Latin History of Britain by Geoffrey of Monmouth, in which the line of British kings is traced down from the legendary Brutus of Troy, grandson of Æneas, to Cadwallader, King of Wessex, who died A.D. 688. Wace's Brut was translated into Anglo-Saxon by Layamon, a nearly contemporary ecclesiastic of Worcestershire, who also made large additions, more than doubling the 15,000 lines of Wace's poem. The translation is written in the Anglo-Saxon language as spoken in middle England about the year 1200.

Wachler, Johann Friedrich Ludwig (väch'ler). A German historian of literature; born at Gotha, April 15, 1767; died at Breslau, April 4, 1838. His principal writings are: Manual of the History of Literary Culture (2 vols., 1804–5); Lectures on the History of German Literature (2 vols., 1818–19); History of Historical Research and Art from the Renaissance (2 vols., 1812–20).

Wachsmuth, Kurt (vächs'möt). A German professor and antiquarian; born at Naumburg on the Saale, April 27, 1837. He became a professor at Marburg in 1864, and at Leipzig in 1886. His principal works are: Timon the Philasian, and Other Greek Satirists (1859); The Doctrine of the Stoics on Divination and Dæmons (1860); Old Greece in the New (1864); The City of Athens in Antiquity (2 vols., 1874–90); Introduction to the Study of Ancient Poetry (1895).

Wackernagel, Wilhelm (väk'er-nä-gel). A Swiss philologist and antiquarian; born at Berlin, April 23, 1806; died December 21, 1869, at Basle, where he was professor of German language and literature. His principal writings are: German Dictionary (5th ed., 1878); History of German Literature (1848–55); Land Laws of the Schwabenspiegel (1840); Old German Sermons and Prayers (1876); The Little Book of Wine (1845), and other volumes of poems.

Waddington, William Henry (wod'ing-tǫn; Fr. pron. vä-daṅ-tôṅ'). A French statesman and archæologist; born of English parentage at St. Remi in Eure-et-Loir, December 11, 1826; died at Paris, January 13, 1894. He was ambassador to England 1883–93. Among his writings are: Travels in Greece and Asia Minor (6 vols., 1847–77); Greek and Latin Inscriptions from Syria (1870).

Wade, Thomas. An English poet; born in 1805; died September 19, 1875. His principal writings are: Tasso and the Sisters (1825); Woman's Love (played at Covent Garden in 1828, and published in 1829); The Jew of Arragon (1830), a tragedy; Mundi et Cordis Carmina (1835), afterward reprinted under the English title, Songs of the Universe and Heart. The last named contained his best work.

Wagner, Heinrich Leopold. A German poet; born at Strasburg, February 19, 1747; died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 4, 1779. He wrote Prometheus and Deucalion (1775), a farce ridiculing the critics who carped at Goethe's Werther; Voltaire on the Eve of his Apotheo-

sis, a dramatic satire (1778); Repentance After the Act, a drama (1775); The Child Murderess, a tragedy (1779).

Wagner, Moritz. A German traveller and naturalist; born at Bayreuth, October 3, 1813; died by his own hand at Munich, May 30, 1887. He travelled in Algeria, the coast lands of the Black Sea, the Caucasus, Armenia, Kurdistan, Persia, North and Central America, and the West Indies. Among his writings are: Travels in the Regency of Algiers (3 vols., 1841); The Caucasus and the Land of the Cossacks (2 vols., 1847); Journey to Colchis (1850); Journey to Ararat and the Armenian Highlands (1848); Travels in Persia and in the Land of the Kurds (2 vols., 1851); Scientific Travels in Tropical America (1870); The Darwinian Theory, and the Law of Migration of Organisms (1868).

Wagner, Wilhelm Richard (väg'ner). A German poet and composer; born at Liepzig, May 22, 1813; died at Venice, Italy, February 13, 1883. He was educated at the Dresden Kreuz-schule and at the Leipzig University. He studied music under Weinlig, and became chorus master at the Würzburg Theatre in 1833, and conductor at Madgeburg in 1834. Here he produced his opera, Das Liebesverbot, founded on Shakespeare's Measure for Measure. In 1836 he married, and two years later he became music director at Riga, Russia. He turned his attention to the composing of Rienzi, an opera in five acts, which, after having been refused in Paris, was brought out in Dresden in 1842. From 1842 to 1849 he was conductor of the royal opera at Dresden. In 1843 The Flying Dutchman was composed and performed, and two years afterward he produced Tannhäuser at Dresden. These works constitute Wagner's early operas; and being based upon the accepted forms, are held by many to be his best efforts. He produced Lohengrin in 1850. From 1855 to 1863 he conducted performances in Germany and Russia, and a series of concerts in London. In 1864 he won the ear of his famous patron, Ludwig II. of Bavaria, and thereafter he wanted nothing that the extravagant wealth of the royal amateur could command. He now began Der Ring des Nibelungen; and the first two parts, The Rhinegold and The Valkyrie, were given at Munich in 1869 and 1870, respectively. This installment of the great tetralogy, or opera in series, completed by the production of the third and fourth parts, Siegfried and Götterdämmerung, at Bayreuth in 1876, was the fulfilment of much of what Lohengrin had only been the herald. Two other equally advanced works, Tristan and Isolde (1865), and The Mastersingers of Nuremburg (1868), had already, however, embodied the Wagnerian theory of the importance of dramatic truth as well as of musical beauty. Parsifal, his last great work, was produced in 1882. In 1870 Wagner married again, this time Cosima von Bülow, née Liszt, with whom he settled in 1872 at Bayreuth. Here he built the large opera house in which in 1876, in the presentation of the complete Ring des Nibelungen, his musical theories first found full expression. In 1876 he visited London to conduct a Wagner festival, and in 1883 he paid a visit to Italy, where he breathed his last. The list of his operas include, besides the works already mentioned, Die Hochzeit (1833), an unpublished fragment, and Die Feen (1833). He also published numerous songs, and wrote many articles, libretti, and the like, not contained in his collected writings, or cancelled. It is by no means only as a mucisian that Wagner will be remembered. His many prose writings, which have been collected in ten volumes, show that he would have made his mark as a philosophical and polemical essayist had not music itself supervened. He was always his own librettist, and the text of his musical works has a very considerable poetical value.

Walcott, Charles Melton. An English writer and dramatic actor; born in London in 1815; died in Philadelphia in May, 1868. He was an excellent comedian and wrote many plays, among which are: The Course of True Love (1839); Washington, or Valley Forge (1842); Edith (1846); The Custom of the Country (1848); The Haunted Man (1848); David Copperfield (1848); Hoboken (1849); One Cast for Two Suits (1854); Hiawatha (1855); A Good Fellow (1857); He wrote the songs My Love is a Sailor Boy and My Own Little Rose.

"Waldau, Max" (väl'dou), pseudonym of Richard George Spiller von Hauenschild. A German poet; born in Breslau, March 24, 1822; died at Tscheidt, Upper Silesia, January 20, 1855. As a poet he has made his name known wherever German poetry is read. A Fairy Fable, Leaves in the Wind, and Rahab: Pictures of Bible Women are conspicuous among his volumes of verse. Cordula is a poem admired for its rich metrical effects. He also wrote After Nature, a novel that enjoyed quite a run.

Waldis, Burkard (väl'dis). A German rhyming fabulist; born 1490; died about 1557. He was a Franciscan friar, but on returning from a pilgrimage to Rome, embraced the doctrines of Luther. He wrote a charming drama in Low German,

The Parable of the Prodigal Son; translated the Psalter into German verse, and wrote Æsopus, a collection of rhymed fables and drolleries.

"Waldmüller, Robert" (väld'mĕl-ler), pseudonym of Charles Edouard Duboc. A German poet and miscellaneous writer; born in Hamburg, September 17, 1822. His best work is Village Idyls (1860). Other works are: Travel Studies (1860); Sorrow and Joy, a romance (1874); Brunhild, a drama (1874).

Walewski, Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna, Duke de (vä-lev'skē). A French statesman; born at Walewice, in Poland, May 4, 1810; died at Strasburg, September 27, 1868. He wrote A Word on the Question of Algiers (1837); The English Alliance (1838), a comedy; The School of the World, or The Coquette Without Knowing It (1849).

Walford, Mrs. Lucy Bethia (Colquhoun). An English novelist; born in 1845. She began early to write, but it was not until after her marriage in 1869 that she published anything. In 1873 her first novel, Mr. Smith, a Part of His Life, was sent anonymously to Mr. John Blackwood, who published it immediately and soon requested its author to write for *Blackwood's Magazine*. Her short stories issued collectively under the title Nan: a Summer Scene. Most of her novels have first appeared serially in *Blackwood's*, *Good Words*, and other periodicals. Among them are Pauline (1877); Cousins (1879); Troublesome Daughters (1880); Dick Netherby (1881); The Baby's Grandmother (1885); The History of a Week (1885); Without Blemish, The Bar-Sinister, and The New Man at Rossmere (1886); A Mere Child (1888); A Sage of Sixteen (1889); A Garden Party (1890); The Mischief of Mornica (1891); Twelve English authoresses (1892); The Match-maker (1894).

Mr. Smith (1874). The comedy of social intercourse in a village and its neighborhood; plot set in motion by the advent of a wealthy stranger whom the vulgar genteel are in doubt whether or not to receive. This simple-minded and modest gentleman is also the principal figure in the love drama. A beautiful coquette jilts her soldier lover to marry him, but he dies, leaving, however, the potent example of an upright and unconsciously noble life to influence the lives of those who had known him. The little book contains a variety of studies of human nature.

Pauline (1877). The gravest part of the story shows how a man's love for a good woman is not sufficient to keep his undisciplined nature in the path of rectitude. Pauline is a refined, saintly, and religious character, whose love for the sinner gives deep pathos to some of the scenes. The minor characters —*e.g.*, Pauline's aunts with their petty vanities, furnish much amusement. But th dominant feeling of the book is a pensive melancholy. There is a little description of Hebridean scenery.

The Baby's Grandmother (1885). A touching domestic story with a happy *denouement;* lengthy, the chief space being taken up with a very familiar portraiture of a dozen characters, grouped round one beautiful woman.

A Stiff-Necked Generation (1885). A tragi-comedy of matchmaking and courtship; the primary situation arising from a girl's refusal to accept her mother's *protégé*, a young lord, while she engages herself to a dashing but vulgar-minded soldier, whom she has idealized into a hero.

A Mere Child (1888). Truthful, unambitious character drawing of people in London and Scotland; the female characters, as usual with Mrs. Walford, are pleasant and winning, particularly the arch and captivating heroine; the men less sympathetically drawn.

One of Ourselves (1900). A domestic comedy, with a number of vivacious character sketches. The self-complacent and consequential Mrs. Tom Farrell is the chief figure, head of a family outside of which she thinks there can be nothing admirable or respectful, an illusion which is sadly upset by the black sheep, "Billy." The natural and unconventional Miss Colvins are good examples of the writer's warm-hearted English girls.

Walker, Francis Amas. An American soldier, educator, and political economist; born in Boston, July 2, 1840; died there January 5, 1897. He edited Census Reports (3 quarto vols.); compiled a Statistical Atlas of the United States (1874), and published The Indian Question (1874); The Wages Question (1876); Money (1878); Money, Trade, and Industry (1879); Political Economy (1883); Land and its Rent (1883); History of the Second Army Corps (1886); Life of General Winfield S. Hancock (1894), and The Making of the Nation (1895). He was president of the Institute of Technology at Boston at the time of his death.

Walker, James Barr. An American clergyman, journalist, and author; born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1805; died at Wheaton, Ill., March 6, 1887. For a time he edited journals at Hudson and Cincinnati, O., and in 1841 became a Presbyterian minister. He established an orphan asylum at Mansfield, O., acted as pastor at Sandusky, and was lecturer on the relations of science and religion at Oberlin and the Chicago Theological Seminary. About 1843 he published The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation, which has been translated into five foreign languages. His other works are: God Revealed in Nature and Christ (1855), opposing the development of theory of that day; Philosophy of Scepticism and Ultraism (1857); Philosophy of the Divine Operations in the Redemption of Man (1862); Poems (1862); Living Questions of the Age

(1869); Doctrine of the Holy Spirit (1870).

Wallace, Alfred Russel. An English naturalist and traveller; born at Usk, Monmouthshire, January 8, 1822. After education at the grammar school of Hertford, he became a land surveyor and architect. In 1848 he travelled in the Malay Islands, where he independently originated the theory of natural selection. His paper On the Tendency of Varieties to Depart Indefinitely from the Original Type was read before the Linnæan Society, July 1, 1888, on which occasion was read Darwin's to the same effect. Dr. Wallace, however, magnanimously yielded to Darwin the privilege of a first book on the subject. His books are: Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro (1852); Palm Trees of the Amazon and Their Uses and the Malay Archipelago (1869); Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection (1870); On Miracles and Modern Spiritualism (1875); The Geographical Distribution of Animals (1876); Tropical Nature (1878); Island Life (1880); Land Nationalization (1882); Forty Years of Registration Statistics, Proving Vaccination to be Both Useless and Dangerous, and Bad Times (1885); Darwinism (1889), a book that sustains the extreme view of natural selection; and Australia and New Zealand (1893).

Wallace, Lewis. An American lawyer, soldier, and novelist; born at Brookville, Ind., April 10, 1827. After receiving a common-school education he began the study of law, and took up the practice of his profession in his native State, and was elected to the legislature. Near the beginning of the Civil War he became colonel of a volunteer regiment; was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in September, 1861, and major-general in March, 1862. He was mustered out of service in 1865; resumed the practice of law at Crawfordsville, Ind.; was made Governor of Utah in 1878; minister to Turkey in 1881, and in 1885 resumed the practice of law at Crawfordsville. The works of General Wallace are: The Fair God, a story of the conquest of Mexico (1873); Ben-Hur, a Tale of the Christ (1880); The Boyhood of Christ (1888); Life of General Benjamin Harrison (1888); and the Prince of India (1893).

Waller, Edmund. An English poet and parliamentarian; born at Coleshill, March 3, 1605; died at Beaconsfield, October 21, 1687. He published a volume of poems in 1645 and again in 1664, which ran through many editions. Of the many editions of his poems, those of the greatest value are the one of 1711, edited by Bishop Atterbury, with two portraits of the poet, and one of 1729, with a life of Fenton and a portrait by Vertue. His contemporaries considered him the best correct versifier, using the heroic couplet with masterful smoothness.

Waller, John Francis. An Irish poet and man of letters; descendant of Edmund Waller; born at Limerick in 1810; died January 9, 1894. He graduated from Trinity College. He wrote The Slingsby Papers, over the signature of "Jonathan Freke Slingsby," published in 1852; his Poems were published in 1854; he was at his best as a lyric poet. He edited the works of Goldsmith, Moore, etc., together with the Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography.

Walpole, Horace, Earl of Orford. An English literary critic and wit; born at Houghton, in Norfolk, October 5, 1717; died at Strawberry Hill, March 2, 1797. He was the son of Sir Robert Walpole, who was called the foremost Englishman of his time. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and travelled with the poet Gray. Returning, he entered Parliament, and continued to be a member of it for twenty-seven years. He built a nondescript edifice at Twickenham, naming it Strawberry Hill, and filled it with costly works of art and literature. His fame rests on his letters, descriptive of people and events of his time, and numbering nearly 3000. The first collection of these by Cunningham (1857–59), filled nine large octavos. Scott and Bryon pronounced the letters incomparable. Besides these, he was the author of Ædes Walpolinæ (1774), describing his father's pictures; The Castle of Otranto, an extravagant romance; Anecdotes of Painting, Catalogue of Engravers, Catalogue of Noble and Royal Authors, Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III., Reminiscences of the Courts of George I. and George II., and memoirs and journals relating to the reigns of George II. and George III. At Strawberry Hill he established a printing press. His death occurred in his eightieth year.

Walsh, William Shepard. An American journalist and editor; born in Paris, February 1, 1854. He was connected with J. B. Lippincott & Co. from 1876, and in 1886 became editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*. He was afterward on the staff of the New York *Herald*. He has written many essays; also juveniles and historical and scientific books for the young, and has published a critical commentary, Faust: The Legend and the Poem (1887), and Paradoxes of a Philistine (1888).

Walton, Izaak. An English biographer and miscellaneous writer, known as the

"Father of Angling;" born at Stafford, August 9, 1593; died at Winchester, December 15, 1683. He went to London at an early age, where he entered into the business of linen-draper, which he carried on in a little "shop seven feet and a half long and five wide." At fifty he retired with a competency, and passed the remaining forty years of his life in easy quiet. Tradesman in a moderate way as he was, he moved in intellectual society. At about forty he married Anne Ken, a woman of remarkable prudence and of primitive piety, the daughter of a London barrister, and sister of Thomas Ken, the hymnist, afterward bishop of Bath and Wells. His principal works are: Life of Dr. Donne (1640); Life of Sir Henry Wotton (1651); The Compleat Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation (1655); Life of Richard Hooker (1662); Life of George Herbert (1670); Life of Bishop Sanderson (1678), and two letters on The Distempers of the Times (1680).

Walworth, Mansfield Tracy. An American novelist; son of Chancellor Walworth; born in Albany, N. Y., December 3, 1837; died in New York City, June 3, 1873. Abandoning the law for literature, he wrote many novels and romances. He was shot by his son, who was acquitted on the ground of insanity. He wrote: Mission of Death; Lulu (1860); Hotspur (1861); Warwick (1868); Beverly (1873); and two posthumous works, Married in Mask (1888) and Tahara (1888). He had completed a Life of Chancellor Livingston, and was writing Lives of the Chancellors of New York State.

Wang-Chi-Fou (wäng-chē-fō'). One of the greatest Chinese dramatic poets; lived in the thirteenth century. He was the creator of the Chinese opera (called Thsa-Khi, lyric drama), and is placed by his countrymen among the ten Thsaï-tseu, or writers of genius. He composed thirteen plays, of which only two survive, Si-siang-ki (Western Pavilion), like all Chinese plays, a sort of novel in dialogue—his best work—which still holds great popularity with the Chinese, and the comedy, The State Minister's Feast. The former was partly translated into French by Stanislas Julien in Europe Littéraire (Literary Europe).

Warburton, Eliot Bartholomew George. An Irish writer of travels, memoirs, and novels; was born near Tullamore, Ireland, in 1810; died at sea, January 4, 1852. He was educated at Queen's College and at Trinity, Cambridge, and became a member of the Irish bar, but gave up law for travel and literature. His book, The Crescent and the Cross (1844), made him widely known as a sparkling writer. Following this, he published Hochelaga, or England in the New World (American edition, 1846), the title being the ancient name of Canada, but Part II., pertaining to the United States; Memoirs of Prince Rupurt and the Cavaliers (1849); Darien, or the Merchant Prince, and Memoirs of Horace Walpole and his Contemporaries (1851); also Reginald Hastings, a Tale of 1640–50. The author perished in the destruction of the West Indian mail steamer, "Amazon," lost off Land's End. In Hochelaga there is a sketch of the rebellions and invasions of Canada in 1837–38.

Warburton, William. An English critic and theologian; bishop of Gloucester; born at Newark, December 24, 1698; died at Gloucester, June 7, 1779. He was the son of an attorney at Newark, and adopted his father's profession, but forsook it for the clerical, becoming rector of Brand Broughton, Lincolnshire, and rising by preferments to the office of bishop. In his time he was regarded as a formidable defender of the faith, but his great learning and force were not always wisely employed, and his works have fallen into oblivion. Among these were The Alliance between Church and State (1723), a defence of the same; The Divine Legation of Moses (1738–41), a ponderous work of learning, assuming and defending an omission of immortality in the Old Testament, in reply to deists; Remarks on Rutherforth's Essay on Virtue (1747); a defence of Pope's Essay on Man, The Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, and a View of Bolingbroke's Philosophy (1755); a review of Hume's Natural History of Religion, and an edition of Shakespeare, with comments.

Ward, Adolphus William. An English educator, literary historian, and biographer; born at Hampstead, London, December 2, 1837. He is the author of the House of Austria in the Thirty Years' War (1869); Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth (2 vols., 1875); Lives of Chaucer (1869), and Dickens (1882) in the English Men of Letters Series; translator of Curtius' History of Greece (5 vols., 1868–74), and editor of Pope's Poems (*Globe* edition, 1869), and Byron's Poems (Chetham Society's edition).

Ward, Mrs. Humphrey (Mary Augusta Arnold). An English novelist; born at Hobart, Tasmania, in 1851. Her father, Thomas, a younger brother of Matthew Arnold, was a government officer in Tasmania. He became afterward a professor in the Roman Catholic University of Dublin, but, losing faith, settled at Oxford, edited books and wrote a manual of English literature. The daughter married Thomas Humphrey Ward, author of

English Poets, Men of the Reign, the Reign of Queen Victoria, etc. Mrs. Ward is the author of Milly and Olly, or a Holiday Among the Mountains (1880); Miss Bretherton (1884); a translation of Amiel's Journal (1885); a critical estimate of Mrs. Browning; Robert Elsmere, a novel (1888), by which she is best known; David Grieve (1892); Marcella (1894); Sir George Tressady, and The Story of Bessie Costrell (1895).

***Robert Elsmere** (1888). The struggle between faith and Agnosticism set forth in the life and love of a clergyman, who leaves the Church. Elsmere's home education and Oxford career, where he is influenced by various philosophical tutors (Mr. Grey is meant for the late Professor T. H. Green), are described. On becoming rector of a Lake District parish his mental struggle becomes acute, and tragedy is added by growing estrangement from his evangelical wife. The psychological analysis is very minute; the criticism of Christianity is inspired by older German theorists. Preaches a Christianity purified of supernatural accretions.

The History of David Grieve (1892). Earnest and weighty with thought, it is a study of religious and sociological problems rather than a true novel. David's different connections with two women illustrate the pros and cons of lawful marriage and free union; his mental history—revivalism, secularism, socialism, and communism—open up the broadest questions of the relations between man and man, and between man and God; he ends as an ardent Theist or Unitarian. The wild surroundings of a moorland farm in Northern Derbyshire and the savage recesses of Kinderscout are described with enthusiasm.

***Marcella** (1894). At once an inductive story of modern political and social ideas in their action on character, and a novel of passion. Marcella is a woman of unusual intellect and culture, who desires above all things to be of use, and at first believes the regeneration of the world is to be effected by means of socialism and the sweeping away of plutocratic institutions. In this first act of her history she comes under the potent influence of a political charlatan advocating socialism and of a solid young nobleman of liberal principles. Ultimately she learns by experience that doctrines are of less importance than character and personal humanity.

Sir George Tressady (sequel, 1895). Continues the developments of Marcella's noble character, and deals with a young politician, Tressady, in the same minute and exhaustive way. Tressady belongs to the Opposition, and the cardinal incident is Marcella's successful attempt, at a critical moment, to win his vote for her husband's party. Too late she finds he is in love with her, and remorse urges her to atone, by acts of great self-devotion, for the involuntary wrong to her husband. The pseudo-hero's death is tragic.

The Story of Bessie Costrell (1895). A cottage tragedy in five brief acts. A flighty country woman is tempted to borrow from the hoard of a thrifty old laborer, and borrows beyond possibility of repayment. In the crucial scene she is confronted by her Puritan husband, the laborer who had trusted her and now sees himself left to chance mercies, and the neighbors who make themselves her judges, and she commits suicide. A dismal picture of physical and moral wretchedness, teaching implicitly the mutual dependence of human creatures.

***Helbeck of Bannisdale** (1898). The tragic love of a devout Catholic layman and an agnostic girl. Like the foregoing, a tale of character and of passion, complicated by problems of thought. Both sides of the controversy are treated with sympathy; the Catholic, Helbeck, is a man of the noblest nature, and Catholic dogmas, rites, and social agencies are carefully described. A feeling for nature is the vital trait in the heroine's character, and the scenery of the dales and fells between the lake mountains and the sea plays an influential part. The iron foundries at Barrow are described in one episode.

***Eleanor** (1900). A more human and emotional story than the earlier, though the political and social life of modern Italy is studied exhaustively; the main affair is the drama of passion, two women of fine character loving the hero, a literary man of high intellectual gifts. It is a profoundly affecting story, culminating in a scene of tragic renunciation. The minor personages comprise many representatives of the ideas, forces, and tendencies that are working for change in Italy, of the antagonism between the papacy and the Italy of Garibaldi and Cavour, etc. Rich in descriptive passages of the country, of Rome, of Catholic ceremonial, etc.

Ward, Nathaniel. An English-American lawyer, clergyman, and author; born at Haverhill, England, about 1578; died at Shenfield, Essex, about October, 1653. He wrote the Body of Liberties, adopted December, 1641, the firts code of laws established in New England. His other writings are: The Simple Cobbler of Agawam (1647); A Religious Retreat Sounded to a Religious Army (1647); A Sermon Before Parliament (1647), and Mercurius Anti-Mechanicus, or The Simple Cobbler's Boy, with his Lapful of Caveats (1648).

Ware, William. An American historical novelist; born at Hingham, Mass., August 3, 1797; died at Cambridge, February 19, 1852. He was the grandson of Henry Ware, prominent in the Unitarian controversy, and was one of a family of authors. Graduating at Harvard in 1816, and the Divinity School in 1819, he was pastor in Northboro, Waltham, and West Cambridge, Mass., and from 1821–36 in New York City. His Letters from Palmyra (1837) were published in 1868 as Zenobia, or the Fall of Palmyra. Probus (1838) was afterward entitled Aurelian. These, with Julian, or Scenes in Judæa (1841), gained him much reputation as an historical novelist. His other works are: American Unitarian Biography (1850–51); Sketches of European Capitals (1851); Lectures on the Works and Genius of Washington Allston

(1852); Memoir of Nathaniel Bacon in Spark's American Biography (1841). From 1839 to 1844 he edited the *Christian Examiner*.

Zenobia; or, The Fall of Palmyra (1837). A series of letters written from Palmyra by a Roman, and depicting in an imaginative manner the splendors of the desert city and its overthrow by Aurelian. A good historical picture of the life and manners of the early third century when Paganism and Christianity were at war. The author was a traveller and a scholar.

Julian; or, Scenes in Judæa (1841). The hero is a Roman Jew; the apostate Emperor Julian is a prominent character-study. A fine picture of the pageantry and barbarities of ancient Rome.

Warner, Charles Dudley. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer; born at Plainfield, Mass., September 12, 1829; died at Hartford, Conn., October 20, 1900. His widowed mother removed to central New York in 1842. He studied at the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, and entered Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1851. Just before the breaking out of the Civil War he became assistant editor of the *Evening Post* at Hartford, Conn. This journal was, in 1867, united with the Hartfold *Courant*, of which he became editor and part proprietor. Still retaining this position, he became, in 1884, editorially connected with *Harper's Magazine*. His principal works are: My Summer in a Garden (1870); Saunterings, Reminiscences of a European Trip (1872); Backlog Studies (1872); Baddeck and That Sort of Thing (1874); My Winter on the Nile (1876); In the Levant (1877); Being a Boy (1877); Life of Captain John Smith (1877); In the Wilderness (1878); Life of Washington Irving (1880); Roundabout Journey (1883); Their Pilgrimage (1886); Book of Eloquence (1886); On Horseback (1888); A Little Journey in the World and Studies in the South and West (1889); As We Were Saying (1892); As We Go (1893); The Work of Washington Irving (1893); The Golden House (1895). In 1873 he wrote The Gilded Age, in conjunction with "Mark Twain."

Warner, Susan. An American novelist; born in New York, July 11, 1819; died at Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y., March 17, 1885. Her first novel, The Wide, Wide World, was published in 1851, under the pseudonym of "Elizabeth Wetherell." Her other works are: Queechy (1852); The Law and the Testimony (1853); The Hills of the Shatemuc (1856); The Old Helmet (1863); Melbourne House (1864); Daisy (1868); A Story of Small Beginnings (1872); the Say and Do series (1875); Diana (1876); My Desire (1877); The Broken Walls of Jerusalem (1878); The Kingdom of Judah (1878); The End of a Coil (1880); The Letter of Credit (1881); Stephen, M.D. (1883). In conjunction with her sister, she wrote Say and Seal (1860); Ellen Montgomery's Book-Shelf (1863–69); Books of Blessing (1868); Wych-Hazel (1876).

The Wide, Wide World (1851). Pictures of past life and manners in New England charged with pious evangelical teaching, and characterized by a very lacrymose pathos; the characters and incidents are of a thoroughly homely kind, and depicted with fidelity to the very little things of life.

Warren, Samuel. An English jurist, novelist and miscellaneous writer; born in Denbighshire, Wales, May 23, 1807; died in London, July 29, 1877. He began the study of medicine in Edinburgh, but entered Lincoln's Inn, London, as a student of law, was called to the bar in 1837, and made a queen's counsel in 1851. His first notable work was The Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician, which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1830–31. These narratives were told with such apparent versimilitude that they were generally supposed to be records of the actual experience of the author, and it is easy to believe that some of them at least had a foundation in fact. They certainly bear traces of the early medical studies of the young lawyer, and are of higher value than any of his later writings. The long novel, Ten Thousand a Year (1841), contains many striking delineations of legal and aristocratic life, but is marred by broad caricature of the lower classes. He also published at various times many works upon legal and social topics. Among these are: Introduction to Law's Studies (1835); an annotated edition of a portion of Blackstone's Commentaries (1836); The Opium Question (1840); Moral, Social, and Professional Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors (1848); The Intellectual and Moral Improvement of the Present Age (1853); Labor: its Rights, Difficulties, Dignity, and Consolations (1856).

Ten Thousand a Year (1841). A highly colored, sensational story, with an elaborate plot, which places a weak and vulgar London draper's assistant in possession of a great estate. Full of extravagant comedy, though the object is grave and earnest, of satire on English legal forms and persons in the first half of the century, and of farcical characters, like the caricature of Lord Brougham as Mr. Quicksilver, and Oily Gammon and Tittlebat Titmouse.

Warren, William Fairfield. An American clergyman and educational writer; born at Williamsburg, Mass., March 13, 1833. He wrote True Key to Ancient Cosmology and Mythological Geography (1882); Paradise Found: The Cradle of

the Human Race at the North Pole (1885), a very curious speculation; The Quest of the Perfect Religion (1887); In the Footsteps of Arminius (1888); The Story of Gottlieb, a study of ideals (1891); Constitutional Law Questions in the Methodist Episcopal Church (1894).

Warton, Joseph, D.D. An English critic and poet; born at Dunsford, Surrey, in 1722; died at Wickham in 1800. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford. He was successively curate at Bassingstoke, rector of Winslade, then of Tunworth, master of Winchester, prebendary of St. Paul's and of Winchester. Besides translations of Virgil, he wrote an Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope and of Dryden. His Odes on Various Subjects (1746) show how slight a foundation was required in his day for poetic reputation.

Warton, Thomas. An historian of English poetry; born at Bassingstoke in 1728; died May 21, 1790. He was a son of Thomas Warton, a professor of poetry at Oxford, and a brother of Joseph, and was himself appointed to the same professorship in 1757; also occupying a curacy and vicarship. His great work was a learned History of English Poetry from the Eleventh to the Seventeenth Century (1774–78). Besides this, he wrote an elaborate essay on Spenser's Faerie Queene, and edited the minor poems of Milton, with abundant notes. He enjoyed the distinction of being poet-laureate.

Washington, George. First President of the United States; born in Westmoreland County, Va., February 22, 1732; died at Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, December 15, 1799. The Life of Washington has been ably written by John Marshall (1805), succinctly by Jared Sparks as a prefix to The Writings of Washington (1834), and best of all, upon the whole, by Washington Irving (1855). There are numerous other Lives of Washington, among which is a curious Vita Washingtonii, written in Latin, by Francis Glass, an obscure schoolmaster in Ohio (1835). Washington deserves a place in the history of literature, although he wrote nothing especially designed for publication except his Farewell Address to the American people, and this, though drawn up from his own memoranda, submitted to his revisal, and copied out by himself, was, as a composition, essentially the work of Alexander Hamilton. The Writings of George Washington, selected and edited by Jared Sparks (12 vols., 1838–40), consist in great part of letters of a public or private nature, and are of especial historical and biographical value. The Writings of George Washington, Including Diaries and Correspondence, edited by Worthington C. Ford, appeared in 1889.

Wasson, David Atwood. A Unitarian minister, essayist, and poet; born at Brookville, Me., May 14, 1823; died January 21, 1887. Curiously, the family name is remotely connected with that of Gustavus Vasa and George Washington. The subject of this notice was educated at North Yarmouth, Philips Academy at Andover, Bowdoin College, and the Theological Seminary at Bangor. In 1851 he became pastor at Groveland, Mass. The next year, having departed from the ancient faith, he undertook a new independent church in the same place. Several years after this he became colleague of the Rev. T. W. Higginson at Worcester; then travelled abroad, resided in Concord, was minister to Theodore Parker's Society at Boston (1865–67), passed some years in Germany, and retired to West Medford, Mass. His remarkable essays and reviews appeared mostly in the *Christian Examiner* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. A selection, with Memoir, has been published by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham (1889); also a volume of Poems.

Waters, Mrs. Clara Erskine (Clement). An American novelist and writer on art topics; born in St. Louis, Mo., August 28, 1834. Clement was the name of her first husband, and her books still bear that name; she afterward married Edwin F. Waters, and went to live in Cambridge, Mass. She travelled much in Europe and the Orient, and made a voyage around the world. Her Simple Story of the Orient appeared in 1869; Eleanor Maitland, a novel, and Egypt (1881); Charlotte Cushman (1882); The Queen of the Adriatic (1893); Naples, the City of Parthenope (1894). Her valuable publications on the Fine Arts are: Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art (1871); Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers, and Their Works (1873); Artists of the Nineteenth Century, Lawrence Hutton, co-author (1879); Outline History of Painting for Young People and Students (1883); Outline History of Sculpture for Young People and Students (1885); Christian Symbols and Stories of the Saints (1886); Stories of Art and Artists (1866); Handbook of Christian Symbols, Katherine E. Conway, co-author. Besides these works, Mrs. Waters has translated a volume of Renan's lectures and Henri Greville's Dosia's Daughter, and edited Carl von Lutzow's Treasures of Italian Art.

Watson, Henry Clay. An American journalist, editor, and historian; born at Baltimore in 1831; died in California in 1869. Besides some volumes of hunting

scenes, he published Camp-Fires of the Revolution (1851); Nights in a Block-House (1852); The Old Bell of Independence (1852), revised as Noble Deeds of Our Fathers (1888); The Yankee Teapot (1853); Lives of the Presidents of the United States (1853); Heroic Women of History (1853); The Ladies' Glee-Book (1854); The Masonic Musical Manual (1855), and The Camp-Fires of Napoleon (1856).

Watson, John, Rev. (Ian Maclaren). A Scottish clergyman and novelist; born in Manningtree, Essex, England, in 1849. Though born in England, he is of pure Scottish blood. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and studied for the ministry at New College, Edinburgh. While at New College he made the acquaintance of such men as Dr. James Stalker, Professor Henry Drummond, Dr. George Adam Smith, and others. His first pastorate was in the Free Church in Logiealmond, Perthshire, now known as Drumtochty. He is now the minister of a Presbyterian church in Sefton Park, Liverpool. It was not until 1893 that Mr. Watson became known as a writer. He has published Beside the Bonnie Brier-Bush and The Days of Auld Lang Syne.

Watson, Richard. An English theologian; born at Barton-upon-Humber, February 22, 1781; died in London, January 8, 1833. His principal works are: Theological Institutes (6 parts, 1823–28); The Life of Rev. John Wesley (1831); A Biblical and Theological Dictionary (1831); An Exposition of the Gospels of Matthew and Mark (1833).

Watson, Thomas. An English poet; born in London about 1557; died in 1592. His poems, pastoral and amatory, equalled in popularity those of his friends Spenser and Sidney. He translated Sophocles' Antigone into Latin (1581); and wrote Ekatompathia, or Passionate Century of Love (1582); Melibœus, Thomæ Watsoni; sive, Ecloga in Obitum Domini Francisci Walsinghami Equitis Aurati (1590); The Tears of Francie, or Love Disdained (1593).

Watson, William. An English poet; born in Wharfedale, Yorkshire, in 1855. He was educated privately on account of the delicacy of his health. After his twelfth year, however, when his family removed to Southport, his health gradually became better. In 1876 he began his literary work by contributions of verse and prose to the Liverpool *Argus*. In 1880 appeared The Prince's Quest (verse), which attracted little attention. It was not until Wordsworth's Grave appeared in 1891 that he began to be looked upon as a poet of promise. He became famous by his Lachrymæ Musarum, an elegy on the death of Alfred Tennyson, and containing many touches of Milton's Lycidas. The poetry-reading world at once declared this poem the finest of many tributes paid to the dead laureate, and a cash gift of $1000 was tendered to the young author (November, 1892) by the Gladstone government. Late in 1892 the poet, owing to illness and overwork, became temporarily deranged, and was confined for some time in the Roehampton Asylum. He was soon himself again, and the year 1893 saw a large addition to his published work. In March, 1895, the government granted him an annuity of $500. In 1896 appeared his sonnets on the Armenian massacres and the refusal of the nations to intervene, published under the title, The Purple East. These made his name common property wherever the English tongue is spoken. His other works are: Epigrams of Art, Life, and Nature (1884); Ver Tenebrosum (a sonnet series attacking the English occupation of Egypt (1885); The Eloping Angels, Poems, and Excursions in Criticism (1893); Odes, and Other Poems (1894); The Father of the Forest, and Other Poems (1895); The Year of Shame (including The Purple East, 1897).

Wattenbach, Wilhelm (vät'ten-bach). A German historian and palæographist; born at Ranzau, September 22, 1819; died at Frankfort, September 20, 1897; became professor of history at Heidelberg (1862) and in 1873 in Berlin University. He was author of Contributions to the History of the Christian Church in Bohemia and Moravia (1849); Introduction to Greek Palæography (1867); Introduction to Latin Palæography (1869); Writings in the Middle Ages (1871); Vacation Travels in Spain and Portugal (1869); The Transylvanian Saxons (1870); The Inquisition Against the Waldeness in Pomerania and in the Mark of Bradenburg (1886); The Sect of the Brethren of the Free Spirit (1887); History of the Roman Papacy (1876).

Watterson, Henry. An American orator and journalist; born at Washington, D. C., February 16, 1840. During the war he served as staff-officer and as chief of scouts in the Confederate army. In 1868 he founded the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, where he soon became a national figure in American journalism. He sat for a short time (1876–77) in Congress to fill a vacancy. He has been a prolific contributor to periodicals, and is the author of Oddities of Southern Life and Character.

Watts, Isaac. An English dissenting clergyman and hymnologist; born in

Southampton, July 17, 1674; died near London, November 25, 1748. Being a Dissenter he could not enter one of the universities, but received a thorough education, and became tutor in a private family. In 1698 he was chosen assistant minister of the Independent congregation in Mark Lane, London, of which he became pastor in 1702. Owing to feeble health he resigned his charge, and in 1712 was invited by Sir Thomas Abney, of Abney Park, near London, to enter his family circle. Here he lived during the remaining thirty-six years of his life, preaching not infrequently, and writing many books in prose and verse. His works comprise about a dozen octavo volumes. The greater portion of his prose writings consists of sermons and theological treatises. His poems are all of the religious character, many of them written for children. He versified the entire book of Psalms, and many of his hymns find a place in the hymn-books of all denominations of Christians.

Waugh, Edwin. An English dialect writer; born at Rochdale, Lancashire, January 29, 1817; died in New Brighton, April 30, 1890. He wrote Sketches of Lancashire Life and Localities (1855; 4th ed., 1869); Poems and Lancashire Songs (1859); Rambles in the Lake Country and its Borders (1862); Tufts of Heather from the Lancashire Moors (1864); Irish Sketches, Home Life of the Lancashire Factory-Folk (1866); Sancho's Wallet, The Chimney Corner (1879), etc. Posies from a Country Garden (2 vols., 1865) is a selection from his poems.

Wayland, Francis. An American clergyman, educator, and author; born in New York City, March 11, 1796; died in Providence, R. I., September 30, 1865. He was pastor in a Baptist church in Boston (1821–26), and president of Brown University (1827–55). His works include Elements of Moral Science (1835); Elements of Political Economy (1837); The Limitations of Human Responsibility (1838); Thoughts on the Present Collegiate System (1845); Domestic Slavery Considered as a Scriptural Institution (1845); Memoirs of Harriet Ware (1850); and Adoniram Judson (1853); Elements of Intellectual Philosophy (1854); Sermons to Churches (1858); Memoir of Thomas Chalmers (1864).

Webb, Charles Henry ("John Paul"). An American banker, journalist, and humorist; born at Rouse's Point, N. Y., January 24, 1834. His journalistic work was done on the New York *Times* and the New York *Tribune*, for which mainly his humorous articles were written. He invented an adding machine. He wrote several burlesque dramas: John Paul's Book (1874); Parodies, Prose, and Verse (1876); and Vagrom Verse.

Webb, Sidney. An English socialist; one of the founders of the Fabian Society; born in London, July 13, 1859. He has written Socialism in England (1889); The Eight Hours' Day (1891), in collaboration with Harold Cox, and The London Program (1892). His wife, Beatrice (Potter), has written The Co-operative Movement in Great Britain, and together they have written the noted History of Trades-Unionism in England and Industrial Democracy (1898).

Webster, Daniel. An American statesman and orator; born at Salisbury, N. H., January 18, 1782; died at Marshfield, Mass., October 24, 1852. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1801; commenced the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1805, and the next year entered upon practice in Portsmouth, N. H. In 1812 he was elected to Congress from New Hampshire, and was re-elected in 1814. In 1816 he removed to Boston and soon acquired an extensive legal practice. In 1822 he was elected to Congress from Boston, and in 1827 was chosen to the United States Senate, and held that position until 1841, when he became secretary of state in the administration of Mr. W. H. Harrison, retaining that place during a portion of the administration of Mr. Tyler, who became president upon the death of Mr. W. H. Harrison. In 1850 he again became secretary of state in the administration of Mr. Fillmore. His health beginning visibly to decline, he tendered his resignation of the secretaryship, which was declined by the president. The Works of Daniel Webster consist of Orations, Discourses, and Addresses on various occasions; Legal Arguments, Speeches and Debates in Congress, and Diplomatic Papers. Two volumes of his Private Correspondence, edited by his son, were published in 1858. His Life has been written by several persons, notably by George Ticknor Curtis (1869). Many personal details are given in Daniel Webster and His Contemporaries, by C. W. March (1850).

Webster, Noah. An American lexicographer and philologist; born at West Hartford, Conn., October 16, 1758; died at New Haven, May 28, 1843. He was graduated at Yale in 1778; taught school at Hartford, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He did not, however, enter upon practice, but became principal of an academy at Goshen, N. Y., where he prepared his Spelling-Book, which appeared in 1783, and was followed by a Grammar (1785), and a Reading-Book (1787). In 1789 he took up his residence in Stratford, Conn.,

where he practised law until 1793. He then removed to New York, where he established the *Minerva*, a daily newspaper devoted to the support of Washington's administration. In 1798 he published a compendious Dictionary of the English Language and set about the preparation of his greatest American Dictionary of the English Language. This work occupied him fully twenty years, during half of which he resided at Amherst, Mass., his income being wholly derived from the sale of his Spelling-Book, of which numerous editions were published. Among his other notable works are a defensive History of the Hartford Convention, and a Collection of Papers, Political, Literary, and Moral Subjects (1843).

Wedderburn, James. A Scotch psalmodist; born at Dundee about 1500; died in England about 1564. With his brother, Robert, he edited Ane Compendious Buike of Godly and Spiritual Songs, Collectit Out of Sundrie Parts of the Scripture, with Sundrie of Uther Ballades Changed Out of Profane Songs, for Avoiding Sin and Harlotrie (about 1584). This was the principal psalm-book used in Scotland. He is the reputed author of The Complaynt of Scotland (1548), "the only classic work in old Scottish prose."

Wedmore, Frederick. An English journalist, novelist, and art critic; born at Clifton, July, 1844. He has written considerably for the magazines. Among his works are: A Snapt Gold Ring (1871), a novel; Two Girls (1874); Studies in English Art (1876); Pastorals of France (1877); Four Masters of Etching (1883); etc.

Pastorals of France (1877). A Last Love at Pornic, Yvonne of Croisic, The Four Bells of Chartres. Subtle and delicate little studies of the spirit, by a connoisseur of the mind as well as of art. The motive of the first is an elderly man's love for a girl who would probably accept him and his conscientious awakening to the probable wrong he would commit—a theme treated again in The Vicar of Pimlico. Yvonne is a melancholy little piece, rendering picturesquely the sense of utter solitude and remoteness of Croisic and its people.

Renunciations (1893). Three little sketches. A Chemist in the Suburbs is a character-study in miniature. All are pervaded with a connoisseur's interest in works of art, and with a refined idealism.

English Episodes (1894). The Vicar of Pimlico, a love chapter in the lives of an elderly man and a young woman; some humorous anecdotes, and The New Marienbad Elegy, another episode in soul history, with impressionist descriptions of Peakland skies and weather.

The Collapse of a Penitent (1900). A psychological narrative of the downward career and tragic end of a woman, who, a talented musician and born a Bohemian, is intolerant of the bondage of a commonplace wedlock. A flabby and egotistic literary man, who shrinks from the overt crime of betraying her, is morally the agent of her ruin. Full of a connoisseur's *obiter dicta* on music, architecture, and bric-a-brac.

Weed, Thurlow. An American journalist and politician; born at Cairo, N. Y., November 15, 1797; died in New York City, November 22, 1882. He founded the *Agriculturist* at Norwich, N. Y.; the *Evening Journal*, Albany, N. Y. (1830), and edited the *Commercial Advertiser*, New York City (1867–68). His books are: Letters from Europe and the West Indies (1866), and an Autobiography, edited by his daughter, and published in 1882.

Wegele, Franz Xavier (vā'ge-lē). A German professor; born at Munich, October 28, 1823; died at Würzburg, October 16, 1897. He was appointed professor of history in the University of Würzburg (1851). He wrote Karl August of Weimar (1850); Life and Works of Dante Alighieri (3d ed., 1879); Sources of Thuringian History (1854); Frederick the Peaceful, Margrave of Leissen (1870); Goethe as a Historian (1875); History of German Historiography since the Rise of Humanism (1885).

Weil, Gustav (vīl). A German scholar and historian; born at Sulzburg, Baden, April 25, 1808; died at Freiburg, in Breisgau, August 30, 1889. He was appointed professor of Oriental languages in the University of Heidelberg (1861). He wrote The Poetry of the Arabs (1837); a learned History of Mohammed the Prophet (1843); Historico-critical Introduction to the Koran (1844); Biblical Legends of the Mussulmans (1845); History of the Islamitic People from the Mohammed to the Time of the Sultan Selim (1866). He made the first German translation of the Thousand Nights and a Night (4 vols., 1837–41).

Weill, Alexandre (vīl). A French journalist and miscellaneous writer; born at Schiroff, in Alsace, in 1811. He wrote a series of Alsatian Tales that were very popular; The Peasants' War (1847); an historical study; Republic and Monarchy (1849); Village Tales (1853); Mismorismes, Hymns of the Soul (1860); My Youth, My Adolescence, etc. (1870), an autobiograghy; Parisian Romances (1874); Genius of Universal History (1876); etc.

Weinhold, Karl (vīn'hōlt). A German antiquarian; born at Reichenbach, Silesia, October 26, 1823; died at Bad, Manheim, Germany, August 15, 1901. He held the chair of German philology in various universities—Breslau, Cracow,

Gratz, and Kiel and Berlin. He wrote Christmas Plays and Carols of Southern Germany and Silesia (1853); Researches in German Dialects (1853); Ancient Norse Life (1856); The Giants of German Myth (1856); Heathen Burial in Germany (1859); German Womankind in the Middle Ages (2 vols., 2d ed., 1882).

Weir, Harrison William. An English illustrator and writer for young people; born at Lewes, May 5, 1824. He is noted for his engravings of animals, and was one of the original members of the Society of Painters in Water-Colors. He has written The Poetry of Nature (1865); Funny Dogs with Funny Tales; The Adventures of a Bear; Bird Stories; Our Cats; etc., which he illustrated himself.

Weise, Christian (vi'zė). A German educationist and poet; born at Zittau, April 30, 1642; died there 1708. He wrote admirable text-books for school instruction; Curious Thoughts on German Verse (2 vols., 1691–95); several dramas and romances; a volume of poems; Overflowing Thoughts of Early Youth (1698). His satirical tales are: The Three Chief Arch-Fools, The Bavarian Machiavel, Katherine the Shrew.

Weismann, August (vīs'măn). A celebrated German zoologist; born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, January 17, 1834. He became professor at Freiburg (1871). He denies the possibility of the inheritance of acquired characters. Being one of the leading minds engaged in the study of evolution, his writings have provoked much discussion and been a great stimulation to research. Among his principal works are: Studies in the Theory of Descent (1880); Essays on Heredity (London, 1888–92); German Plasm (London, 1893), etc.

Weiss, John (vīs). An American clergyman, reformer, and author; born in Boston; June 28, 1818; died there March 9, 1879. He has published: Æsthetic Prose (1845), a translation of Schiller's philosophical and æsthetic essays; Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker (2 vols., 1864); American Religion (1871); Wit, Humor, and Shakespeare (1880). He was a disciple of the transcendental philosophy, an early abolitionist, an advocate of woman's political enfranchisement, and a defender of reason in religion.

Weisse, Christian Hermann (vi'sė). A German philosopher; grandson of Christian F.; born at Leipzig, August 10, 1801; died there September 19, 1866; he was professor of philosophy at Leipzig from 1845. He wrote The Idea, the Treatment, and the Sources of Mythology (1828); System of Æsthetics as a Science (2 vols., 1830); The Idea of Godhead (1833); Theodicy in German Rhymes (1834); Principles of Metaphysic (1835); The Gospel History Treated Critically and Philosophically (2 vols., 1838); Luther's Christology (1852).

Welch, Philip Henry. An American humorist; born at Angelica, N. Y., March 1, 1849; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 24, 1889. He has the distinction of being professional jokesmith and maker of short dialogues, to the writing of which he devoted his time. His books are The Taylor-Made Girl (1888) and Said in Fun (1889).

Welcker, Friedrich Gottlieb (vel'ker). A celebrated German scholar and archæologist; born at Grunberg, Hesse, November 4, 1784; died at Bonn, December 17, 1868. He was professor of archæology at Giessen, (1809) Göttingen (1816), at Bonn (1819). Besides editing editions of a number of Greek authors, he wrote: The Æschylean Trilogy (1824; supplement, 1826); Greek Tragedy Arranged with Regard to the Epical Cyclus (3 vols., 1841), an epoch-making work; Ancient Monuments (5 vols., 1849–64); Greek Mythology (3 vols., 1862); The Epical Cyclus (1865–82); etc.

Welhaven, John Sebastian Cammermeyer (vel'hä-ven). A Norwegian journalist, patriot, and poet; born at Bergen, December 22, 1807; died in Christiania, October 21, 1873. He founded a weekly paper, *Vidar* (1833), which was changed into the daily *Constitutionelle* (1836). He wrote Poetic Art and Character of Henrik Wergeland (1832), which awakened a great controversy, and Norges Daemring (Norway's Twilight, 1834), political sonnets, stirring up great strife of thought.

Wells, Charles Jeremiah. An English poet; born in 1800; died in France, February 17, 1879. He left England in 1840, afterward living chiefly in Marseilles, where he practised law. He was a friend of Keats, Horne, and Hazlitt. His best work is his dramatic poem, Joseph and his Brethren, published in 1824, under the pseudonym of "H. L. Howard," and reprinted in 1876, with an introduction by Swinburne. He also wrote a little volume, called Stories After Nature (1822), now out of print.

Wells, David Ames. An American political economist; born at Springfield, Mass., June 17, 1828; died at Norwich, Conn., November 5, 1898. He was graduated at Williams College, and then engaged in scientific studies at Harvard under Agassiz. From 1850 to 1860 he edited a number of compiled works on the natural sciences, and in 1864 issued

a political tract entitled Our Burden and Our Strength, which had an enormous circulation. He was at first a protectionist, but later became a free-trader, and wrote numerous books and pamphlets advocating free trade. Besides his reports as government and state commissioner, there have appeared The Creed of the Free-Thinker (1875); Why We Trade and How We Trade (1878); Our Merchant Marine (1882); Practical Economics (1885), and Revelation of the Tariff to Wages (1888).

Wells, H. G. An English novelist; born at Bromley in 1866. After a course at the Royal College of Science, wherein he received high honors, he became a schoolmaster. Then he entered journalism, his brilliant articles attracting the attention of W. E. Henley. Persuaded to turn his talent to fiction, he produced, in 1895, The Time Machine, which achieved a great success for him. The same year appeared The Stolen Bacillus and The Wonderful Visit. In 1897 appeared The Island of Doctor Moreau and The Wheels of Chance, a cycling romance. In 1897 appeared The Invisible Man, The Plattner Story, and the work which has attracted a greater attention than any of his other productions, The War of the Worlds. Mr. Wells has a remarkable faculty of invention, and a still greater gift of persuasion. Mr. Wells' peculiarity is that he not only claims your attention when you are actually reading him, but exercises the same fascination over your subsequent reflections.

Select Conversation with an Uncle (1895). Monologues or "disarticulated essays" by an eccentric and witty old man from South Africa, who has a low opinion of the fashions and follies of present-day society. Such dissertations as Theory of the Perpetual Discomfort of Humanity; Use of Ideals; The Pains of Marriage. Also two sketches: A Misunderstood Artist; The Man with a Nose.

The Time Machine (1895). A scientific fantasy. The machine transports the owner at will into the past or into the future.

The Wonderful Visit (1895). The doings of an angel who visits the earth, and is shot by a sporting vicar.

The Wheels of Chance (1896). Serio-comic narrative of a poor overworked draper's adventures on a cycling holiday in Surrey and Sussex. He plays knight-errant to a distressed damsel; his latent goodness and heroism are brought out, and he goes home with new ideas of what is good and worthy in life.

***The War of the Worlds** (1898). The inhabitants of Mars, a terribly bestial yet highly organized race, invade England, and by their command of superior weapons, subdue and prey on the people. Evoked a droll skit, The War of the Wenuses, by C. L. Graves and E. V. Lucas.

When the Sleeper Wakes (1899). London A.D. 2100. A picture of topsy-turvy institutions and humanity metamorphosed, socially and morally, and more especially of the mechanical wonders of the future. Extremely pessimistic view of mankind in the coming centuries.

Tales of Space and Time (1899). Miscellaneous studies in astronomy and imaginative chronology. Two stories of the far future and the far past: A Story of the Stone Age, A Story of the Days to Come. The Star describes a cataclysm caused by a comet on earth, and the feelings of terrified humanity. Like the author's other fantasies, contains a good deal of speculation on the future of mankind, and criticism of society.

Love and Mr. Lewisham (1900). Like the Wheels of Chance, a study of the life of very ordinary and commonplace people. Mr. Lewisham is a schoolmaster and a student, who spoils his plans for advancement by falling in love, and ruins his literary and socialistic ambitions by getting married.

The First Men in the Moon (1901). Making one bold postulate, the discovery of a substance that resists gravity, the author depicts with daring imagination, yet plausible regard to scientific analogy, the moon and its plants and inhabitants.

Wemyss, Francis Courtney (weems). An actor, manager, and theatrical writer; born in London, May 13, 1797; died in New York, January 5, 1859. He performed in London (1821), at Philadelphia (1822); was manager of theatres in several American cities, and secretary of the Dramatic Fund Association from 1852. Among his works are: Twenty-six Years as Actor and Manager (1847); Chronology of the American Stage (1852); and Theatrical Biography. He edited The Minor Drama (7 vols., 1848–52).

Wendell, Barrett. An American author and educator; born in Boston, August 23, 1855. He has published English Composition (1891); Cotton Mather (1891), in Makers of America series; and the novels, The Duchess Emilia (1885) and Rankell's Remains (1886). His Stelligeri, and Other Essays Concerning America (1893), and William Shakespeare: a Study (1894), are widely known. He is American editor of *Literature*.

Wergeland, Henrik Arnold (ver'gĕ-länd). A celebrated Norwegian poet; born at Christiansand, June 17, 1808; died at Christiania, July 12, 1845. In 1821, when but thirteen years old, his first work, a story entitled Blodstenen (The Bloodstone), was printed in *Morgenbladet*, the leading daily paper of Christiania. In 1825, at the age of seventeen, he was admitted to Christiania University, and during his student years produced a number of small dramas and farces, the first of which especially attracted attention. He was a radical advocate of all that was distinctively Norse as against Danish. Not long

before Norway had emerged from the dominion of Denmark to become associated with Sweden under one crown, but as an independent state. The national feeling ran high, but was met and partially repressed by the official class, which had so long looked to Denmark for all authority that its traditional influence was yet most powerfully felt in all that related to art, literature, and culture. Wergeland plunged into all the issues that arose, taking ever the side of the distinctively Norwegian and of the masses against the classes. He produced a great epic poem entitled Creation, Humanity, and the Messiah, which appeared in 1830. The publication of this aroused the public criticism of Welhaven, who was from that day forth destined to be his most important opponent and rival. His pen was never idle; dramas, lyrics, poems, epic poems, and a volume on The Constitutional History of Norway followed one another in rapid succession. One cause which he took up and carried to success would have rendered his name memorable, even though he had done no more. He opened the doors of Norway to the Jews.

Werner, Friedrich Ludwig Zacharias (vär'ner). A German dramatist and clergyman; born at Königsberg, November 18, 1768; died in Vienna, January 17, 1823. His works are: Sons of the Valley (1800), inspired by Masonic enthusiasm; Cruise in the German Ocean (1804), set to music by Hoffmann; Martin Luther, and The 24th of February, which made a great sensation. Besides the dramas made, he wrote the tragedies, Attila, Wanda, Kunegunde (The Mother of the Maccabees), and lyric poems, hymns, sermons, etc.

Wesley, Charles. An English clergyman and poet; born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, December, 1708; died in London, March 29, 1788. He was "the poet of Methodism," and many of his hymns are to be found in the hymn-books of all Protestant denominations.

Wesley, John. The founder of Methodism; an English preacher and writer; born at Epworth, June, 1703; died March 2, 1791. He was educated at Oxford. His works were as follows: Primitive Physic (1747); Explanatory Notes on the New Testament (1755); Doctrine of Original Sin (1757); Survey of the Wisdom of God in Creation (1763); Notes on the Old and the New Testaments (1764); Preservative Against Unsettled Notions in Religion (1770); A Calm Address to Our American Colonies (1775). His journals are highly valued. He also edited, with his brother Charles, several collections of hymns.

Wesley, Samuel, Sr. An English clergyman and sacred poet; was born at Preston, about 1664; died at Epworth, April 22, 1735. He was the father of Charles, John, and Samuel, Jr. He wrote Life of Christ: an Heroic Poem, Eupolis' Hymn to the Creator, etc. He is best known by the two hymns to be found in Methodist hymn-books, Behold the Saviour of Mankind and O, Thou, Who when I Did Complain.

Wesley, Samuel, Jr. An English educator and sacred poet; son of Samuel; born in London, February 10, 1690; died at Tiverton, November 6, 1739. He was head master of Blundell's free grammar-school at Tiverton (1732–39). He remained with the old High Church party and did not embrace Methodism with his brothers. Editions of his poems have been published in 1736, 1743, and 1862 (with a Life, by William Nichols). He is best known by his hymns in the Methodist hymn-book, and a poem beginning "The morning flowers display their sweets," written on the death of a young lady.

Weyman, Stanley John (wī'man). An English novelist; born at Ludlow, Shropshire, August 7, 1855. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; was classical instructor in the King's School, Chester (1878); was called to the bar in 1881, and practised until 1890. He was a contributor to periodicals in 1883, and published in book form the historical romances: The House of the Wolf (1890); Francis Cludde (1891); The New Rector (1891); A Gentleman of France (1893); Under the Red Robe (1894), and My Lady Rotha (1894). Several of his stories have been dramatized. His books deal with character and incident not previously written upon, and are fresh, original, and popular.

The House of the Wolf (1890). A swashbuckler romance, dealing with the massacre of St. Bartholomew. A grim and pitiless giant woos the beloved of a Huguenot, and seeks his life.

The Story of Francis Cludde (1891). A romance in Dumas' style of the times of Bloody Mary (1555–58). A sturdy young Protestant, slow-tongued, but quick to act, tired of persecution, goes forth to win fame by a career of adventure.

***A Gentleman of France** (1893). The hero is a Huguenot Breton, one of Condé's veterans, whose poverty and shabby appearance are flouted by the courtiers; but in an important and delicate commission entrusted to him he acquits himself so valiantly that he wins the love of his beautiful charge, a noble kinswoman of Turenne. Court life and warlike adventure are the staple of the book, which is a very excellent one of its kind.

***Under the Red Robe** (1894). An adventurer of bad character is sent on a treacherous

mission by Richelieu, but falls in love with the sister of the man he is to betray. He redeems his character by liberating the prisoner and giving himself up to the Cardinal. Bearn supplies the locality and the scenery.

My Lady Rotha (1894). Opens in Thuringia during the Thirty Years' War, the thread of the plot being the love story of the Countess Rotha, which, however, is of secondary interest to the descriptions of strife and adventure that portray the hideous devastation and demoralization of Germany overrun by mercenaries and thieves.

Shrewsbury (1898). Deals with the inner history of Sir John Fenwick's Jacobite plot, and with other incidents of the English Revolution and the subsequent years (1688–1713). Many of the characters are cowards, bullies, scoundrels; but the famous Duke of Shrewsbury is an attractive figure.

The Castle Inn (1898). A tale of society and manners at Marlborough in the eighteenth century, with description of an abduction, a rescue, and other episodes of travelling during the period.

Sophia (1900). A romance of intrigue and social comedy opening in 1742 and picturing the manners and customs of the eighteenth century. The wayward hoyden Sophia is nearly ruined at the hands of an Irish adventurer, and saved by the hero, another of the author's middle-aged gentlemen who, after many vicissitudes, wins the heroine's love by sheer force of integrity and courage.

Count Hannibal: a Romance of the Court of France (1901). Very similar to the foregoing romances; ingenious and exciting as a story, not of much account as drawing of character. The massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572) is the central historical episode, and the manners and atmosphere of contemporary France are vividly reproduced.

Whateley, Richard. An English prelate and theologian, archbishop of Dublin; born in London, February 1, 1787; died in Dublin, October 8, 1863. He finished his studies at Oxford and had a fellowship there, after which he was rector of Halesworth, in Suffolk, principal of St. Albans Hall, Oxford, and in 1830 professor of political economy. In 1831 he became archbishop of Dublin. He did much to forward the cause of general education and to promote liberal views in the English Church. Among his numerous works are: Historic Doubts Relative to Napoleon Bonaparte (1819), a burlesque aimed at the "destructive school of criticism;" Essays on the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion (1825); Elements of Logic (1828); Elements of Rhetoric (1828); Difficulties in the Writings of St. Paul (1828); Political Economy (1831); Introduction to the Study of St. Paul's Epistles (1849); English Synonyms (1851); Scripture Doctrines Concerning the Sacrament (1857); Lessons on Mind (1859); Lessons on the British Constitution (1859); Lectures on the Parables (1860); Lectures on Prayer (1860); Rise, Progress, and Corruption of Christianity (1860); Miscellaneous Lectures and Reviews (1861); Remains (1864).

Wheeler, Andrew Carpenter ("Nym Crinkle"). An American journalist, critic, and dramatic writer; born in New York, 1835. He was a contributor to the New York *Times* and *World*, Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and other journals; was also a war correspondent. He has written The Chronicles of Milwaukee (1861); The Twins: a Comedy (1862), and The Primrose Path of Dalliance: a Theatrical Tale.

Wheeler, William Adolphus. An American lexicographer; born at Leicester, Mass., November 14, 1833; died at Roxbury, Mass., October 28, 1887. He was assistant superintendent of the Boston Public Library in 1867. He was one of the editors of Worcester's Dictionary and of the new illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary (1864), and edited Hole's Brief Biographical Dictionary (1866), and a Dickens' Dictionary (1873). He wrote the Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction (1865); Who Wrote It? an index to anonymous literature, left unfinished by him, but completed by Charles G. Wheeler (1881), and Familiar Allusions (1882), left unfinished.

Wheelwright, John. An English-American clergyman, who was a classmate of Oliver Cromwell at Cambridge University; born in Lincolnshire about 1592; died at Salisbury, N. H., November 15, 1679. A brother-in-law of Anne Hutchinson and defender of her religious opinions, he was banished from Massachusetts for seditious preaching, and founded Exeter on the Squamscott. He published, answering Thomas Welde, Mercurius Americanus, or Observations on a Paper entitled Of the Rise, Reign, and Ruin of the Familists, Libertines, etc., in New England (1654), and a Vindication (1654).

Whipple, Edwin Percy. An American literary critic; born at Gloucester, Mass., March 8, 1819; died in Boston, June 16, 1886. He has written: Essays and Reviews (2 vols., 1848–49); Lectures on Subjects Connected with Literature and Life (1849); Character and Characteristic Men (1867); The Literature of the Age of Elizabeth (1868); Success and its Conditions (1871), and posthumously published Recollections of Eminent Men (1887); American Literature, and Other Papers (1887), and Outlook on Society, Literature, and Politics (1888).

Whitaker, Alexander. An Episcopal clergyman and colonial author; born in England, 1588; died in Virginia after 1613. He baptized Pocahontas and officiated at her wedding. He wrote Good

Newes from Virginia, one of the first books written in the colonies.

White, Eliza Orne. An American writer of juvenile tales; born in New Hampshire, 1856. She has written Miss Brooks, When Molly was Six, Winterborough, A Little Girl of Long Ago, and The Coming of Theodora.

Miss Brooks (1890). Social life in Boston, and the fortunes of a small group of people. Ordinary life recorded with an eye for its humors, without idealism.

Winterborough (1892). A story of a small town in New England, with some study of character, and dialogue marked by smartness and repartee.

The Coming of Theodora (1895). Theodora has almost every excellence save tactful sympathy, and with this defect her generous efforts to assist her brother's family fail. A little comedy, with Theodora's attractive person for its chief subject, that at the end turns to be tragedy.

A Lover of Truth (1898). A study of local manners; the virtuous and refined, but colorless aristocracy of an old-fashioned country town in New England is here drawn with a scrupulous exactness and quiet humor.

White, Henry Kirke. An English poet; born at Nottingham, March 21, 1785; died at Cambridge, October 19, 1806. A sizarship was obtained for him at St. John's College, Cambridge, and at the close of his first term he was pronounced the first man of his year. His health broke down under his severe studies, and he died soon after entering upon his twenty-second year. His Remains were edited by Southey, with a touching Memoir, and a memorial tablet with a medallion portrait by Chantrey was placed in All Saints' Church, Cambridge. Clifton Grove, the longest of his poems, is somewhat after the manner of Goldsmith's Deserted Village.

White, Joseph Blanco. An English clergyman and controversialist; born at Seville, Spain, July 11, 1775; died at Liverpool, May 20, 1841. He edited in England, in the interest of Spanish independence, a monthly journal, *El Espanol* (1810–14); also *Las Variedades* (1822–25); and the London *Review* (1829). He evolved from a Catholic priest through the Church of England into a Unitarian minister. Some of his publications are: Letters from Spain, by Leucadio Doblado (1822); Practical and Internal Evidence Against Catholicism (1825); The Poor Man's Preservative Against Popery (1825); Second Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion (2 vols., 1833). Coleridge pronounced his Night and Death the finest sonnet in the English language.

White, Percy. An English novelist and journalist; born in London. He became professor of English language and literature in a French college, and afterward taught private pupils. In 1880 he took up journalism and edited *Public Opinion* for ten years, and wrote widely for London and provincial press; also for the reviews and magazines. Publications: Mr. Bailey-Martin, a satirical novel (1893); A King's Diary (1894); Corruption (1895); Andria (1896); A Passionate Pilgrim (1897); A Millionaire's Daughter (1898); The Infatuation of the Countess (1899); The Heart of the Dancer (1900); The West End, a novel of society (1900); The Journal of a Jealous Woman (1900); The Grip of the Bookmaker (1901); The New Christians (1902); Park Lane (1903).

A Millionaire's Daughter (1898). A comedy of modern society life, with some humorous situations of love at cross purposes and smart epigrammatic dialogue.

***The West End** (1900). A satire on smart society, its supposed vulgarity, loose morals, and frivolity, put in the mouth of a cynical parasite to a millionaire grocer, who buys an *entrée* into the drawing-rooms of fashionable people by the agency of an aristocratic but impecunious lady.

The Grip of the Bookmaker (1901). The chief figure is a retired bookmaker with a shady past, engaged in social vendetta with a proud colonel, whose daughter is loved by his son. Exploits the social stratum where mere respectability is in close contact with wealth and fashion, and portrays a number of people with liveliness.

White, Richard Grant. An American essayist and critic, and Shakespearian scholar; born in New York, May 22, 1821; died there April 8, 1885. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. But he previously had turned his attention to literature and never entered upon legal practice. Before he had reached his majority he published anonymously a fine sonnet upon Washington, which came to be attributed to more than one poet, among whom were Wordsworth and Landor. Without being ostensibly the editor of any periodical, he was editorially connected with several newspapers and magazines. For more than twenty years—ending in 1878—he held positions in the United States revenue service at New York. His works, while covering a wide range of topics, relate mainly to general philology, and especially to Shakespeare and his writings. His most important works are: Handbook of Christian Art (1853); Shakespeare's Scholar (1854); Three Parts of Henry VI. (1859); National Hymns (1861); Life and Genius of Shakespeare (1865); The New Gospel of Peace (1866); Words and Their Uses (1870); Every-Day English (1880); England Without and Within (1881);

The Fate of Mansfield Humphrey (1884); Studies in Shakespeare (1885), and History of Italian Opera in New York.

White, William Hale. (Pseudonym, "Mark Rutherford," and occasionally "Reuben Hopcott.") An English author. His works include The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford; Mark Rutherford's Deliverance (1885); Miriam's Schooling (1890); The Revolution in Tanner's Lane (1887); Spinoza's Ethic; Spinoza's Emendation of the Intellect; Catherine Furze (1894); Clara Hopgood (1896), and Pages from a Journal (1900).

***The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford** (1881). A sombre, thoughtful book—the history of a doubter, who has a strain of Bunyan's morbid self-consciousness. Beginning as an Independent minister in the Eastern Midlands, he passes through phases of Unitarianism to a vague theism, and finally to agnosticism. The history of each conversion is related with full consideration of the various forces acting on his mind; for instance, the episodes of Wordsworthian nature-worship are described with great feeling.

***Mark Rutherford's Deliverance** (1885). A narrative as rambling as the former, the external incidents being principally a struggling journalist's attempts to preach love and undogmatic Christianity to the poor and outcast of London; containing some earnest studies of character and conduct. Theologically, the book represents a recoil from the vague Wordsworthian nature-worship and youthful theories of the autobiography toward the Calvinism of his earlier days, but purified, widened, and softened, by experience of life.

The Revolution in Tanner's Lane (1887). A fragmentary story, beginning in 1841 and ending in the forties, a period when Radicalism was a crime. The change of ministers in the obscure Dissenting chapel, and the intrigues and abortive revolts that ensue, are the basis of a large part of the story. But religious and ethical questions, the government of the universe, the meaning of human suffering, faith, infidelity, are the topics.

Miriam's Schooling, and Other Papers (1890). A short character sketch, showing how a crude and selfish girl is chastened and becomes a true woman; a tale of lowly life sixty years ago. Also some Old Testament histories; all ethical in purpose.

Catherine Furze (1894). A merciless portrayal of the cant and materialism of the lower middle classes in the provinces; and an earnest exposition of various unorthodox views on morality and religion.

Clara Hopgood (1896). England and Italy fifty years ago; Mazzini is a minor character. Some of the author's more heterodox opinions on ethics and religion are propounded by means of character development and incident. The heroine bears shame rather than marry the unworthy lover who has betrayed her, and Baruch, the believer in free love, ventually gives a home to her and her child.

Whitefield, George. A famous English Methodist preacher; born at Gloucester, December 27, 1714; died at Newburyport, Mass., September 30, 1770. One of the founders of Methodism, he was one of the greatest preachers the Anglo-Saxon race had produced, speaking often three and once seven times a day to immense multitudes, and causing many conversions. He visited America seven times.

Whitehead, Charles. An English poet and novelist, a close friend of Dickens; born in London in 1804; died in Melbourne, Australia, July 5, 1862. He wrote many poems, plays, and sketches. His first published work was The Solitary (1831). Other well-known ones were: The Autobiography of Jack Ketch, Richard Savage (1842), which D. G. Rossetti called "a remarkable book," and The Cavalier, a drama produced at the Haymarket Theatre, London.

Whiteing, Richard. An English author and journalist; born in London, July 27, 1840; his father was in the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House; married Helen, niece of Townsend Harris, first United States minister to Japan (1869). He was educated privately. His first essay in journalism was a series of satirical papers, political and social, contributed to the *Evening Star*, and afterward republished as Mr. Sprouts—his Opinions; was leader-writer and correspondent of the *Morning Star;* was on editorial staff of Press Association, and *Manchester Guardian;* was Paris correspondent of *Manchester Guardian*, *World* (London), *World* (New York), etc., etc.; returned to London to join editorial staff of *Daily News*; resigned (1899). Publications: The Democracy, a novel (1876); The Island, a novel (1888); No. 5 John St., a novel (1899); The Life of Paris (1900), and The Yellow Van (1903).

The Island; Adventures of a Person of Quality (1888). An English lord, disgusted by the vices and sophistications of modern society as he beholds it in gilded London and Paris, retires from the world. Cast away on a Pacific island, he discovers a community of English people living in peace and happy innocence, and intercourse with them renews his faith in humanity.

No. 5 John St. (sequel, 1899). After the peer's demise or disappearance, his friend, a rich baronet, continues his researches into social conditions by living the life of the poor in a London slum. His journal presents a series of vividly contrasted pictures, the luxury of the rich, and the misery of the poor, the former the alleged cause of the latter, for the two stories together are the expression of the author's plea for a radically new system of distribution.

Whiting, Lilian. A Boston journalist; born in New York about 1855. She has written The World Beautiful, two series; From Dreamland Sent, poems, and After her Death: The Story of a Summer, a memorial of Kate Field.

Whitman, Sarah Helen Power. An American poet; born in Providence, R. I., in 1803; died June 27, 1878. She married John W. Whitman, a Boston lawyer. She was once engaged to Edgar Allan Poe, afterward writing a defence of him, entitled Edgar A. Poe and his Critics (1860). She was a noted conversationalist. She published several volumes of poems, among them being the volume Hours of Life, and Other Poems (1853); also Fairy Ballads, written with her sister, Anna M. Power.

Whitman Walt. An American poet; born at West Hills, Long Island, N. Y., May 31, 1819; died at Camden, N. J., March 26, 1892. He was educated at the public schools of Brooklyn and New York, and subsequently followed various occupations, among which were those of printer, teacher, carpenter, and journalist, making in the mean time extended tours in the United States and Canada. His first notable work, Leaves of Grass, was published in 1855. It was subsequently much enlarged by successive additions up to 1881. His style is the antithesis of that of Swinburne; he ignores rhythm and rhyme, and this organic defect relegates him to an inferior rank as an artist. Besides Leaves of Grass, he wrote many poems for periodicals, some of which have been collected into volumes, among which are: Drum-Taps (1865); Two Rivulets (1873); Specimen Days and Collect (1883); November Boughs (1885); Sands at Seventy (1888); Good-bye, My Fancy (1891), and Autobiographia (1892); his personal history gleamed from his prose writings. He also put forth in 1870 a volume of prose essays, entitled Democratic Vistas, which was republished in 1888, with a new Preface. His Complete Poems and Prose appeared in one volume in the same year.

Whitney, Adeline Dutton Train. An American novelist; born in Boston, Mass., September 15, 1824. After receiving her education in Boston, she was married to Seth D. Whitney in 1843. She has contributed to magazines, and is the author of Footsteps on the Seas, a poem (1857); Mother Goose for Grown Folks (1860; revised ed., 1882); Boys at Chequasset (1862); Faith Gartney's Girlhood (1863); The Gayworthys (1865); A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life (1866); Patience Strong's Outings (1868); Hitherto (1869); We Girls (1870); Real Folks (1871); Pansies, poems (1872); The Other Girls (1873); Sights and Insights (1876); Just How: a Key to the Cook Books (1878); Odd or Even (1880); Bonnyborough (1885); Homespun Yarns (1886); Holly-Tides (1886); Daffodils (1887); Bird Talk (1887); Ascutney Street (1890); A Golden Gossip (1892); White Memories: Three Poems (1893).

Boys at Chequasset (1862). The story of a bad boy's conversion. The hero is a slovenly boy, whose reformation is worked out in a lifelike manner, without obtrusion of the moral.

Faith Gartney's Girlhood (1863). A simple record of the thought and life of a young girl between fourteen and twenty, typical of those young people who dream and wish and strive and err, and find, perhaps, little help to interpret their spirits to themselves. "A sort of transcendental child's book."

***The Gayworthys** (1865). The uneventful life of an old-fashioned family living in the New England hills. There is a good deal of talk about religion; a rough sea-captain airs his skepticism in rude metaphors, while rustics express their faith in Providence just as crudely. The book is deeply tinged with Swedenborgian mysticism.

***A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life** (1866). Story of a girl's holiday among the mountains, and of its deep and salutary effect upon her mind and heart, simple and homely.

***Hitherto: a Story of Yesterdays** (1869). Home life in a New England country place some fifty years ago; quiet Puritan folk living out their lives with eyes fixed on things above. The most prominent characters are two girls, one addicted to morbid self-questioning, the other happily trustful in all Providence. A religious story interspersed with homilies.

The Other Girls (1873). A rambling domestic story, of which the chief characters are two girls, who go out to service and are so deeply animated with the spirit that makes drudgery divine that they are as happy working in the kitchen and about the house as if they were in Paradise.

Ascutney Street: a Neighborhood Story (1890). The growth of love between two people in widely different social stations, with descriptions of people and manners, and the social world dividing these two.

Whitney, William Dwight. A distinguished American philologist; born at Northampton, Mass., February 9, 1827; died at New Haven, Conn., June 7, 1894. He was graduated at Williams College in 1845, and studied three years in Germany. From 1854 he was professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology in Yale College. As a Sanskrit scholar he had a European reputation. His numerous learned papers and books, especially on the Vedas, need not be named here. Many of the papers are included in Oriental and Linguistic Studies, three series (1872–75). Some of his metrical translations of the Vedas occur in these. Other works by him are: Language and the Study of Language (1867); On the Material and Form in Language (1872); Darwinism and Language (1874); Life and Growth of Language (1875); Logical Consistency in Views of Language (1880); Mixture in Language (1881); French Grammar (1886), and Max Müller's

Science of Language (1893). His text-books, Sanskrit, German, French, and English are well known. He was the editor-in-chief of the Century Dictionary.

Whittier, John Greenleaf (whit'i-ẽr). An American poet; born at Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807; died at Hampton Falls, N. H., September 7, 1892. Of Quaker parentage, he always remained a member of the Society of Friends. Up to his eighteenth year he worked on the farm; then attended an academy for two years, writing occasional verses for the local newspaper, and in 1829 became editor of the *American Manufacturer* at Boston. Whittier's poems appeared from time to time in separate volumes, sometimes made up mainly of pieces previously published in periodicals. The principal of the longer poems are: Legends of New England (1831); Mogg Megone (1836); The Bridal of Pennacook (1837); In War Time (1864); Snow Bound (1865); The Tent on the Beach (1867); Among the Hills (1868); The Vision of Echard, and Other Poems (1877). The smaller poems, something like 400 in number, constituting the greater portion of the whole, have been arranged by the author under several heads, among which are: Legendary, Voices of Freedom, Voices of Labor, Home Ballads, Poems and Lyrics, and Miscellaneous. Several volumes made up of his various prose writings have been published. The principal of these are: Old Portraits and Modern Sketches (1850), and Literary Recreations and Miscellanies of late date. The latter productions of Whittier include The King's Missive (1881); Bay of Seven Islands (1883); Poems of Nature (1886); St. Gregory's Guest (1886); At Sundown (1892). His complete works were published in 1888–89.

Whymper, Edward (hwim'pẽr). An English artist, traveller, and descriptive writer; born in London, April 27, 1840. He is famous as a mountain-climber; was the first to ascend the Matterhorn and other great Alpine peaks, and has ascended several of the greatest of the Andes; travelled in Greenland. He has published, and himself illustrated, Swiss Pictures (1866); Scrambles Among the Alps (1869); Travels Amongst the Great Andes of the Equator (1892).

Whymper, Frederick. An English writer of travels; brother of Edward; born in London, July 20, 1838. He has written Travels and Adventures in Alaska (1869), and Heroes of the Arctic and Their Adventures (1875), and compiled the Sea: Its Stirring Story of Adventure, Peril, and Heroism (4 vols., 1878–81).

Whyte-Melville, George John. An English novelist; born near St. Andrews, Scotland, 1821; died December 5, 1878. A captain in the Coldstream Guards, he retired from the army (1849), but served in the Turkish cavalry during the Crimean War. Among his works were: Captain Digby Grand (1853); The Gladiators (1863); Sarchedon (1871); Katerfelto (1875), etc. He also wrote a volume of Songs and Verses, and translated Horace's Odes.

Captain Digby Grand: an Autobiography (1853). A novel after Lytton's style (as exemplified in the Caxtons, etc.), with sporting scenes and characters grafted on. Daring hunters of both sexes, social scenes, and country life; everything, in fact, connected with the hunting field.

Tilbury Nogo, an Unsuccessful Man (1854). Mr. Nogo, a wealthy sportsman, writes his reminiscences in a chatty and desultory way, with many a regretful reflection thrown in. Runs with the hounds, after-dinner talks about dogs and horses, scenes of high play and cheating, desperate flirtations, take up the greatest number of pages, and are vaguely combined into a story. Mr. Nogo would be a great hunter, but his prowess hardly equals his desires.

The Interpreter (1858). A serial novel, changing its scene from England to Turkey, Paris, Hungary, and the Crimea. Naughty characters—*e.g.*, a Hungarian princess employed by the Austrian government to seduce her lover, a nefarious guardsman, etc. But they are regarded through a rosy atmosphere that veils the unpleasantness.

Holmby House (1860). A romance of the days of Charles I. Mary Cave, the high-souled heroine, is perhaps the author's best female character, and Cromwell is presented in an unprejudiced portrait.

Market Harborough; or, How Mr. Sawyer Went to the Shires (1861). A sporting novel of Leicestershire; also a rollicking tale, Inside the Bar; or, Sketches at Soakington.

***The Gladiators: a Tale of Rome and Judæa** (1863). A novel of character and passion, having ancient Rome and the Holy Land for theatre of events. The hero, a noble British slave, is loved by a beautiful patrician, who in turn is loved by the Tribune Placidus, a subtle combination of sensuality and ambition. Britons and Roman nobles fight in the arena; then the scene is transferred to Jerusalem, whose siege takes up the later chapters. The defeat and death of Vitellius afford some lurid scenes for tumult and carnage, and the closing scene is impressively dramatic.

Cerise (1866). Melodramatic romance of Louis XIV.'s last days and the regency of Orleans; intrigue and entangled love affairs are the principal matters. The hero, an English captain in the Grey Musketeers, with a truculent comrade, comes into collision with the dissolute regent, and has to flee from France. They engage in privateering, meet with adventures in the West Indies, where the hero secures his bride, and the last chapters treat of their life in New England and dealings with the Jacobites.

Sarchedon: a Tale of the Great Queen (1871). A romance of Egypt and Assyria in the times of Semiramis. Mainly a story of action, with

some character drawing. The hero shows simple soldier loyalty, and Ishtar, the queen of his affections, is the embodiment of maidenly grace and purity. The priests of Baal play a conspicuous part, and by a bold anachronism the author introduces events in Egypt at the period before the Exodus.

Satanella: a Story of Punchestown (1872). A racy story, showing the best side of military and sporting life—hearty good fellows are the typical characters. The fate of the heroine and her favorite mare (both called Satanella) is tragic; otherwise the story is of a pleasant kind.

Katerfelto: a Story of Exmoor (1875). An animated novel of incident, sport, and picturesque characters, gypsies, deer-hunters, and other inhabitants of the moor in the middle of the seventeenth century; embodies a simple love tale. Stag-hunting is described with the zest and knowledge of a keen sportsman.

Wiclif, John de. A celebrated English patriot and religious reformer; born in Spreswell (supposed to be either Hipswell or Barford), near Richmond, Yorkshire, about 1330; died at Lutterworth, Leicestershire, December 31, 1384. His name, variously written Wycliffe, Wyckliff, etc., is Wiclif in official documents of his time. At the age of fifteen he entered Oxford, then in its glory, with at one time the astonishing number of 30,000 students. About 1360 he became master of Balliol College, and for a while was royal chaplain; his life was full of work and stirring events in his support of the king against papal claims, his publishing the principles of the Reformation (anterior to other reformers), opposing the ecclesiastical corruptions, sending forth preachers to the people, and giving to the people the Bible in their own tongue—the translation by him and his helpers, from the Latin Vulgate, having been finished about the time of his death. He was repeatedly arraigned for heresy, and, finally prohibited from teaching in the university, retired to his rectory of Lutterworth. His buried remains, by order of the rival Pope, Clement VIII., were disinterred, burned, and the ashes cast into the swift branches of the Avon River.

Wieland, Christoph Martin (vē'länt). A German poet and prose-writer; born in Oberholzheim, Suabia, September 5, 1733; died January 20, 1813. He established two periodicals, the *German Mercury* and the *Attic Museum*. His most famous work is the poem Oberon (1780). Other principal works are: Agathon (1766–67); The New Amadis (1771); The Golden Mirror (1772). He also translated the greater part of Shakespeare into German.

The History of Agathon (1766–67). A philosophical novel—the Athenian Agathon, a young platonist, is brought under the influence of Epicurean teaching in Asia Minor and Sicily; and the gradual change of his character is worked out to the glory of Hedonist doctrines of life.

The Victory of Nature over Fancy; Adventures of Don Sylvio of Rosalva (1764). Don Sylvio, like Don Quixote, is possessed with an absurd idea, a belief in fairies, and his adventures refer allegorically to Wieland's own revolt from his early ideas.

The Republic of Fools (1774). (Geschichte der Abderiten.) A satire, making ludicrous use of the proverbial stupidity of the inhabitants of ancient Abdera.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas. An American story-writer; born (Smith) in Philadelphia, September 28, 1857. Her youth was spent in Hollis, Me., and she attended Abbott Academy, in Andover, Mass. She went to California in 1876, where she studied the kindergarten system in Los Angeles; later she taught a year in Santa Barbara College; then went to San Francisco, where she organized the first free kindergarten in the West. In 1880 she organized the California Kindergarten Training School, with her sister, Nora A. Smith, and Mrs. S. B. Cooper. In 1880 she married George C. Riggs. She has written many stories and books on and for the kindergarten, among them being The Story of Patsy, The Birds' Christmas Carol, Polly Oliver's Problem, The Story Hour, and Kindergarten Principles and Practice.

A Summer in a Canon (1889). The holiday of a party of bright young people of both sexes, camping out in Southern California; their adventures and mishaps, their merry talk, and very amusing letters, simply and humorously recorded.

Timothy's Quest (1890). A pretty and touching little story of two children's venture into the world; the boy a figure of precocious manliness; all the characters drawn with kindliness and humor. A story for the young that is interesting to older people; the authoress asserts the rights of children at every opportunity.

A Cathedral Courtship and Penelope's English Experiences (1893). A Cathedral Courtship is an excellent sample of this lady's tourist fiction. Three Americans doing the English cathedrals are the characters; a bewitching girl and an old lady, and an eligible painter who scrapes acquaintance with them. What comes to pass is pretty obvious. Penelope's English Experiences include the experiences of three American ladies on a visit to England; scenes in London, and the village of Belvern, containing fanciful sketches of a West End Ball, portraits of domestic originals, etc., characterized by humorous, trifling and droll exaggeration of English traits.

The Story of Patsy (1893). A little sketch from life as droll and as humorous as it is tenderly sympathetic with the weak and unfortunate; the hero is a cripple. Far from unpleasant is a picture of slum life.

Polly Oliver's Problem (1893). A study of the life of a girl on the verge of widowhood; an earnest consideration of the problem how

she shall find complete expression of her own nature within the natural limits of her sex.

***Penelope's Experience in Scotland** (1898). The three go on to Scotland, and meet with still funnier experiences in Edinburgh and farther north. Places, people, and society are depicted in a droll and buoyant style; old-world manners and characters of an original kind are sketched with fanciful humor.

Penelope's Irish Experiences (1901). The trio of fair Americans visit Ireland and criticize the country and people in the genial, light-hearted style already familiar. Comic incidents, good stories, legends, and racy sayings make up the greater part of the volume.

Wilberforce, Samuel. An English prelate; born at Broomfield House, Clapham, near London, September 7, 1805; died at Dorking, July 19, 1873. He was one of the most accomplished and influential debaters in the House of Lords. Educated at Oxford, he was successively rector of Brightstone, archdeacon of Surrey, and chaplain to Prince Albert, canon of Westminster Cathedral, dean of Westminster, bishop of Oxford, and the same of Winchester. Among his writings are: Eucharista (1839); Rocky Island, and Other Parables (1840); History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America (1844); Times of Succession and Times of Revival (1863); several volumes of Sermons and Essays (1874).

Wilcox, Ella Wheeler. An American poet; born at Johnstown Centre, Wis., about 1845. She has contributed much to current periodicals, and her poems are widely copied. Some of her volumes are: Maurine (1882); Poems of Passion (1883); and Poems of Pleasure (1888). She has published a novel, Mal Moulée (1885). Of late years she has conducted a department in the New York *Evening World*.

Wilde, Jane Francesca Elgee, Lady. ("Speranza.") An Irish poet and author, mother of Oscar; born in Wexford, 1826; died in Chelsea, England, February 3, 1896. She wrote: Ugo Bassi (1857); Poems (1864); Drift Wood from Scandinavia (1884); Ancient Legends, etc., of Ireland (2 vols., 1886); The Glacier Land.

Wilde, Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills. An Irish poet and author; born in Dublin, October 15, 1856; died in Paris, November 30, 1900. He wrote Poems (1880); The Picture of Dorian Gray, a novel The Happy Prince, and Other Tales (1888); Guido Ferranti (1890), and The Duchess of Padua, tragedies; Intentions, Essays (1891); Lord Arthur Savile's Crimes, and Other Stories (1891); Lady Windermere's Fan, A Woman of No Importance, and The Importance of Being Earnest, etc.

Wilhelmine, Friedrike Sophie (vil-hel-mē'nė), **Margravine of Bayreuth.** A celebrated German writer of memoirs; born at Berlin, July 3, 1709; died October, 1758. She was the favorite sister of Frederick the Great. She wrote Memoirs (new ed., 1845).

Wilkins, Mary Eleanor. An American author; born at Randolph, Mass. Her works, studies of New England country life, are: The Adventures of Anne (1886); A Humble Romance (1887); A New England Nun (1891) and Young Lucretia (1892), collections of short stories; Giles Corey, Yeoman (1893), a play; Jane Field (1893); Pembroke (1894), novels, and The Long Arm (1895), a $2000 prize detective story.

A Humble Romance (1887). Twenty-eignt stories and sketches of homely, penurious life in a Massachusetts village, characterized by terse realism. The stories are all pathetic studies of unhappiness in various phases, and this monotony answers to a certain monotony in the characters, who are nearly all abnormal.

A New England Nun, and Other Stories (1891). Twenty-four compressed stories and *genre* pictures, humorous or pathetic, of the same rather sombre people.

***Jane Field** (1893). The spirited tragedy of an intrinsically noble woman, a rigid Puritan, who is sorely tempted by maternal love and by the unlawful impulse to right mundane injustice, and sins stubbornly and perseveringly. The spectacle of her severe integrity brought by her own act to a position of falsehood and shame is lit up by a sort of tragic humor; here begins her penitence and expiation.

***Pembroke** (1894). The writer's most complete presentation of the life of a New England village, and a summary of her observations of these people of perverted wills—on the whole an unlovely picture, though relieved by descriptions of beautiful landscapes, orchards, and of old-world homesteads. Quarrels persisted in to the bitter end, life feuds between neighbors and kindred, stubborn and selfish pride blighting the love of youth and maid and entailing tragic consequences; such are the prevailing motives, and most of the characters are abnormal developments of this one attribute of the Puritan nature.

Madelon (1896). A tragedy in the same rural setting, the unusual motive being romantic love. Here again is a series of characters all more or less under the dominion of a fixed idea—Lot Gordon, the hero; Madelon, Burr's mother, and other folk.

Jerome: a Poor Man (1897). A poor young man makes a kind of wager that if he becomes rich he will give up all his wealth to the poor; both of which he does. The book is a study of lowly, straitened life, and a sentimental indictment of the selfish indulgence of the rich. Jerome is a good specimen of the wrong-headed, stiff-necked New Englander, sacrificing everything to his wilful pride.

Silence, and Other Stories (1898). The title story deals with the horrors and heroisms of the old wars with the Indians; Silence is a village girl who becomes crazed with horror for her lover carried away by the red men. The Little Maid at the Door is a tale of Puritan

superstitions and the suffering they entailed on innocent people. Evelina's Garden is a fanciful story in Hawthorne's manner, more than half apologue, glorifying pure affection as the most precious thing in human life.

The Love of Parson Lord, and Other Stories (1900). Old Parson Lord has dedicated his only daughter, Love, to missionary work, but his affection makes him acquiesce in her childish frivolities, and even allows her to marry, though without his open consent.

Understudies (1901). Hardly a characteristic book. Two series of fanciful stories, one about people and their pets, interpreting traits of human nature by their affinities with certain animals; the other series, more poetical, about certain flowers that are shown to be symbolical types of human character.

The Portion of Labor (1901). A study of the problem of capital and labor in New England, with delineations of character in a large group of people, descendants chiefly of the old colonial stock, and similar in their salient qualities to the types with which the authoress has familiarized us.

Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner. An English Egyptologist; born at Haxendale, October 5, 1797; died at Llandover, Wales, October 29, 1875. His principal work is Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians (2 series, 6 vols., 1837–41), still valuable, and reissued in 1879. Others are: Materia Hieroglyphica (1828); The Topography of Thebes, and General View of Egypt (1835); Modern Egypt and Thebes (2 vols., 1843); republished as Murray's Handbook for Travellers in Egypt (1847); Dalmatia and Montenegro (2 vols., 1848); The Architecture of Ancient Egypt (1850); The Fragments of the Hieratic Papyrus at Turin (1851), and The Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs (1857).

Willard, Frances Elizabeth. An American temperance reformer; born at Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y., September 28, 1839; died in New York City, February 17, 1898. After graduating at the Northwestern Female College, Evanston, Ill., in 1859, she became professor of natural science there, and in 1866 principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. After travelling in Europe she was made professor of æsthetics at the Northwestern University and dean of the Woman's College, where she developed a system of self-government. In 1874 she identified herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she was president from 1879. She organized the Home Protection movement, and founded many temperance societies. In addition to pamphlets and magazine articles, Miss Willard was the author of Nineteen Beautiful Years (1863); Woman and Temperance (1883); How to Win (1886); Woman in the Pulpit (1888), and Glimpses of Fifty Years (1889).

William of Malmesbury. A celebrated English historian; born about 1095; died at Malmesbury about 1142. He was librarian of the monastery at Malmesbury. He wrote History of the English Kings, and its continuation, Modern History, the two being the source from which all subsequent histories of England are drawn; History of the Prelates of England; Lives of St. Patrick, St. Dunstan, St. Wulfstan, and several books of miracles, etc.

Williams, John. An English missionary; born at Tottenham, June 29, 1796; killed and eaten by cannibals at Erromanga, New Hebrides, November 20, 1839. His adventures and generally successful life as a missionary extended over a period of more than twenty years (1816–39). He wrote that famous classic of missionary literature, A Narrative of Missionary Enterprizes in South Sea Islands (London and New York, 1837; 56th thousand, 1865).

Williams, Roger. An English-American clergyman and founder of the State of Rhode Island; born about 1600; died about 1684. His chief distinction is in his founding the first State in which there is an absolute guarantee of liberty of conscience to every man, the government having no authority in matters of religion. He published Key into the Language of America, or A Help to the Language of the Natives in that Part of America Called New England, etc. (1643; new ed., 1820); Mr. Cotton's Letter, etc (1644); and The Bloudy Tenent of Persecution for Cause of Conscience, Discussed in a Conference between Truth and Peace, etc. (1644); The Bloudy Tenent Yet More Bloudy, etc. (1652); The Hireling Ministry None of Christ's, etc. (1652); Experiments of Spirtual Life and Health, etc., (1652); George Fox Digg'd Out of his Burrowes, etc. (1676), and A New England Fire-Brand Quenched, etc. (1679).

Willis, Nathaniel Parker. An American poet; born at Portland, Me., January 20, 1806; died at Idlewild, on the Hudson, N. Y., January 20, 1867. Among his numerous writings are: Inklings of Adventure (3 vols., 1836); Loiterings of Travel (3 vols., 1840); Letters from Under a Bridge (1840); Poems (1846); People I Have Met (1850); Hurrygraphs (1851); A Health Trip to the Tropics (1854); Famous Persons and Places (1854), and The Convalescent, his Rambles and Adventures (1859).

Wilson, James Grant. A Scottish-American biographer; born at Edinburgh, April 28, 1832. He was the son of the poet, William Wilson, who in that year came to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where the

son was educated. Establishing at Chicago the first literary journal in the northwest, he sold out; became a colonel, afterward a general, in the Civil War, and subsequently settled in New York. Besides addresses and articles, he has published Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers (1862); Love in Letters (1867); Life of U. S. Grant (1868); Life of Fitz-Greene Halleck (1869); Sketches of Illustrious Soldiers (1874); Poets and Poetry of Scotland (1876); Centennial History of the Diocese of New York (1886); Bryant and his Friends (1886); Commodore Isaac Hull and the Frigate "Constitution" (1889); The Memorial History of New York City (1891–93), and edited the Presidents of the United States (1894). In collaboration with John Fiske he has edited Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography (6 vols., 1886–89).

Wilson, John. ("Christopher North.") A Scotch essayist, poet, novelist, and editor; born at Paisley, May 18, 1785; died in Edinburgh, April 3, 1854. The son of a rich manufacturer, he was educated at Glasgow University and at Magdalen College, Oxford; noted as a scholar and athlete; settled in Cumberland, and became one of the "Lake Group" with Wordsworth, De Quincey, Southey, and Coleridge. Losing most of his inherited fortune, he removed to Edinburgh and studied law. From the starting of *Blackwood's Magazine*, in 1817, he was a chief contributor, and was for many years its generally accredited head. For it he wrote The Noctes Ambrosianæ, by which he is best remembered—imaginary dialogues at Ambrose's tavern in Edinburgh between the leading contributors to the magazine; a selection from these he published in 1876. He also wrote, among other things, The Isle of Palms (1812), and The City of the Plague (1816), poems; Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life (1822); The Trials of Margaret Lindsay (1823); The Foresters (1825), and Essay on the Genius and Character of Burns (1841). He was professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh University from 1820 to near the end of his life.

Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life (1822). Twenty-four stories and sketches of the people and the country; very sentimental in character and avowedly not realistic; with a strong tinge of pathos. Contains many word-paintings of Scottish scenery similarly to, though more restrained than, the well-known descriptions in the Recreations of Christopher North.

Wilson, Robert Burns. An American poet and artist; born in Pennsylvania, October 30, 1850. He resides in Frankfort, Kentucky. He has published a volume called Life and Love.

Wilson, Woodrow. An American historian; born at Staunton, Va., 1856. He has written much on political and literary topics for the magazines and reviews. His books are: Congressional Government, a Study of American Politics (1885), a work popular at home and much used by foreign publicists; The State: Elements of Historical and Practical Politics (1889); Division and Reunion in Epochs of American History (1893), and An Old Master, and Other Political Essays (1894).

Winslow, William Copley. An American archæologist and journalist; born at Boston, January 13, 1840. He is an Episcopal clergyman; assisted in founding the *University Quarterly* (1861); was editor of the *Christian Times* (1863–65); vice-president, treasurer, and secretary for many years of the Egypt Exploration Fund for the United States; lecturer on archæological subjects and colonial history. He has written Israel in Egypt, The Store City of Pithom (1885); A Greek City in Egypt (1887); The Egyptian Collection in Boston (1890); The Pilgrim Fathers in Holland (1891), etc.

Winter, William. An American dramatic critic and poet; born at Gloucester, Mass., July 15, 1836. After passing through the Cambridge High School, he studied law at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar, but devoted himself to literature rather than to legal practice. In 1859 he took up his permanent residence in New York, and contributed to various periodicals, his specialty being literary reviews and dramatic criticism. Since 1865 he has been the dramatic editor of the New York *Tribune*. He has put forth the following small volumes of poems: The Convent, and Other Poems (1854); The Queen's Domain, and Other Poems (1858); My Witness: a Book of Verse (1871); Thistledown: a Book of Lyrics (1878). A complete edition of his poems was published in 1881. His prose works mainly relate, directly or indirectly to the dramatic art: Edwin Booth in Twelve Characters (1871); A Trip to England (1879); The Jeffersons (1881); English Rambles (1884); Henry Irving (1885); Shakespeare's England (1886); Gray Days and Gold, a volume of poems (1891); Old Shrines and Ivy (1892); Shadows of the Stage, three series (1892, 1893, 1895), and The Life and Art of Edwin Booth (1894). He has edited, with biographical sketches, the Remains of his Early Deceased Associates, George Arnold and Fitz-James O'Brien.

Winther, Rasmus Villads Christian Ferdinand (vin'ter). A Danish poet; born in Fensmark, July 29, 1796; died in Paris, December 30, 1876. While not the greatest Danish poet, he is one of the truest interpreters of the Danish national character. Some of his numerous pub-

lications are: Song and Legend (1841); Lyrical Poems (1849); New Poems (1850); The Flight of the Hart (1856), a lyric romance of the Danish Middle Ages, his greatest work.

Winthrop, Theodore. An American novelist; born at New Haven, Conn., September 22, 1828; killed in battle near Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861. He was graduated at Yale in 1848, and remained there a year longer, when he went to Europe for the benefit of his health. He turned his thoughts to literature and wrote several novels. Two of them, Cecil Dreeme, a novel of literary and social life in New York, and John Brent, a mining story of California, were accepted for publication. Not long before this he had sent to the *Atlantic Monthly* his story, Love and Skates, which, however, did not appear until after his death. His works are: Cecil Dreeme (1861); John Brent (1862); The Canoe and the Saddle (1862); Edwin Brothertoft (1862); Life in the Open Air (1863). A volume containing his Life and Poems, edited by his sister, was published in 1884.

Wiseman, Nicholas Patrick Stephen. An English cardinal and archbishop; born at Seville, Spain, August 3, 1802; died in London, February 15, 1865. Among his books are: Horæ Syriacæ (1828); Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion (2 vols., 1836); The Real Presence (1836); Lectures on the Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church (2 vols., 1836); Three Lectures on the Catholic Hierarchy (1850); Essays on Various Subjects (3 vols., 1853); Fabiola, or The Church of the Catacombs (1855); Recollections of the Last Four Popes (1858); Sermons (2 vols., 1864); The Witch of Rosenburg: a Drama in Three Acts (1866), and Daily Meditations (1868).

Wissmann, Hermann von (vēs'män). A German African explorer; was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, September 4, 1853. He crossed the African continent (1880–82); commanded an expedition sent out by Leopold II. (1884–85); was imperial German commissioner; suppressed the Arab revolt under Bushiri; failed in an attempt to take two steamers to Lake Victoria *via* Nyassa and Tanganyika (1892); was governor of German East Africa (1895); president of the Berlin Geographical Society (1897). He has written In the Interior of Africa (3d ed., 1891); Under the German Flag Across Africa (latest ed., 1891); My Second Crossing of Equatorial Africa (1891); Africa: Descriptions and Advice (1895), etc.

Wither, George. An English soldier and poet; born at Brentworth, June 11, 1588; died in London, May 2, 1667. For a volume of metrical satires on the manners of the times, Abuses Stript and Whipt (1613), he was cast into prison, where he wrote The Shepherd's Hunting (1615) and Fidelia. Some of his volumes are: The Motto (1618); Philarete (1622); Hymns and Songs of the Church (1623), and Hallelujah (1641). His best song is Shall I, Wasting in Despair.

Withrow, William Henry. A Canadian divine and miscellaneous writer; born at Toronto, August 6, 1839. Since 1874 he has been editor of the *Methodist Magazine*, Toronto. He has written Catacombs of Rome (1874); History of Canada (1878); Lawrence Temple (1881), a novel; Valeria, the Martyr of the Catacombs (1884); Life in a Parsonage (1885); Men Worth Knowing (1886); Canada: Scenic and Descriptive (1889); China and its People (1893), etc.

Witwickie, Etienne (vit'vits-ki). A Polish poet, novelist, and dramatist; born at Krzemienietz; died at Rome, 1847. After the revolution of 1831 he resided in France. He belonged to the romantic school. Among his works were Polish Altar (with Mickiewicz and B. Zalecoski); Towianskism, a famous book in defence of Catholicism; Ballads and Romances (1824); Edmund (1829); Idyllic Poems (1830); Soirees of a Pilgrim (1837–42); the drama A Spoilt Revenge (1835), etc.

Wolfe, Charles. An Irish poet; born in Dublin, December 14, 1791; died at Cork, February 21, 1823. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1814; was a tutor there, and, taking orders in 1817, became a curate at Ballyclog, and subsequently at Donoughmore. He wrote an ode on the death of Sir John Moore, which has become celebrated. His Remains, with a Memoir, were published by Archbishop John Russell (1825).

Wolff, Albert V. (vōlf). A German-French journalist and miscellaneous writer; born at Cologne, December 31, 1835. He settled in Paris in 1857, becoming a secretary to Alexandre Dumas, *père;* wrote for the *Gaulois*, *Figaro*, *Charivari*, etc. Some of these articles, collected in book form, were afterward published as Memoirs of the Boulevard (1866); The Two Emperors (1871); Victorien Sardou and Uncle Sam (1873), etc. He wrote also several novels and farces.

Wolfram, von Eschenbach (vōlf'räm fon esh'en-bäch). Next to Walter von der Vogelweide, the greatest of middle high German poets; died about 1220. He was poor and with a family, and could neither read nor write; but knew French, and was of noble birth, which enabled

him to frequent the court of Hermann of Thuringia. His chief works were three epic poems: Parzival (about 1210), the greatest of German court epics; Titurel (about 1210), left unfinished; Willehalm (begun before 1216), left unfinished; both afterward completed by other hands. He wrote also lyrics, among which were four Day Songs.

Wollstonecraft, Mary (Mrs. William Goodwin). An English author; noted for her Vindication of the Rights of Women; born in 1759; died 1797. She was the mother of Mary Goodwin, the poet Shelley's second wife. She published Thoughts on the Education of Daughters (1787); Original Stories (1788); Vindication of the Rights of Men (1790); Vindication of the Rights of Women (1792); Historical and Moral Views of the French Revolution (1794); Letters written in Norway (1796). Her Posthumous Works appeared in 1798.

Wolzogen, Ernst von, Baron (vōl-tso'-gen). A German novelist, dramatist, and critic; born at Breslau, April 23, 1855. He has written the novels One o'Clock, Christmas Eve (6th ed., 1896); Mr. Thaddeus' Tenant (1885); Basilla (1887); Red Francis (1888); The Photographs (1890), humorous sketches; The Mad Countess (1890), etc.; the dramas The Last Pigtail (1884); An Unwritten Leaf (1896), etc.; the critical studies George Eliot (1885); Wilkie Collins (1885); the pamphlet An Earnest Warning to the Ruling Classes (4th ed., 1895); Biography of Hans von Schweinichen (1885).

Wood, Anthony, called **Anthony a Wood.** An English antiquary; born at Oxford, December 17, 1632; died there November 28, 1695. He spent most of his life in collecting data that related to the history of Oxford University. He wrote History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford (translated into Latin, 1674; published afterward, rewritten in 2 vols., 1786–90 and 1792–96); An Exact History of All the Writers and Bishops Who Have Had Their Education in the University of Oxford from 1500 to 1690 (last ed., 1813–20); Modus Salium: a Collection of Pieces of Humour (1751), and The Ancient and Present State of the City of Oxford (1773).

Wood, Ellen (Price). An English novelist, known to the fiction-reading public as Mrs. Henry Wood; born in Worcestershire, January 17, 1814; died February 10, 1887. She began to write at an early age, but her first novel, Danesbury House, was not published until 1860. It gained the prize offered by the Scottish Temperance League for the best story illustrating the good effects of temperance. In 1867 Mrs. Wood became the editor of the *Argosy*, a monthly magazine published in London. Among her numerous novels are: East Lynne (1861); The Channings (1862); Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles (1862); The Shadow of Ashlydyat (1863); Verner's Pride (1863); Oswald Cray (1864); Trevelyn Hold, or Squire Trevelyn's Heir (1864); Mildred Arkell (1865); Elster's Folly (1866); St. Martin's Eve (1866); A Life Secret (1867); The Red Court Farm (1868); Anne Hereford (1868); Roland Yorke (1869); Bessy Rane (1870); George Canterbury's Will (1870); Dene Hollow (1871); Within the Maze (1872); The Master of Greylands (1873); Johnny Ludlow (1874–80); Told in the Twilight (1875); Bessy Wells (1875); Our Children (1876); Edina (1876); Pomeroy Abbey (1878); Court Netherleigh (1881); Helen Whitney's Wedding (1885).

Woodberry, George Edward. An American poet and miscellaneous writer; born at Beverly, Mass., May 12, 1855. He was professor of English literature in Nebraska State University (1877–78) and 1880–82; in Columbia College (1892). Besides numerous articles in magazines and reviews, he has written a History of Wood Engraving (1883); Life of Edgar Allan Poe (1885), and The North Shore Watch, and Other Poems (1890). He has published also an edition of Shelley (1894), and one of Poe (1895), with E. C. Stedman.

Woodrow, James. A distinguished American Presbyterian clergyman and educator; born at Carlisle, England, May 30, 1828. He edited the *Southern Presbyterian Review* (1861–65), and since 1865 has been the editor of the *Southern Presbyterian.* After filling several professorships in various Southern colleges, he became president of South Carolina College in 1891. He has published many review articles, including Geology and its Assailants (1862); An Examination of Certain Recent Assaults on Physical Science (1873); A Further Examination (1874), etc.

Woods, Katherine Pearson. An American writer of fiction; born in West Virginia, 1853. Her published works include A Tale of King Messiah; From Dusk to Dawn; A Web of Gold; Metzerott, Shoemaker: a Protest Against Social Injustice.

Metzerott, Shoemaker (1890). The scene is amid a German-American population of every variety of creed and no creed. A Christian socialist is the hero.

A Web of Gold (1890). The labor problem is discussed once more, and the Italian society of the Mafia is introduced.

From Dusk to Dawn (1892). A young clergyman in a poor parish exerts uncommon

influence over men and women disposed to groan under the burdens of reform.

Woods, Margaret L. A noted English novelist; born in London, 1859. She is the daughter of Dean Bradley, of Westminster, and wife of President Woods, of Trinity College, Oxford. She has written A Village Tragedy (1887); Esther Vanhomrigh (1891); Vagabonds (1894); also Lyrics and Ballads (1888).

A Village Tragedy (1887). Shows the struggle for existence in its most elemental phase; a simple story, and a realistic picture of country life; but almost intolerably painful, a pair of ignorant but blameless young people being done to death through the cruelty of circumstance and heartlessness of humanity.

Esther Vanhomrigh (1891). The love story of Swift and "Vanessa" told anew; an imaginative study of eighteenth century, introducing, besides Swift, his friends Addison and Steele, Pope and Bolingbroke.

The Vagabonds (1894). A pathetic story of humble life; a good-natured, middle-aged clown, his pretty young wife, and her lover being the three personages of the tragedy. Describes, with friendly realism, the life of a "great circus" on a tour, life in the ring, and on the road.

Sons of the Sword: a Romance of the Peninsular War (1901). Adventures of an Irish girl at Madrid and elsewhere in Spain during the Peninsular War. She comes into contact with Napoleon, who is ably portrayed, and Sir John Moore is also introduced.

Woodworth, Samuel. An American journalist and poet; born at Sicituate, Mass., January 13, 1785; died in New York City, December 9, 1842. During the war of 1812–15 he edited, in New York City, *The War*, a weekly journal, and *The Halcyon Luminary*, a Swedenborgian monthly. He was one of the founders of the New York *Mirror* (1823–24); edited the *Parthenon* (1827); wrote a romantic history of the war, called The Champions of Freedom (2 vols., 1816), and several dramatic pieces. His poetical works were published in 2 vols. in 1861. His famous poem is The Old Oaken Bucket.

Woolsey, Theodore Dwight. An eminent American educator and political and legal writer; born in New York City, October 31, 1801; died at New Haven, Conn., July 1, 1889. He was graduated at Yale in 1820. After a course of theology at Princeton, he was tutor at Yale two years, a student in Germany (1827–30), and on his return was professor of Greek at Yale until 1846, when he was chosen president, retaining that office twenty-five years. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1847 and of LL.D. from the same university in 1886. Among his publications are: editions of the Alcestis of Euripides, the Antigone and the Electra of Sophocles, the Prometheus of Æschylus, and the Gorgias of Plato; also Introduction to the Study of International Law (1860), regarded as an authority; Essay on Divorce and Divorce Legislation (1869); Serving Our Generation, and God's Guidance in Youth (1871); The Religion of the Present and the Future (1871); Manual of Political Ethics; Civil Liberty and Self-Government, Political Science; Inauguration Discourses on College Education, and Historical Discourses at the 150th Anniversary of the Forming of Yale College.

Woolson, Constance Fenimore. An American novelist; born at Claremont, N. H., in 1848; died in Venice, Italy, January 23, 1894. She was the daughter of Charles Jarvis Woolson, and a great-niece of James Fenimore Cooper. She was educated at Cleveland and New York. From 1873 to 1878 she resided in Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas, and in 1879 she went to Europe, where she afterward resided. Her winters were spent in Italy. Her literary field includes sketches, poems, stories, and novels, which appeared in *Harper's* and other magazines. Her books are: Castle Nowhere—Lake Country Sketches (1875); Two Women (1877); Rodman, the Keeper; Southern Sketches (1880); Anne (1882); For the Major (1883); East Angels (1886); Jupiter Lights (1889); The Old Stone House (1893); Horace Chase (1894).

Castle Nowhere—Lake Country Sketches (1875). A series of short stories of life near the Great Lakes, depicting the details of a rough and ugly life, while presenting the genuine humanity that is behind it.

Rodman the Keeper (1880). Short stories of the life of Georgia, Florida, and North and South Carolina in the period succeeding the Civil War; sympathetic observations of life, thoroughly feminine in their tenderness and patient delineation of ordinary existence. The physical aspects of the country, the people black and white, and their dialects are carefully exhibited.

For the Major, a Novelette (1883). An elderly woman, to save the feelings of her husband who has protected her and her child, tries to make herself appear young and comely, and drops the mask only at her husband's death. The sketches of village life and the portraiture of gentle, attractive people, are tenderly drawn.

East Angels (1886). Her most elaborate book, dealing with a large group of characters and their various relations, especially their love affairs.

Jupiter Lights (1889). An intricate and harrowing story, with the self-abnegation of a woman's love as thesis. The plot turns on the sufferings of one woman in the hands of a fascinating man who has an inherited tendency to insanity, and, later, on the mental tortures of another woman who believes she has killed him, and then falls in love with his

brother. Scene, a winter city on the Florida coast.

Horace Chase (1894). Domestic life among the humble gentlefolk of a village in the Alleghenies and at the sea-side in Florida.

Worcester, Joseph Emerson. A famous American lexicographer, author of Worcester's Dictionary; born in Bedford, N. H., August 24, 1784; settled in Cambridge Mass., 1820, and died there October 27, 1865. He graduated at Yale in 1811. His first publication was A Geographical Dictionary, or Universal Gazetteer (1817; revised, 1823); followed by Gazetteer of the United States (1818); Elements of Geography (1819); Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants (1823); Elements of History (1826). In 1830 he published the Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory English Dictionary (enlarged editions appeared 1847–49–55). In 1860 he published the great quarto Dictionary of the English Language (illustrated), a standard authority wherever the English tongue is spoken.

Wordsworth, William. An eminent English poet; born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, April 7, 1770; died at Rydal Mount, Westmoreland, April 23, 1850. His father, who was law agent for Sir James Lowther, afterward Earl of Lonsdale, died when his son was thirteen, his mother having died several years before. In 1787 he was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1791. The income derived from his writings was never large; but in 1813 he received, through the influence of his fast friend, the Earl of Lonsdale, the appointment of distributer of stamps for Westmoreland, which brought him £500 a year. Southey, dying in 1843, was succeeded as poet-laureate by Wordsworth, who was succeeded by Tennyson. The Life of Wordsworth has been written by his nephew, the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth (1851) and by Frederick Myers, in English Men of Letters (1882). Wordsworth's first volume of Poems appeared in 1793; in 1798 was published the Lyrical Ballads, one of which was Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, all the others being by Wordsworth. From time to time he made excursions in Wales, Scotland, Switzerland, and Italy, all of which he put forth in Memorials in verse. Among his best-known works were: An Evening Walk (1793); Lyrical Ballads (1798); two volumes of Poems (1807); The Excursion (1814); new edition of Poems (1815); The White Doe of Rylstone (1815); Thanksgiving Ode (1816); Peter Bell and The Waggoner (1819); Yarrow Revisited, and Other Poems (1835); Sonnets (1838); The Prelude (1850), etc.

Work, Henry Clay. An American song-writer; born in Middleton, Conn., October 1, 1832; died at Hartford, Conn., June 8, 1884. His first song was entitled We're Coming, Sister Mary. The Year of Jubilee, or Kingdom Coming, was published in 1862, and his most popular song, Marching through Georgia, was published in 1865, after Sherman had made his famous march to the sea. He wrote in all more than sixty songs, many of which are still very popular.

Wotton, Sir Henry. An English diplomat, poet, and miscellaneous writer; born at Bocton, or Boughton, Malherbe, Kent, in 1568; died at Eton in December, 1639. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, and afterward spent several years on the Continent. Upon his return he attached himself to the Earl of Essex, the favorite of Queen Elizabeth. Wotton was rather a friend of letters and of authors than distinctively an author. He wrote a warm eulogium on Milton's Comus (1637), and gave the poet some sage advice upon his setting out on his travels. He was also a friend of Izaak Walton, with whom he sometimes went a-fishing, and who wrote his Life and edited the scanty Reliquiæ Wottonianæ (1651). As a poet, Wotton is known wholly by two short pieces, The Character of a Happy Life (1614), and the piece, To his Mistress, Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, the "mistress" being the wife of the German Elector of the Palatinate, who, in 1619, got himself crowned as King of Bohemia.

Wright, Carroll Davidson. An American statistician and lecturer, and writer on political economy; born in Dunbarton, N. H., July 25, 1840. He is professor of political science in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. Besides numerous addresses, pamphlets, and articles in reviews, he has published Reports of Massachusetts Bureau of Labor (15 vols., 1873–88); Census of Massachusetts (1876–77); The Factory System of the United States (1882); Reports of the United States Commissioner of Labor, including Industrial Depressions (1886); Convict Labor (1886); Strikes and Lockouts (1887), and Railroad Labor. He has written much on social economy, and is an authority on statistics.

Wright, Elizur. An American reformer, journalist, and author; born in South Canaan, Conn., February 12, 1804; died in Medford, Mass., November 21, 1885. He graduated at Yale (1826); taught school, and was identified with the anti-slavery movement in 1833; was editor of the newspapers *The Emancipator* and *Human Rights*, and the quarterly *Anti-*

Slavery Magazine. He published several works on life insurance—Savings Banks Life Insurance (1872), The Politics and Mysteries of Life Insurance (1873), etc. —and was insurance commissioner of Massachusetts. He wrote an introduction to Whittier's poems (1844), and published a translation in verse of La Fontaine's Fables (1859).

Wright, Thomas. An English antiquarian and historian; born near Ludlow, April 21, 1810; died in London, December 23, 1877. He was one of the founders of the British Archæological Association. A prolific worker, he wrote Queen Elizabeth and her Times (1838); Essays on the Literature, proper Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages (1846); Narrative of Sorcery and Magic (1851); Wanderings of an Antiquary (1854); Essays on Archæological Subjects (1861); Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages (1862); Caricature History of the Georges (new ed., 1868); Womankind in Western Europe (1869); History of Caricature and the Grotesque (2d ed., 1875); The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon (5th ed., 1890), etc. He edited Early English Poetry (1836); Piers Plowman (1842); The Chester Plays (1843–47); The Canterbury Tales (1847–51); Works of James Gillray (1873), etc.

Wright, William Aldis. An English Shakespearian scholar; born about 1836. He was the principal contributor in Biblical geography and biography to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible (3 vols., 1860–63), and made an abridged edition. He edited Bacon's Essays (1862) and his Advancement of Learning (1869); was co-editor with W. Clark of the Cambridge Shakespeare (1 vol., 1864), and edited the Bible Word-Book (1866), Chaucer's Clerk Tale, the Metrical Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, and other works.

Wundt, Wilhelm Max (vönt). A distinguished German physiologist and philosopher; born at Neckarau, Baden, August 16, 1832. He has been professor of philosophy at Leipzig since 1875. His works include Science of Muscular Motion (1858); Manual of Human Physiology (4th ed., 1878); Ethics (2d ed., 1892); The Human and the Animal Soul (2d ed., 1892; in English, 1894); Logic (2d ed, 1892–95); Elements of Physiological Psychology (4th ed., 1893); System of Philosophy (2d ed., 1897); Outline of Psychology (2d ed., 1897; in English, 1894), etc. As a physiologist he has advanced psychology by his work.

Wyatt, Sir Thomas. An English poet; born in Kent in 1503; died at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, October 10, 1542. His father was Sir Henry Wyatt, privy councillor to Henry VII. After graduation at Cambridge in 1518, Sir Thomas was an officer of the household of Henry VIII., whose good-will he was fortunate enough to retain. He was knighted in 1536; was high sheriff of Kent in 1537 and ambassador to the court of Charles V. in 1537 and 1539–40. His memoirs contain excellent letters of advice to his son, the younger Sir Thomas, who was executed in 1554 for conspiring in favor of Lady Jane Grey. Sir Thomas, the elder, was a man of great learning, of ready wit, and of high character. His poems, stilted to modern ears and not abounding in the poetical element, have some very happy refrains, and here and there some remarkable lines. Like his friend, the Earl of Surrey, Wyatt's poems are wholly free from impurity, a welcome quality not always to be found in poets of his day.

Wyss, Johann Rudolf (vis). A Swiss poet, editor, and juvenile writer; born in Berne, Switzerland, March 13, 1781; died there March 31, 1830. He became professor of philosophy in the University of Berne and chief librarian of his native town. He was the author of the great national song of Switzerland, Rufst du, mien Vaterland, but his title to a place in the hearts of the boys and girls of every nation must rest upon a book whose fame the world over has been second only to that of De Foe's Robinson Crusoe, viz., The Swiss Family Robinson (1813). This book was begun by his father, but was left in a very crude and unsatisfactory state, and to the subject of this sketch the credit of its authorship really belongs. The Swiss Family Robinson has been translated into every European language, and has gone through hundreds of editions. In 1815 Wyss published Idyls, Traditions, Legends, and Tales of Switzerland—a most delightful and valuable book.

X

Xacca, Erasmus (hä'kä). A Sicilian writer; born about 1643; died about 1708. He was at once a doctor of theology, medicine, and laws, and took orders, and was an author. He wrote An Exposition of the Psalms of David and an original poem, A Brief Narrative of the Eruption of Mt. Etna in the Year 1669, published in 1671.

Xanthos of Lydia. A Greek historian; living about the sixth century B.C., contemporary with Herodotus. He wrote a famous work called Lydiaca, being a history of Lydia from heroic times down, and giving also a geographical description of the country; only fragments of it have been preserved.

Xavier, Francisco (zav'ē-ėr). The Apostle of the Indies; born at Xavero, his mother's castle in Spain, April 7 (?), 1506; died in the island of Sancian, near China, December 2 or 22, 1552. His writings comprise Letters, in five volumes, published at Paris in 1631; a Catechism, and some short treatises. He played a prominent part in the foundation of the Jesuit order, and was canonized in 1622.

Xavier, Jerome (zav'ē-ėr; Spanish pronunciation, Hä-vē-är'). A Spanish Jesuit missionary and writer; born in Navarre; died in Goa, 16—. He wrote in Spanish, Latin, and in Persian. Among his chief works are: A Treatise on the Mysteries of Christianity (1600); a Life of the Apostles; a History of Jesus Christ, and a Directory of Kings for the Government of Their Subjects.

Xenocles (zen'ō-klez). A Greek dramatic poet; born at Athens about the fourth century B.C., in the time of Philip of Macedon. Little is known of his life, but he obtained a prize for four plays: Œdipus, Lycaon, the Bacchantes, and Athamas.

Xenocrates (zē-nok'ra-tēz). A Greek writer and philosopher; born in Chalcedon in 396 B.C.; died in 314 at Athens, where he had removed in early youth and where he rejoined Plato. He was for some years rector of the academy. His writings were numerous, chiefly on metaphysics and ethics, laying special stress upon the latter and working on Platonic lines. He is said to have first divided philosophy into physic, didactic, and ethic.

Xenophanes (ze-nof'a-nēz). A Greek writer and philosopher; born in Colophon about the third or fourth decade of the sixth century B.C., and died at the age of ninety-two, at Elea, in southern Italy, where he had established himself. He is the reputed founder of the Eleatic philosophy, and his teachings found expression, both in elegiac and epic poems, the most important being On Nature and Satires.

Xenophon (zen'o-fǫn). A Grecian soldier and historian; born at Athens, probably about 431 B.C.; died, probably at Corinth, about 341 B. C. He was of good family and moderate estate, and became in youth a pupil of Socrates. Xenophon took down notes of his talk, which he long afterward wrote out in Memorabilia of Socrates. Xenophon grew up to early manhood during the long Peloponnesian War, so graphically described by Thucydides. That over, or about thirty, he joined the Greek "Ten Thousand," who aided Cyrus (called the "Younger," to distinguish him from Cyrus the Great) in his disastrous attempt to wrest the Persian sceptre from the hands of his elder brother Artaxerxes. The story of this expedition, occupying a space of just two years, is told in the Anabasis of Xenophon, by far the most important of his many works. Cyrus was defeated and killed at the battle of Cunaxa, near Babylon (401 B.C.). His Asiatic forces were cut to pieces or dispersed, and the Grecian Ten Thousand undertook the long and perilous retreat through the mountains of Armenia from the banks of the Euphrates to the shores of the Euxine. Xenophon was one of the highest in command, and to him mainly was owing the successful issue of the retreat. Diogenes Laertius, who lived in our second century, gives a list of fifteen works composed by Xenophon, all of which are still extant. They comprise the Anabasis, the Cyropædia, the Memorabilia, the Hellenics, and small essays on domestic economy, hunting, horsemanship, and the like.

Xenophon of Ephesus, called **Xenophon the Younger.** A Greek author who lived in the second century of the Christian era. Only one work of his has been preserved, a story in five books, called Ephesiaca, or The Loves of Abrocomas and Anthia, the style of which is elegant and the action rapid.

Xenos, Stefanos Theodore (zen'os). A modern Greek writer. He resided for

many years in London. He wrote The Devil in Turkey, or Scenes in Constantinople (London, 1850); The Heroine of the Greek Revolution (1861), republished in America as Andronike; East and West (1865).

Xeres, Francisco (hār'ās). A Spanish historical writer who lived in the sixteenth century, accompanying Pizarro as his secretary to Peru about 1530. Of that expedition he wrote a detailed history, entitled A True Account of the Conquest of Peru (1549), still considered of great value as a source of information.

Ximenes, August Louis (ze-ma-nes'). A French versifier of Spanish descent; born at Paris, 1726; died 1815. Among his works are several tragedies, notably one called Don Carlos; also a poem, Caesar in the Senate, and critical essays of value.

Ximenes, Enrico Emilio (hē-mā'nes). An Italian journalist and miscellaneous writer; born at Palermo, May 14, 1857. He founded, in 1882, the daily journals *Vespers* and *Democracy* at Palermo. He has written The Sicilian Vespers (1882); Ninna-Nanna (1884), in verse; Critical Study of Garibaldian Literature (1885); Correspondence of Giuseppe Garibaldi (2 vols., 1886); Syracuse in the Past and Present (1887); Anna Bonanno, an historical romance; Two Years of History.

Ximenes, Jacques (hē-mā'nes). A Spanish poet of the sixteenth century. Little is known of his life, save that he was engaged in the war in the Netherlands. He wrote a poem, The Invincible Knight, the Cid Ruy Diaz of Bivar (1579), and left a collection of Sonnets (1669).

Ximenes, Peter (shē-mā'nes). A Portuguese-Dutch theologist; born at Middleburg, Holland, 1514; died 1595. He wrote, in Latin, Demonstration of the Catholic Truth.

Ximenes, Rodrigo. A Spanish churchman and histologist, who died 1249. He took part in the war against the Moors and wrote a History of Spain, History of the Huns and Vandals, a History of the Arabs, and a History of Rome.

Ximenes or **Jimenes, de Cisneros, Francisco** (dā thēs-nā'rōs). A Spanish prelate and statesman; born at Torrelaguna, in Castile, 1436 (?); died at Roa about 1517. He became archbishop of Toledo (1495), and at the same time was appointed grand chancellor of Castile; he was raised to the cardinalate (1507). He founded the University of Alcala de Henares (1500), and at his own expense procured the printing of the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, containing the original Hebrew and Greek texts, the Septuagint Greek, and the Vulgate Latin translations, and the Targum of Onkelos (6 vols., 1514–17).

Ximeno or **Jimeno, Vicente** (hē-mā'no). A Spanish literarian; born at Valencia about 1700. He was the author of a Literary History of the Kingdom of Valencia (2 vols., 1747–49).

Xuares, Gaspar (hwā'rās). A South American Jesuit, botanist, historian, and biographer; born at Santiago del Estero, Paraguay; died at Rome, 1804. He devoted himself to teaching philosophy and theology; after the suppression of his order he removed to Italy, where he occupied himself with botany. He wrote History of Buenos Ayres and Dissertations, both remaining in MS.; Life of St. Francis Xavier, etc.

Xylander, Joseph Carl August (ksilän'der). A German military officer and writer; born at Munich, 1794; died 1854. He wrote A Manual of Tactics, Strategy and its Application (1818), and many other works, among them a History of the War in Sweden in 1808–09 (1825).

Y

Yakhontov, Alexander Nikolaiewich (yäkon-tof'). A Russian poet; born in the district of Pskov, June 28, 1820. He has held a number of important positions in his native district. He has written for Russian journals (1843–89) a mass of lyric and satirical poems, from which appeared a Collection in 1884. He has published also several popular historical and scientific works and translations from Goethe and Lessing.

Yalden, Thomas. An English poet; born at Exeter, 1671; died 1736. He wrote an Ode for St. Cecilia's Day (1693); The Temple of Fame, on the death of the Duke of Gloucester (1700); Æsop at Court, a collection of fables (1702). His Hymn to Light is the most notable of his poetical compositions. He was a friend of Dean Swift.

Yale, Mrs. Catherine (Brooks). An American writer, living at Deerfield,

Mass. She was born in Vermont in 1818, and is the wife of Linus Yale, inventor of the Yale lock. She has written Story of the Old Willard House of Deerfield, Mass., Nim and Cum, and the Wonderhead Stories.

Yanguas y Miranda José (yän'gwä ë mē-rän'dä). A Spanish antiquarian; died about 1860. His principal works are: Short History of the Kingdom of Navarre (1833); History of the Conquest of the Kingdom of Navarre by the Duke of Alva (1843); Dictionary of the Antiquities of the Kingdom of Navarre (4 vols., 1840–43).

Yanoski, Jean (ya-nos-ke'). A French historian; born at Lons-le-Saulnier, 1813; died 1851. He wrote Christian Africa and the Domination of the Vandals in Africa (1844); Abolition of Ancient Slavery; National Military Forces from the Thirteenth Century to the Reign of Charles VII.

Yarrell, William. An English naturalist; born at Westminster, 1784; died at Yarmouth, September, 1856. He wrote the History of British Fishes (2 vols., 1636), and the History of British Birds (2 vols., 1843), both written in an elegant and popular style and illustrated artistically, yet without impairing the scientific accuracy of the work.

Yates, Edmund Hodgson. An English journalist and novelist; born in 1831; died May 20, 1894. He received a good education, and for many years was chief of the missing-letter department in the post-office of London, but resigned in 1872 to devote himself to authorship. He lectured in the United States in 1873, and afterward became London representative of the New York *Herald*. In 1874 he established the London *World*, of which he was the editor. His books are: My Haunts and Their Frequenters (1854); After Office Hours (1861); Broken to Harness (1864); Pages in Waiting (1865); Running the Gantlet (1865); Kissing the Rod (1866); Land at Last (1866); Black Sheep (1867); Wrecked in Port (1869); Dr. Wainwright's Patient (1871); Nobody's Fortune (1871); The Yellow Flag (1873); The Impending Sword (1874); Personal Reminiscences and Experiences, Fifty Years of London Life, and Memoirs of a Man to the World. Mr. Yates also wrote several dramas and memoirs, besides contributions to periodicals and newspaper articles.

Black Sheep (1867). A representative of that class of sensational fiction that is concerned not so much with objective horrors as with the motives and the mental combinations of persons intent on crime. Here a clever and fascinating, but utterly conscienceless, woman plans ingeniously to fasten the guilt of a murder on an innocent friend. There is no secret, no mystery; the reader's interest is demanded in the working out of the intellectual problem which is clearly indicated from the beginning.

Yeats, S. Levett. An English military officer and novelist. He has written The Honour of Savelli (1895); A Galahad of the Creeks (1897); The Chevalier d'Auriac (1897).

The Honour of Savelli (1895). A romance of intrigue and action in the Italy of the Borgias, Machiavelli, etc.

The Chevalier d'Auriac (1897). A romance of the court of Henry of Navarre, with plenty of love-making, intrigue, and fighting.

Yeats, William Butler. An Irish poet and writer of romance; born in Dublin, June 13, 1865. His first book of poems, containing the Island of Statues, and other brief plays and poems, is included in his later volume, The Wanderings of Oisin (1887). Three volumes of Irish Folk Lore, Fairy Tales, and Irish Stories, were published in the Camelot series. He has also written Celtic Twilight (1893); Poems (1893), and John Sherman and Dhoya (1893). The Secret Rose and the Wind Among the Reeds are his latest publications.

The Celtic Twilight (1893). "Men and women, ghouls and faeries:" a collection of Irish folk-tales of mystery and wonder by an apostle of the Celtic Renaissance.

The Secret Rose (1897). A series of fairy-tales and folk tales, original or clothed in a new imaginative form, relating to both mediæval and modern times, and together making a sort of gospel of Celtic mysticism in its latest phase. Written in exquisite prose.

Yeldham, Walter, Captain. An English military officer and verse and story-writer. He has written Lays of Ind, by Aliph Cheem (7th ed., Calcutta, 1882); Basil Ormond (London, 1878); Lays of the Sea-Side (1887).

Yelverton, Maria Theresa (Longworth). An English writer. Besides Martyrs to Circumstance (1861) and The Yelverton Correspondence (1863), both relating to her notorious marriage with Major Yelverton, she has written Zanita: a Tale of the Yosemite (1871); Fifty Thousand Miles of Travel Round the World (1874); Teresina in America (1875).

Yepez, Diego del. A Spanish historian; born at Yepez, near Toledo, 1559; died at Tarragona, 1613, of which see he was bishop. His principal works are History of the Persecution in England Since 1570 (1599) and Memoir on the Death of Philip II. (1607).

Ymbert, Jean Albert (aṅ-bār'). A French writer of comedy; born about 1786; died 1846. He wrote A Husband Unknown to Himself; The Art of Getting

Office (1817); A Bachelor's Dinner (1820); The Automaton Man (1820); The Obliging Man (1820); The Propertyless Proprietor (1820); The Neutral City, or The Burgomaster of Neustadt (1825).

Yonge, Charles Duke (yung). An English historical writer and classical scholar; born 1812; died 1891. He has published An English-Greek Lexicon (1849); A New Gradus ad Parnassum of the Latin Language (1850); Three Centuries of English History (1872); Three Centuries of English Literature (1872); A Life of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France (1876), etc.

Yonge, Charlotte Mary. An English novelist; born at Hants in 1823; died at Winchester, England, on March 24, 1901. Her books were written for the instruction and amusement of the young and to enforce healthy morals. Her works have gone through many editions. The proceeds of her best-known book, The Heir of Redclyffe (1853), were devoted to the equipment of the missionary schooner, "Southern Cross," for the use of Bishop Selwyn, and the profits of The Daisy Chain (£2000) she gave toward the erection of a missionary college at Auckland, New Zealand. Among her many works are: Abbey-Church, or Self-control and Self-conduct (1844); Scenes and Characters (1847); Langley School (1848); Kenneth (1850); The Kings of England (1851); The Two Guardians (1852); Landmarks of History (1852–84); Heartease (1854); The Lances of Lynwood (1855); Leonard, the Lion-Heart (1856); The Christmas Mummers (1858); The Trial: More Links of the Daisy Chain (1864); The Clever Woman of the Family (1865); The Dove in the Eagle's Nest (1866); Cameos from English History (1868); The Chaplet of Pearls (1868); The Caged Lion (1870); A Parallel History of France and England (1871); Eighteen Centuries of Beginnings of Church History (1876); Love and Life (1880); Lads and Lassies of Langley (1881); Historical Ballads; Stray Pearls: Memoirs of Margaret de Ribaumont (1883); Langley Adventures (1884); Two Sides of the Shield (1885); A Modern Telemachus (1886); Under the Storm (1887); Life of Scott (1888); Life of Hannah More (1888); Our New Mistress (1888); The Slaves of Sabinus (1890). She has also edited and translated a number of books, including Catherine of Aragon and The Sources of the Reformation, from the French of Du Bois (1881); The Reputed Changeling (1890); Two Penniless Princesses (1891); The Constable's Tower (1891); More By-words (1891); That Stick (1892); The Cross Roads (1892); Grisley Grisell (1893); An Old Woman's Outlook (1893); The Treasures in the Marshes (1893); The Rubies of St. Lo (1894); A Long Vacation (1895).

***The Heir of Redclyffe** (1853). Exceedingly sentimental and idealized picture of virtuous character and virtuous domestic life, manifestly inspired by tractarian views, and addressed with a moral aim to the young. A "sweet, youthful tragedy of piety and devotion."

The Daisy Chain (1856). A good specimen of her sentimental, didactic, and religious domestic novel written for young ladies.

The Dove in the Eagle's Nest (1866). The heroine, a maiden of Ulm, is carried off by a robber and baron to his Suabian hold, and, as nurse to his sick daughter, brings an influence for peace and goodness into the house. The heir marries her, but is killed; and her life-work now consists in rearing her twin sons to a life of piety and noble deeds. Time, middle of the fifteenth century.

Unknown to History (1882). A touching story that gives an account of Mary Queen of Scotland's captivity, the Babington plot, her trial and execution (1586).

The Armourer's Prentices (1884). The adventures of two orphan brothers, who make their way from the New Forest to London in search of their fortunes. One, who has scholarly instincts, gets attached to Wolsey's household and becomes acquainted with Colet, whilst the other becomes a master-armourer.

Beechcroft at Rockstone (1889). The world of district visitors, budding clergymen, school-children and workers of the Girls' Friendly Society, sketched in quiet romance, ethical in tone.

Pilgrimage of the Ben Beriah (1897). The exodus of Israel from Egypt, the wanderings in the desert, and the death of Moses.

Modern Broods; or, Developments Unlooked For (1900). Interesting as the views and criticisms of a mid-century novelist on the young person of to-day. Crowded with characters, including several familiar types of girlhood, very similar to those that peopled her earlier novels. A maiden aunt in charge of four girls is a prominent figure, troubled with the anxieties and perplexities of their religious and social interests and later their love affairs.

"Yorke, Curtis," pseudonym of Sarah Richmond Lee. A Scotch novelist; wife of John W. Richmond Lee, mining engineer. Educated at Glasgow. Publications include That Little Girl (1886); Dudley (1887); Hush! (1888); The Brown Portmanteau, and Other Stories (1888); The Wild Ruthvens (1889); A Romance of Modern London (1892); Once! (1892); His Heart to Win (1893); Darrell Chevasney (1893); Between the Silences, and Other Stories (1894); A Record of Discords (1894); The Medlicotts (1895); Because of the Child (1896); Those Children (1896); A Flirtation with Truth (1897); Valentine (1897); Jocelyn Erroll (1899); Carpathia Knox (1900); A Memory Incarnate (1902); Because of the

Child (sequel, 1903); In Life's Afternoon (1903); Bungay of Bandiloo (1903).

Jocelyn Erroll (1899). A novel of purpose. Erroll is a clergyman who withdraws from the Church, but afterward, with his free-thinking wife, returns to the faith as the result of experience and family love; he is also assailed by the wiles of a heartless siren, who also is brought to a sense of her errors by a calamity.

Carpathia Knox (1900). In her youth Carpathia had sacrificed her lover to her friend, and now in old age, travelling in Spain with her niece, she meets with the son of the pair, and a warm affection grows up between the young people. A quiet narrative, and the characters marked by tender humanity; but the travel sketches of rural Spain are the most substantial part.

Youatt, William. An English hippographist; born in 1777; died in London, 1847. He was for several years professor at the Royal Veterinary College, and co-editor of the *Veterinarian*, established 1828. He published a standard work on The Horse (1831); also a book on The Dog (1842), and others; all considered of high value in the line.

Youmans, Edward Livingston. An American scientist and author; long the editor of the *Popular Science Monthly;* born at Coeymans, N. Y., 1821; died in New York City, 1887. His chief works are: Alcohol and the Constitution of Man (1854); Hand-book of Household Science (1857); Correlation and Conservation of Forces (1864); Culture Demanded by Modern Life (1867), etc.

Young, Charles Augustus. An American astronomer; born at Hanover, December 15, 1834. He was professor at Western Reserve College, Ohio (1856); professor of natural philosophy at Dartmouth College (1865–77), and of astronomy at Princeton College from 1878. Besides many contributions to scientific journals and magazines, he is the author of The Sun in the International Scientific Series (1882) and a Text-Book of General Astronomy (1888).

Young, Edward. An eminent English poet, courtier, and clergyman; born at Upham, near Winchester, in 1681; died at Welwyn, Hertfordshire, April 12, 1765. He was educated at Winchester School and at All Soul's College, Oxford. In 1725 Young put forth his vigorous satire, The Universal Passion—the Love of Fame, and a pension of £200 was granted to him, which he continued to receive during the remaining forty years of his life. Up to forty-five Young lived the life of a wit, man-about-town, and place-hunter, the last with indifferent success. He now resolved upon a change; took orders in the Anglican Church, and was presented by his college to the living of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, wrote a panegyric upon King George II., and received the honorary dignity of one of the chaplains to his majesty. When past fifty Young married Mrs. Lee, the widowed daughter of the Earl of Lichfield. By her former husband she had two sons, to whom Young was tenderly attached. The young men and their mother died at no great intervals. The threefold bereavement was the occasion of the composition of the Night Thoughts, the first portion of which was published in 1742, the last in 1744. Young's poetical works include panegyrics, odes, and epistles; several satires, the best of which is The Universal Passion; a few dramatic pieces, the best of which is the tragedy of Revenge, and the Night Thoughts, to which may be fairly assigned the first place among the strictly religious didactic poems in our language.

Young, John Russell. An American writer and journalist; born in Downingtown, Pa., November 20, 1841; died in Washington, January 17, 1899. His journalistic career was notable, including service on the staffs of the New York *Herald* and *Tribune*. His best known work is Around the World with General Grant (2 vols., 1879); and he also wrote numerous pamphlets on important subjects. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley librarian of Congress, which office he held at his death.

Yriarte, Charles Emile (i-ri-ärt'). A French author of Spanish descent; born at Paris, December 5, 1832; died at Philadelphia, April 8, 1898. His principal works are: Spanish Society (1864); Parisian Portraits (1865); The Life of a Venetian Patrician in the Sixteenth Century (1874); Venice: Its History, Art, Industry, the City and its Life (1879); Italian Sculpture in the Fifteenth Century (1885); Francesca da Rimini (1882), and Caesar Borgia (1888).

Yriarte or **Iriarte, Juan de** (ē-rē-är'tā). A Spanish scholar and writer; born at Orotova, on the island of Teneriffe, in 1702; died at Madrid, 1771. He was chief librarian of the Royal Library, and his most important work was Codices of the Greek MSS. (1769). He was the author of epigrams and proverbs in Latin and Spanish, and narrative poems in Latin, published in four volumes (1774).

Ysabeau, Victor Frédéric Alexandre (i-zā-bō'). A French writer on agriculture; born at Rouen, 1793; died at Paris, 1873. Among his works are: Gardening, or The Art of Forming and Managing a Garden (1854); Elementary Lessons in Agriculture (1857); The Vine and Fruit Tree (1858); Popular Natural History of

France (1864); Hygiene and Domestic Economy (1870).

Yule, Henry, Sir. An Anglo-Indian writer and scholar; born at Inveresk, Midlothian, Scotland, 1820; died 1889. He was engaged in India on public works, but finally retired and went to Italy. His chief books are: Mission to the Court of Ava (1856); Cathay and the Way Thither (1866); The Book of Ser Marco Polo (edited 1891); The Diary of William Hedges (1886), etc.

Yusuf or **Yussuf, Abu Amru** (yös'öf). An Arabic historian and commentator; born at Cordova, 976; died at Xativa, 1070. He made a study of the traditions of Oriental Mussulman countries. He wrote Behedjet-Almodjalisyn, a collection of tales about Mahomet, etc.; Tamhyd, a commentary on one of the chief Mussulman works of religious and civil laws; History of the Opinions and Doctrines of the Principal Mussulman Sects; History of the Wars Against Christians, etc.

Yvert, Eugène (ē-vãr'). A French *littérateur* and miscellaneous writer; born at Marly-le-Roi, 1794; died at Amiens, February 23, 1878. He was editor of the *Picardy Gazette* (1831). He wrote Parliamentary Sketches (1832), in verse; Political Customs (1845); A Ghost (1852), a two-act comedy in verse; Poetic Fancies (1857); Poetical Miscellanies (1860), etc.

Yves d'Evreux, Pierre (ēv dā-vrė'). A French-Brazilian historian; born at Evreux, Normandy, about 1577; died after 1620. He was a Capuchin missionary at Maranhao, Brazil (1612–14). He wrote History of the Most Memorable Things that Happened at Maranhao in the Years 1613 and 1614 (Paris, 1615; 2d ed., 1864), a continuation of the history of Claude d'Abbeville, a work of great historical value.

Yvon, Claude (ē-vôṅ'). A French theologist; born at Mamers, 1714; died at Paris, 1791. He wrote Letters to Rousseau (1763), in answer to Rousseau's letters to the archbishop of Paris. Prior to this he had been associated with Diderot and the encyclopedists, and wrote Liberty of Conscience (1754), in which he held that the State should be indifferent in matters of religion. Other works are Agreement of Philosophy and Religion (1776) and Philosophical History of Religion (1779).

Z

Zabel, Eugen (tsä'bel). A German author; born at Königsberg, in Prussia, December 23, 1851. During his extensive travels he formed the acquaintance of nearly all the literary celebrities of Europe. Among his works are: Berthold Auerbach (1882); Ivan Turgenev (1883); Italian Dramatic Art in Germany (1892); Anton Rubenstein: an Artist's Life (1892); translations of several of Turgenev's novels, and of French and Spanish dramas, some novels, among them Parted Hearts (1888), and several comedies, as The Midnight Sun, A Missed Vocation.

Zaborowski (zä-bō-rov-ski') or **Zaborowski-Moindron** (mwaṅ-drôṅ'). French scientist; born at La Creche, 1851. He is secretary of the Paris Anthropological Society and scientific editor of several Paris journals. He has written On the Antiquity of Man (1878); Origin of Language (1879); Scientific News and Curiosities (1883), etc.

Zaconne, Pierre (zä-koṅ'). A French dramatist; born at Douai, 1817 (?). Early in life he entered the post-office service at Brest, but devoted all his leisure to literature, and was befriended by Emile Souvestre. He has written Tableaux of Universal Literary History (1844), Memoirs of a King (1851), etc. Among his efforts for the theatre, mostly written in collaboration with others, are The Twenty-fourth of February (1848); Cousin Verdure (1855), and The Sundays of Pampette.

Zachariä, Just Friedrich Wilhelm. A German satirist; born at Frankenhausen, May 1, 1726; died at Brunswick, January 30, 1777. He was professor of belles-lettres in the Carolinum, Brunswick (1761). His works are The Brawler (1744), the first burlesque heroic poem that had appeared in German; Phaeton, the Handkerchief, Murner in Hell (1757); Fables and Tales (1771), etc., and translated into German hexameters Milton's Paradise Lost (1760). Poetical works (9 vols., 1763–65); posthumous writings, with biography (1781).

Zachariä von Lingenthal, Karl Eduard (tsä-chä-rē'ä fon ling'en-täl). A German jurist; born at Heidelberg, December 21, 1812; died at Grosskmehlen, near Merseburg, June 3, 1894. He is regarded as the founder of the science of Græco-Roman jurisprudence. He wrote Outline of a

History of Græco-Roman Private Right (1864); made a collection of Græco-Roman Laws (1856–84), and edited Justinian's Novellæ (1881).

Zachariasiewicz, Jan (tsä-ċha-ri-äs'yā-vich). A Polish writer; born in East Galicia about 1825. At various times in his life he became involved in political difficulties and passed several years in prison, and these experiences have colored all his books. His first publication was A Passage from the Life of Unknown People (1853). In The Red Cap and The Secret Fund he describes the spy system of the police force, and of like nature are Covered Cards (1875); A Bad Business (1876), etc. He has also written a few art novels.

Zacher, Ernst Julius August (tsä'ċher). A German philologist; born at Obernigk, February 15, 1816; died March 23, 1887, at Halle, where he was professor of German philology. His principal works are: Ulfilas' Gothic Alphabet and the Runic Alphabet (1855); German Proverbs (1852); History of the Palgravine Genoveva (1860); Pseudo-Callisthenes (1867), dealing with the Alexander myth.

Zahir (zä'hēr). An Arabian poet, father of the poet Ka'b; contemporary with Mahomet. He was famed as the author of one of the seven poems of the Mu'allakat, published by Sir William Jones, with an English version, in 1782.

Zahn, Theodor. A German theologian; born at Mors, October 10, 1838. He was appointed professor of theology in the University of Erlangen (1878), and is author of Marcellus of Ancyra (1867); The Shepherd of Hermas (1868); Ignatius of Antioch (1873); The Acts of St. John (1880); Cyprian of Antioch and the German Story of Faust (1882); Researches into the History of the New Testament Canon (5 vols., 1881–93); The Gospel of Peter (1893); Introduction to the New Testament (1897).

Zalokostas, Georgios (zäl-ō-kōs'tas). A distinguished Greek poet; born at Syrrhako, Epirus, April 17, 1805; died at Athens, September 3, 1858. At the age of sixteen he fought in the insurrection at Missolonghi. Among his most famous poems are: Missolonghi, Armatoles and Klephts, The Entrance of Prevesa, Hours of Leisure, Marco Bozzaris, etc. Several of his pieces have been translated into Italian, Spanish, French, English, German, and Russian. Poetical Works (Athens, 1860).

Zambelios, John (zam-be'li-os). A Greek poet; born on one of the Ionian Isles, 1787; died at Corfu, 1856. He was a judge at Corfu. He wrote some notable lyric poems and several successful tragedies. Works (Athens, 1856–57).

Zamora, Antonio de (thä-mō'rä). A Spanish dramatist and lyric poet; born at Madrid, between 1660 and 1664; died about 1722. Among his best works are Everybody in his Own Pedigree and The Wag of Seville, on which is based the libretto of the opera of Don Juan.

Zanella, Giacomo (dzä-nel'lä). An Italian lyric poet; born at Chiampo, 1820; died at Vicenza, 1888. His work is noted for beauty of style and mastery of form, his most popular poem being The Fossil Shell. His first volume of poems, Verses, appeared in 1868, and was followed by several others. Among his poetic tales are The Little Calabrese (1870), Robin Redbreast (1881), etc.

Zangemeister, Karl (tsäng'e-mīs-ter). A German classical philologist; born at Hallungen, in the Duchy of Gotha, November 28, 1837. He edited the fourth volume of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, comprising the inscriptions at Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiæ (1871); compiled Specimens of Latin MSS. Writen in Majuscule Letters (1882), and Fragments of the Old Saxon Bible Poem of the Palatine Library (1894).

Zangwill, Israel. An English novelist; born in 1864. He received his early education at the Jewish Free School, London, and became a teacher in that institution. His ambition, however, was in the field of literature and journalism, and after teaching for two or three years he accepted a position on the *Jewish Standard*, contributing personal and editorial paragraphs over the signature of "Marshallik." He was witty at everybody's expense, and his satire was merciless. After several years he severed his connection with the *Standard*, which was soon thereafter discontinued. He was associated with Harry Quilter on the *Universal*, and also with Jerome K. Jerome on the *Idler*. His chief reputation, however, rests upon his novels, his first being The Children of the Ghetto, a fine exposition of the character of the London Jew. This was followed by the Grandchildren of the Ghetto. He has also produced The Bachelor's Club (1891); The Big Bow Mystery (1891); The Old Maid's Club (1892); The King of Schnorrers (1893); The Master, a notable success (1895), and Cleo the Magnificent, or The Muse of the Real (1898).

***Children of the Ghetto** (1892). The life of the Jews of London, poor and rich, depicted by one who knows and loves them, a Jew of the Jews. It is a succession of scenes, connected by a thread of narrative; copious in detail and in traits of character; ideas and ways of thinking, as well as ceremonial and external features, enter this presentment of modern Jewry.

The King of Schnorrers (1893). Presents merely one phase of Jewish life, but with close intimacy and abundance of detail. The tone is that of extravaganza, tragic as well as comic; "Grotesques and Fantasies" the author calls these pictures of eighteenth-century beggars and other Hebrews.

***The Master** (1895). A circumstantial biography of a Nova Scotian lad, by nature an artist, who makes his way through almost insuperable difficulties to success, but finds the hardest struggle is to subdue himself. Deals philosophically with the deeper problems of life; presents the ideal character of the artist, repelling the temptations of the world, and devoting body and soul to art until he attains a vision of the truth and beauty that are in life around him.

***Dreamers of the Ghetto** (1898). Conversations with and imaginative memoirs of historic representatives of the Jewish race, particularly of such as rebelled against the narrow limits of orthodox Judaism. Uriel Acosta, Spinoza, Heine, and Ferdinand Lassalle are among those figures resuscitated by an extension of Landor's method in the Imaginary Conversations, but with a warmer infusion of feeling.

They that Walk in Darkness (1899). Ghetto Tragedies (1897) is incorporated. Satan Mekatrig is a weird story of temptation, with hints of the devil's actual appearance in a Jewish community; The Sabbath Breaker, a tender little anecdote of a mother's love; Bethulah, a story of ancient beliefs surviving and operative amid the widely alien circumstances of modern life. The Keeper of Conscience, etc.

The Mantle of Elijah (1900). A study of the politics of Palmerston's period, with an anticipation of the Transvaal question in the Novabarba difficulty, which affords opportunity for caustic satire on jingoism and the claptrap offered as apology for war. The romantic interest belongs to the heroine's relations with an ambitious politician, whose personal magnetism and devotion to her father's cause lead her to become his wife. He reveals his real nature and she is disillusioned, her fastidious nature is outraged by his vulgarity and selfishness.

Zannowich, Stefano (zän'no-vich). An Albanian writer; born 1751; died 1785. He led a very adventurous life, but wrote several curious books, among them Turkish Letters (1877); Epistles and Love Songs of an Oriental (1779); and Fragment of a Chapter of The Lame Devil, Sent from the Other World by Le Sage (1782).

Zarate, Augustin de (thä-rä'tā). A Spanish historian; born about 1492; died at Madrid (?), about 1560. He accompanied Nunez Vela, viceroy of Peru, to South America in 1543; was afterward treasurer of the Spanish Netherlands. He wrote History of the Discovery and Conquest of the Province of Peru (1555). There have been many later editions, and it has been translated into French and Italian.

Zarncke, Friedrich (tsärn'ke). A German antiquary; born near Bruel, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, July 7, 1825; died October 15, 1891. He was professor in the University of Leipzig. Among his works are: The German Cato (1852); The Nibelungen Question (1854); Contributions to the Explanation of the Nibelungenlied (1857); The Trojan Legend of the Franks, German Universities in the Middle Ages (1857); Mediæval Proverbial Poetry (1863).

Zbylitowski, Andre (zbe-le-tov'ske). A Polish writer, philosopher, and poet; born in Galicia, 1732; died 1813. He travelled extensively in Europe and South America. He wrote poetry with much success, some of his idyls being noted for beauty of coloring, elegance, and grace. Among his works are: Rhythms in Polish Verse (1763); The Marshal (historical); A Beard, a novel, and various books on philosophical, political, and grammatical themes.

Zimmern, Helen (tsim'märn). A German-English story-writer; born at Hamburg, March 25, 1846; but has from childhood lived in England. Her chief works are: Stories in Precious Stones (1873); Told by the Way (1874); Half-Hours with French Novelists (1881); Stories from Foreign Novelists (2d ed., 1885). She wrote also Schopenhauer, his Life and Philosophy (1876); G. E. Lessing, his Life and Works (1878); The Hansa Towns (1889).

Zingerle, Ignaz Vincenz (tsing'ärl-ė). An Austrian poet and story-writer; born at Meran, June 6, 1825; died at Innsbruck, September 17, 1892. He was made professor of the German language and literature in the University of Innsbruck (1859). Among his poetical works are: Primroses (1848); From the Alps, The Miller's Wife (1853). He wrote also Tyrolese Legends (1850); The Tyrol's Place in German Mediæval Literature (1851); Children's Stories from the Tyrol (1852); Alliteration in the Middle-High German Poets (1864); Oswald von Walkenstein (1870).

Zingerle, Pius. An Austrian theological writer and Orientalist; born at Meran, March 17, 1801; died January 10, 1881. He became professor of the Arabic and and Syriac languages in the Roman University (1862). He is the author of Select Works of Ephrem Syrus, translated from the Greek and Syriac (6 vols., 1830–37); Genuine Acts of the Eastern Martyrs, from the Syriac (1836); Roses of Mary from Damascus (2d ed., 1865); Life and Deeds of St. Simeon Stylites (1855); Syriac Chrestomathy (1871); Syriac Lexicon, for use with his Chrestomathy (1873); Oriental Elements in German Poetry (1862).

Zinkgref or **Zincgref, Julius Wilhelm** (tsink'gref). A German lyric poet; born at Heidelberg, June 3, 1591; died at St Goar, November 12, 1635. He wrote German Apothegms, a collection of epigrams, anecdotes, etc., and The Soldier's Praise (1632), a poem, an imitation of Tyrtæus.

Ziver, Pasha (zē-vār' pă-shă'). A Turkish official and poet; born 1793; died 1862. He was director of the ministry of marine, member of the council of public instruction, member of the council of state and justice, etc. He held the title of imperial poet; his poetry is esteemed by the Turks. A collection of it was published at Constantinople, under the title of the Divan.

Zola, Emile (zō'lä). A noted French novelist and dramatist; born in Paris, April 2, 1840; died September 29, 1902. His parents removed to Aix, where his father, an engineer of reputation, was employed on the construction of the canal which still bears his name. In 1858 Zola returned to Paris, studied at the Lycée St. Louis, and obtained employment in the publishing house of the Hachette & Co., with which he remained connected until 1865. In 1898 his name was brought into prominence through his connection with the celebrated Dreyfus case. As a result of the defence of the captain, he was sentenced to imprisonment and fined 3000 francs. He has published Tales to Ninon (1864); Claude's Confession (1865); A Dead Woman's Vow (1866); My Hatreds (1866); My Salon (1866); The Mysteries of Marseilles (1867); Eduard Manet (1867); Therese Raquin (1867); Madeline Férat (1868); The Fortune of the Rougons (1871); La Curée (1872); The Maw (Ventre) of Paris (1873); The Conquest of Plassans (1874); New Tales to Ninon (1874); The Sin of Abbé Mouret (1875); His Excellency Eugene Rougon (1876); L'Assommoir (1877); A Page of Love (1878); The French Republic and Literature (1879); Nana (1880); The Experimental Novel (1880); Literary Documents, Studies, and Portraits (1881); Naturalism on the Stage (1881); Our Dramatic Authors (1881); The Realistic Novelists (1881); A Campaign (1881); Pot Bouille (1882); Good Luck to the Ladies (1883); The Joy of Living (1884); Germinal (1885); His Masterpiece (L'Œuvre, 1886); Earth (La Terré) (1887); The Dream (Le Reve) (1888); The Human Brute (La Bete Humaine) (1890); Money (1891); The Downfall (La Débâcle) (1892); Doctor Pascal (1893); Lourdes (1894); Rome (1895); Paris (1897).

Stories for Ninon (1897). Contes à Ninon (1864). Nouveaux Contes à Ninon (1874). The Love Fairy, a fantastic trifle in the eighteenth-century style of the Crébillon, written in 1858. The Ball Programme (1860), a Provencal story, consisting chiefly of a dialogue between a young girl and the programme of her last ball. Blood (1862), a bit of dramatic melodrama about some soldiers and a ghost. Simplice, an imaginative little fairy tale. The Thieves and the Ass embodies reminiscences of Zola's penurious early life in Paris, the story of a picnic by the Seine. Jean Sourdon's Four Days (from the Nouveaux Contes à Ninon) is longer and more important a pastoral in four scenes, each a representative day in the life of a Provencal peasant; youth and love, war, marriage, and paternity, sudden death, might be the titles of these episodes.

The Mysteries of Marseilles (1867). A melodramatic novel of the old stamp; the action culminates in the 1848 insurrection of Marseilles.

***The Fortune of the Rougons** (1871). The first of a series of twenty novels in which Zola traces the physiological and psychical history of a family in whose blood there is an hereditary taint; a serious study in human evolution, each novel showing the influence of heredity and the disturbing effect of variation, each important character exhibiting in its conduct and career the tendency of his blood. This introductory novel is the key to the whole series. In the preface Zola expounds the basic idea of heredity. The common ancestress of Rougons and Macquarts is the neuropathic Adelaide Fouque, who, widowed, takes for a lover the brutal and drunken Macquart, a gloomy and taciturn pariah. From the legitimate Pierre Rougon and the base-born Antoine and Ursula Macquart spring the divers branches of the family, and their several characteristics reappear throughout. Pierre domineers over his weak mother, cheats her, and turns out the other children, then, marrying Felicité, introduces a new strain. The effects of the coup-d'état (1848) in the provinces is set forth with local knowledge and historical accuracy, many of the incidents being based on the observation of eye-witnesses. A touching idyl of two young lovers, Miette and Sylvère, comes to a tragic conclusion through the insurrections of the populace. The Provencal country town of Plassans is the scene.

The Fat and the Thin (1888). (Le Ventre de Paris.) A study of the inhabitants of the Halles, the great central markets of Paris; a picture of teeming, multitudinous life, full of gross contrasts. The title refers allegorically to the incessant conflict between the fat and the lean of this world, the well-fed, prosperous bourgeois, and the starving laborer. Faithful portraiture of humble characters, shopkeepers, workpeople, fishwives, market gardeners, street arabs, and all the motley denizens of the markets. Lisa, the selfish and worldly-wise heroine, is a Marquart; the story interest turns on the return of her brother-in-law from Cayenne, his clandestine sojourn in her house, and the discontent with his idle existence, which urges her at last to denounce him to the police. The period is from 1857 to 1860.

The Conquest of Plassans (1887). Marthe, the youngest daughter of Pierre and Felicité, weak and neurasthenic as her grandmother Adelaide, is the pathetic heroine of this book, which is a picture of the whole life of a provincial town, the petty jealousies, cliques, and intrigues, and of the political movements

that characterized the years following the *coup-d'état*. Plassans was becoming a stronghold of the clerical party, when an arrogant and wily priest was sent to win it back for the government. This powerful, ambitious, ascetic man makes himself head of the dominant party, and in the course of his operations wrecks the home of the Mourets; Marthe, the wife, is demoralized by a fatal infatuation for the priest, which he scorns; she ruins her family and dies miserably. The husband is an interesting case of a sane man believed to be a lunatic and put away, with the result that he actually goes insane.

***The Abbe Mouret's Transgression** (1875). The abbé is the son of this unfortunate pair, and the taint comes out, after his transgression and repentance, in the form of ecstatic and morbid spirituality verging on hysteria. He is a priest of a squalid village in Provence, the degenerate inhabitants of which furnish subjects for an ugly picture of country life. The central episode of the book might be called a modern essay in mythology; in it the author embodies ideas from his early poem of Genesis. In the Paradou, the wild, neglected demesne of a ruined manor house amidst the unfettered exuberance of nature, Mouret and the lovely Albine, like Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, live their Arcadian idyl, soon to close in tragedy, and for the abbé in bitter penitence for a sin which he had committed almost involuntarily. Condemns celibacy by showing the moral evils it entails.

***His Excellency** (1876). The victorious career of Eugene Rougon, the victorious man of the family, who became prime minister under the empire as the result of his masterly advocacy of the *régime* of force, and later of the liberal movement inaugurated by Napoleon III.; he is obviously a study of Eugene Rouher. This powerful and complex character is likewise a product of hereditary tendencies, and these explain his nature and his life; he is a son of Pierre and Felicité, masculine strength and crafty intelligence. As an historical monograph the work is valuable, depicting with great realism society and official life, and exposing falsehoods and corruptions of the imperial court.

The Dram Shop (1877). (L'Assommoir.) The book that made Zola famous. The original is tremendously outspoken, and shocked the public with its terrible revelations of the social depravity due to drink. The grossness of the argot and of the incidents is, of course, much modified here, as in all these translations. The central idea is the ruinous effect, socially and morally, of drinking; and pathetic interest attaches to Gervaise, the ill-used victim of circumstance, corrupted in her very best infancy, yet preserving the feminine traits of tenderness and modesty.

A Love Episode (1878). (Une Page d'Amour.) A pathetic story of Parisian life, though essentially naturalistic in its treatment of the growth of love. A widow living with her consumptive daughter, in whom the constitutional weakness of the family reappears, enters into a passionate liaison with a doctor, and the poor little girl manages to kill herself with jealousy. The drab realism of such scenes as the child's funeral intensifies the pathos, while seen through a window from hour to hour the vast ocean of Paris, moody and changeful, throws a poetic light over the story.

How Jolly Life is! (1884). (Joie de Vive.) The scene is a seaside village in Normandy. Portrays a set of selfish and unhappy people of weak wills and diseased constitutions, who cling to life not because they find joy in it, but from morbid fear of death. Lazare Chanteau, a young hypochondriac, whose insane projects devour the wealth of the girl who loves him, is the most miserable decadent of them all. Pauline, on the other hand, is a noble embodiment of untiring devotion to the good of others, in spite of ingratitude. Basely wronged by those she has saved, her hopes and affections thwarted, she yet finds consolation and joy in renouncing herself more and more.

Germinal; or, Master and Man (1885). A study of the struggles of capital and labor in a coal mining centre. Lantier, the chief character, works as laborer in the pits, and is one of the ringleaders when the selfish policy of the company drives the employés to strike. The life of the unhappy miners, their degradation and misery beneath the iron rule of the capitalist; the ravages of hunger, chief weapon of their foes, and the wild scenes of violence that signalize the strike are painted with multitudinous details into a vast and terrible picture, calling to mind Dante's descriptions of hell.

His Masterpiece (1886). (L'Œuvre.) A novel of artistic life in which Zola makes full use of the extensive knowledge of studios and artists gained in his early works as art critic. The translator states that Claude Lantier is a composite study of the painters Cezanne and the more famous Manet, whose life Zola has written, while the interesting character, Pierre Sandoz, he identifies with the novelist himself. Thus he claims for the book exceptional interest as a *livre vécu*. Claude's insanity displays effectively the author's great pathological knowledge.

The Dream (1888). (Le Rêve.) Unique among these novels for its pure, idyllic grace; written as "a passport to the academy." The foundling, Angelique, is taken by an aged pair of servitors in a cathedral, under whose shadow they live; and there, as she grows up, sitting at her embroideries of sacred vestments, she has a vision of love and happiness which at length is realized. The mighty pile with its complex architecture, the play of light on the pinnacles and on the saints on the windows, and the solemn ritual that gives it a soul within constitute the imaginative conception coloring the whole story.

The Monomaniac (1890). (La Bête Humaine.) Introduces us to the railway world, Jacques Lantier, the monomaniac, being an engine driver, and Roubaud, the hero of an important part of the story, and other characters being employés of a railway company. The business of a great line is studied in immense detail, and the picturesque side of railway life gives effect to some terrific episodes. Several threads of crime and depravity are woven into a story; Lantier has inherited from distant ancestors a horrible craving to murder women. A grim and horrible picture of life.

Money (1891). Explores the financial world, and brings back to light the monstrous evils caused by speculation, company promoting,

the frauds and negligence of directors, and the inefficiency of existing laws. The hero (?), Saccard, a daring and unscrupulous financier, promotes a universal bank, and is opposed and ultimately ruined by the Jewish fraternity, whose power he aimed at destroying. A book full of portraits or composite portraits of actual people, venal legislators, promoters, brokers, journalists, and reproducing actual incidents without much disguise.

***The Downfall** (1892). Here Zola applies his naturalistic methods to a representation of the great catastrophe of 1870–71. The disastrous campaign that ended at Sedan is described from the point of view of his two heroes, private soldiers, who are in the thick of the fight; and not only are the awful realities of modern warfare brought before the eye, but the intolerable fatigue of marching, the agonies of the hospitals, and the miseries endured by prisoners of war, are vividly depicted. Even more tragic are the episodes of revolution and massacre inside Paris during the siege, where the devoted friends meet again as communist and versallist.

***Doctor Pascal** (1893). The conclusion and final summing up of the results of the Rougon-Marquart cycle. Doctor Pascal, the learned student of heredity, draws the genealogical tree, and traces the development of each branch, seeing herein an image of society and an explanation of its mysterious laws. No doubt Pascal is a study of the famous *savant* Claude Bernard. The romantic interest of the story centres in the passion for his niece Clotilde, which is treated as inoffensibly as a thoroughly sensuous art merits; the end is deeply tragic. Such a scene as the death of the anæmic boy in the very presence of his imbecile ancestress, who had bequeathed his constitutional debility, is significant as an epitome of the whole history of the family.

The Honor of the Army, and Other Stories (various years; 1887). Title story (Le Capitaine Burle) is about an officer's loose life and dishonesty; it contains an account of a duel. The next is a rather incredible tale of the resurrection of a buried man. Then comes an unpleasant tale of Parisian life and immorality. The Inundation is one of his more imaginative fictions, and Naïs Micoulin has much of the Southern richness of Provencal scenery. Nantas is one of his best short stories, admirable for brevity and concentration. The Spree at Coqueville is a Rabelaisian tale of village troopers, and shows Zola in the rare character of a humorist.

***The Attack on the Mill, and Other Sketches of War** (1878). L'Attaque du Moulin appeared in the famous collection of six naturalistic stories by as many writers, entitled Les Soirées de Medan (1880). An intensely vivid and realistic picture of warfare by one who has consistently recognized the hideousness of war. The sketch entitled Three Wars is a pathetic series of reminiscences of the Crimean-Franco-German campaigns, connected by the history of two brothers; here again war is represented as perverting the moral nature of man.

Lourdes (1894). A new series of three novels dedicated to the study of moral tendencies. A despairing priest visits the three cities of Lourdes, Rome, and Paris, in search of a power sufficient for the present and future salvation of mankind. The obsolete superstition of Lourdes and the arrogant ecclesiasticism of Rome are condemned in turn, and finally the seeker examines and bans the political and social system of France in Paris, which enunciates Zola's faith that science is destined to supersede Christianity as the regenerating power of humanity. In Lourdes the skeptical abbé, Pierre Fromont, goes first to Lourdes in the company of an invalid girl who loves him. The pilgrims' train, with its exhibition of every disease that science can name, is described with minute and sometimes disgusting fulness; then the processions and ceremonies before the sacred grotto are elaborately depicted, and after that the return with the various effects on the sufferers of their faith and the religious excitement. His experiences are far from alleviating the pessimism of the abbé.

Rome (1895). Having written a book on Christian socialism, which has been denounced by the Congregation of the Index, the abbé goes to Rome and succeeds after great difficulty in obtaining a personal interview with the pope; but his efforts to win the head of the Church to assent to his views are fruitless. The Eternal City is described with the minuteness and exactness of a guide-book, with living pictures of the streets, the passers-by, the very dirt, and the whirl of forces and social influences at work—a bewildering complexity. But Rome is moribund because she fails to respond to the cry of the democracy; she is immovable in her conservatism.

Paris (1897). The abbé returns to Paris, where we find him engaged in charitable work among the poor. The complex life of Paris is delineated with the same elaborate fulness; all parts of the community are passed in review—the governing classes, with their far-reaching intrigues and personal ambitions; the world of rich financiers and licentious devotees of pleasure; the industrial classes and the very poor; the workers in the cause of scientific progress, and the underworld of agitators and conspirators. A thread of melodramatic interest is attached to an anarchist outrage, and indeed anarchism is examined with sympathy, though the author sees health for mankind only in intelligent work. In a family of obscure soldiers, in the cause of humanity, Pierre Fromont, now unfrocked, finds a wife and a new career of usefulness.

Fruitfulness (1899). (Fécondité.) The offspring of Fromont appears in this book as the patriarch of a hundred children, and symbolizes with his wife the symbol of fruitfulness both in human procreation and in the cultivation of the earth's products. This pair are contrasted with the decadent disciple of Tolstoï, whose doctrines are opposed diametrically by the teaching of the book. Proclaims the hope of humanity to consist in healthy work and multiplication of the species. Time, the twentieth century.

Work (1901). (Travail.) Follows Fruitfulness as second of four novels which are to form a conspectus and a criticism of modern life in France, and to set forth the author's ideal of progress toward a better industrial and social organization. Scene, a provincial town, whose wretched inhabitants are employed in a huge factory belonging to a capitalist of the worst and most selfish type. On the one

hand we are shown the tyranny of capitalism and the moral corruption of the rich man's home; on the other we watch the rise and ultimate prosperity of a co-operative factory, founded by Luc Fromont as a rival to the other. Here Zola's characteristic realism is illustrated side by side with his no less characteristic idealism, disclosing in concrete shapes his hopes and aspirations toward mankind's future.

Zöller, Hugo (tsėl-ler). A German journalist and traveller; born at Oberhausen, Prussia, January 12, 1852. He was a travelling correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette;* he explored and annexed to Germany various tracts of country in West Africa (1884–85). He has written Round the World (1881); The Panama Canal (1882); The Germans in the Brazilian Primeval Forest (1883); Pampas and Andes (1884); The German Possessions on the West African Coast (1885); German New Guinea (1891).

Zöllner, Johann Karl Friedrich (tsėl'-ner). A German astronomer and physicist; born at Berlin, November 8, 1834; died April 25, 1882, at Leipzig, where he was professor of physical astronomy in the university. His works are: Outlines of a General Photometry of the Heavens (1861); Photometric Researches, with Special Relation to the Physical Constitution of the Heavenly Bodies (1865); The Nature of the Comets (1871); Principles of an Electrodynamic Theory of Matter (1876). In his later years he turned to the study of spiritism and hypnotism; after his death appeared his work, Are There Unconscious and Hereditarily Transmitted Ideas? (1879).

Zollogub (zol'lō-gŏb), written also **Zollohub** (zol'lō-hŏb, **Vladimir Alexandrovich.** A popular Russian writer; born at St. Petersburg about 1815; died June 16, 1882. Besides poems, essays, and dramas, he wrote a novel, Tarantas, which has been translated into English and German.

Zorn, Philip (tsorn). A German jurist; born at Bayreuth, January 13, 1850. He became professor in the University of Königsberg (1877). Among his writings are: State and Church in Switzerland, written in collaboration with Karl Gareis (2 vols., 1877–78); State and Church in Norway to the Close of the Thirteenth Century (1875); Public Law of the German Empire (2 vols., 1880–83); Text-Book of Ecclesiastical Law (1888).

Zoroaster (zō'rō-as'ter). A Persian philosopher; founder of the Perso-Iranian religion. He lived in a period of such remote antiquity that he seems to us to-day rather a myth than a real historical personage. According to the Zend-Avesta, he lived during the reign of Vitacpa, whom some writers identify with Hystapes, the father of Darius I. Assuming this to be approximately true, Zoroaster lived between 500 and 600 years before Christ. Some writers say he lived 5000 years before Plato. Niebuhr regards him solely as a myth. Tradition regards him as a legislator, prophet, pontiff, and philosopher. The doctrines in the Zend-Avesta are ascribed to him and profess to be the revelations of Ormuzd made to his servant Zoroaster. He teaches that the universe is a constant scene of conflict between the good and the bad; that each of these principles possess curative power, but the good is eternal and will finally triumph over the bad, which will then sink with all its followers into darkness, its native element. He also believed in an infinite Deity called Time Without Bounds. The religion of Zoroaster has degenerated into an idolatrous worship of fire and the sun.

Zorilla y Moral, José (thō-rēl'yä e mō-räl'). A Spanish poet; born at Valladolid, February 21, 1817; died at Madrid, January 22, 1893. He was educated at Toledo and Valladolid, and, having studied law, he entered the office of a justice of the peace in his native city. After publishing his first collection of verse, he left Spain in 1845, and after a stay in Brussels and another in Paris he went to Mexico, where, in 1853, he was made director of the theatre, for which he wrote a number of comedies, which were well received throughout the country. He next found employment in the household of the Emperor Maximilian, in whose praise he wrote adulatory verses, which made their author so unpopular with the patriots of Mexico that in 1865 he departed finally for his native land. His published works include Cantos del Travador (1841); Flores Perdidas (1843); El Zapatero y el Rey (1844); his best comedy, Granada (1853); his best poem, Poema Religioso (1869), and Album de un Loco (1877). Several collections of the works of Zorilla have been published in Madrid and in Paris. He was crowned poet in the Alhambra in 1889.

Zouch, Richard (zöch). An English jurisconsult; born at Anstey, in Wiltshire, about 1590; died in London, March 1, 1661. Among his celebrated treatises, written in Latin, are: Elements of Jurisprudence (1629); Description of Feudal Law and Procedure According to the Usages of Milan and Normandy, to serve as Introduction to English Jurisprudence (1634); Description of Ecclesiastical Law and Procedure According to the Canons and Constitutions of England (1636); Explication of Fecial Law and Procedure,

or of the Law of Nations (1650); The Competent Judge of an Offending Ambassador (1657).

Zschokke, Johann Heinrich Daniel (tshok'ke). A German-Swiss historian and novelist; born at Magdeburg, Prussia, March 22, 1771; died at Biberach, near Aarau, Switzerland, June 27, 1848. At seventeen he ran away from school and joined a company of strolling players, with whom he remained for some years. Afterward he entered the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where, in 1792, he became a tutor, and in 1793 wrote the romance, Aballino, the Great Bandit, which he also dramatized. In both forms it was very popular in its time. In 1795 he applied for a very regular professorship at Frankfort, but this was refused on account of something which he had written against the edict of the Prussian government in respect to religion. He wrote numerous tales, many of which have been translated into English, and some of them, as The Journal of a Poor Vicar and The Goldmaker's Village, have become classics in our language. Among his historical works is The History of Switzerland, which has been translated by Francis G. Shaw, of Boston. He also put forth a very readable Autobiography. His Hours of Devotion originally appeared in weekly fly-leaves during eight years (1809–16). He afterward made a revised selection of these papers, with a characteristic preface, in one large volume, which has been translated by Mr. Burrows. The Hours of Devotion was a great favorite of Queen Victoria, and soon after the death of Prince Albert a portion of it was newly translated and sumptuously published under her auspices, under the title Meditations on Death.

Zumpt, August (tsömpt). A German classical philologist; nephew of Karl; born at Königsberg, December 4, 1815; died at Berlin, April 22, 1877. His principal works are: The Ancyran Monument (1845); Epigraphical Notes (2 vols., 1850–54); Roman Studies (1859); Criminal Law under the Roman Republic (4 vols., 1865–69); The Birth-Year of Christ (1869); Criminal Trials under the Roman Republic.

Zumpt, Karl. A German classical philologist; born at Berlin, March 20, 1792; died at Karlsbad, June 25, 1849. He was professor of Roman literature in the University of Berlin (1836). His greatest work, The Latin Grammar (1818; 13th ed., 1874), was translated into English, and is the basis of several of the Latin grammars since compiled for the use of schools. He also prepared annotated editions of several of the Latin classics, and wrote Annals of Ancient Kingdoms, Nations, etc. (1819), in Latin; The Roman Knights and the Equestrian Order (1840); On the Duration of the Philosophic Schools at Athens and the Succession of the Scholarchs (1843); On the Law and the Proofs of Extortion (Repetundarum) (1845); The Personal Liberty of the Roman Citizen and its Legal Guarantees (1846).

Zunz, Leopold (tsönts). A German writer on Jewish religion and history; born at Detmold, August 10, 1794; died March 17, 1886, at Berlin, where he was scholarch of the Jewish normal school for teachers. He is the founder of the "Science for Judaism," the plan of which was laid down in his A Little About Rabbinic Literature (1818). Very important was his work, Jewish Teachings Regarding Worship (1892). Among his other works are: The Synagogue Poetry of the Middle Ages; The Names of the Jews (1836); Jewish Requirements as to Oaths (1859).

Zwingli, Ulrich (tsving'lē). A Swiss Protestant reformer; born at Wildhaus, in the church of St. Gall, January 1, 1848; fell in battle near Kappel, October 11, 1531. Next after Calvin, he was the foremost leader of the Reformation in Switzerland. His principal works, written in Latin, are: Of True and False Religion (1525); The Grounds of Faith (1530); A Short and Clear Exposition of Christian Faith (1538). He wrote in German: Baptism, Anabaptism, and Pædobaptism (1525); A Clear Explanation of Christ's Last Supper (1526).

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"Husband, husband, cease your strife." xviii, 6310.
"I adore thee as much as the vaults of night." xxv, 8547.
"I am dying, Egypt, dying." iii, 913.
"I am monarch of all I survey." xi, 3510.
"I arise from dreams of thee." xxiv, 8218.
"I care not for the idle state." xv, 5076.
"I, Catherine, am a Douglas born." vi, 1836.
"I communed thus." xi, 3588.
"I do believe in Freedom's Cause." xxi, 7285.
"I fain would torrents greet." viii, 2802.
"I fear thee, ancient Mariner." xvi, 5367.
"I fill this cup to one." xv, 4954.
"I have an interesting tale." vii, 2395.
"I have done one braver thing." ix, 2830.
"I have had playmates." xxiv, 8203.
"I heard the sounding of the midnight hour." xxvii, 9284.
"I know a maiden fair to see." xix, 6499.
"I know Cythera long is desolate." xxvii, 9219.
"I leaned out of window." xxii, 7647.
"I picked and picked the mouse ears." xvi, 5262.
"I prithee, send me back my heart." ix, 2905.
"I said to her when she fled." iv, 1239.
"I said 'To-morrow!'" xxv, 8724.
"I saw him once before." xx, 6917.
"I scorn and shun the rabble's noise." iii, 956.
"I shall sol fa you." viii, 2791.
"I sing not love of ladies." viii, 2455.
"I sing of Pope." x, 3469.
"I sing the love of a Provençal maid." xxv, 8458.
"I sleep and rest, my heart makes moan." xxii, 7648.
"I stood in Venice." vi, 2057.
"I stood on Calpe, mighty promontory." iii, 1044.
"I traveled through a land of men." xiii, 4483.
"I wandered in the forest." xxiv, 8252.
"I wish I kenned my Maggie's mind." xxi, 7321.
"I'd 'read' three hours." ii, 697.
"If all the world and love were young." ix, 2902.
"If a veteran author had wished to engage." ii, 662.
"If, boy, thy thoughts of me were kind." xvi, 5261.
"If fighting for his dear paternal soil." ii, 474.
"If I have sinned in act." xxiii, 7846.
"If that bold one of Shirāz." vii, 2152.
"If you became a Nun, Dear." xix, 6377.
"I'll hunt for dangers." xvi, 5342.
"Ill thoughts breed fear." xvii, 5871.
"I'm sitting alone by the fire." xxi, 7223.
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"In an umbrageous vale the seniors meet." viii, 2457.
"In a valley centuries ago." xxv, 8501.
"In blossoms the Wistaria tree to-day." xxii, 7364.
"In candent ire solar the splendor flames." xix, 6357.
"In Hilding's manor, broad and fair." xv, 5136.
"In holy meetings, there a man may be." x, 3359.
"In lowly dale, fast by a river's side." xi, 3806.
"In other men we faults can spy." x, 3487.
"In tattered old slippers." xxiv, 8360.
"In the beginning there was neither." i, 16.
"In the beginning was the Word." vi, 1986.
"In the greenest of our valleys." xvii, 5797.
"In the last low cottage." xiv, 4897.
"In the low-raftered garret." xiv, 4869.
"In the midst of our laughter." xiv, 4739.
"In the midway of this our mortal life." v, 1688.
"In the sweet solitude of this calm place." ix, 3005.
"In Virgo now the sultry sun did sheene." xiii, 4269.
"In Xanadu did Kubla Khan." xxi, 7350.
"Indra, twin brother of the god of fire." i, 12.
"Ingoldsby Abbey is fair to see." v, 1514.
"Is this a fast to keep." x, 3357.
"Is there for honest poverty." xviii, 6311.
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"It is an ancient Mariner." xvi, 5361.
"It little profits that an idle king." i, 306.
"It was not then a poet's dream." xv, 5152.
"It was on a Morn." xv, 5066.
"I've heard the lilting at our yowe milking." xxviii, 9752.
"I've set my heart upon nothing you see." xxii, 7580.
"Jesus lover of my soul." xv, 5003.
"John Gilpin was a citizen." xiii, 4423.
"Jove we call King, whose bolts rive heaven. iii, 961.
"Joy is there made for all." xxiv, 8290.
"Just for a handful of silver." xvii, 5883.
"Kai Khosrau sat in a garden." v, 1592.
"Keep your undrest familiar style." xvi, 5340.
"Know then thyself." x, 3462.
"Know'st thou the land." xiv, 4567.
"Lady of Heaven and earth." vii, 2158.
"Lars Porsena of Clusium." ii, 440.
"Lead, kindly Light." xv, 5161.
"Leave him here on the ground." ix, 2998.
"Leaves have their time to fall." xvii, 5765.
"Leaves not green, but red and gold." xxvi, 8775.
"Lemminkainen, full of joyance." ix, 3052.
"Lest men suspect your tale untrue." x, 3483.
"Let a stoic with tearless eyes." xiv, 4649.
"Let swabs with their wows." xiii, 4530.
"Lie heavy on him, earth." ii, 553.
"Life, I know not what thou art." xxiv, 8111.
"Light lie the earth." ii, 553.
"Like a blind spinner." xxv, 8676.
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"Little I ask." xix, 6360.
"Little thinks, in the field." xxii, 7510.
"Lo, the sweet snowdrop, harbinger of spring." xii, 3851.
"Lo! 'tis a gala night." xxi, 7122.
"Lo, where the rosy-bosomed hours." xxiv, 8089.
"Lone sheen afar." xvi, 5318.
"Look on this cast." xxvi, 8885.
"Look once more, ere we leave this specular mount." iii, 951.
"Look round the habitable world." iv, 1120.
"Lord, what am I." ix, 3078.
"Loving she is and tractable." xvi, 5468.
"Maiden! with the meek, brown eyes." xxiii, 7991.
"Man is born on a battlefield." xxv, 8412.
"Man wants but little." xv, 4990.
"Many there are who." viii, 2455.
"Meanwhile the bark had drifted." v, 1548.
"Men die when the night raven sings." ii, 544.
"Mine eyes have seen the glory." xxi, 7307.
"Miss Flora M'Flimsey of Madison Square." xx, 6792.
"Most people dine but once." ii, 552.
"Mother and Mistress of the Roman race." iii, 932.
"My book and taper." viii, 2584.
"My country 'tis of thee." xxvi, 8917.
"My golden spurs now bring to me." iv, 1306.
"My hair is gray." xx, 6806.
"My harp upon the willows is not hung." xxiv, 8290.
"My love in her attire doth show her wit." xxiii, 7930.
"My love, this is the bitterest." xviii, 6287.
"My sleep is dear." xiv, 4872.
"Naught are all women." x, 3358.
"Naught is there under heaven's wide hollowness." viii, 2739.
"Nay do not dream." xxiv, 8392.
"Nay! prithee tell me, Love." vi, 2051.
"Never, O craven England." xxvii, 9121.
"Nicias a doctor and musician." ii, 545.
"Nicolete as ye heard tell." v, 1567.
"Niconoè has doubtless reached her prime." ii, 547.
"No man so callous." xxii, 7364.
"No more I hail the morning's golden gleam." xiii, 4272.
"No! those days are gone away." xix, 6519.
"Not Aphrodite, but an English rose." iii, 968.
"Not a drum was heard." xiv, 4714.
"Not far advanced was morning day." xix, 6616.
"Now Faustus must thou needs be damned." viii, 2481.
"Now glory to the Lord of Hosts." vii, 2317.
"Now I will speed to the Eastern land." vi, 1805.
"Now swarms the village." xii, 3855.
"Now the Graces are four." ii, 545.
"Now when our Lord was come to eighteen years." i, 19.
"O a new song, a free song." xxvi, 8826.
"O blessed vision, happy child." xvi, 5468.
"O Cupbearer! fill up the goblet." vii, 2154.
"O for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers." xxi, 7157.
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"O God ineffable eternal Sire." ii, 540.
"O good painter, tell me true." xxvii, 9430.
"O hour of all hours." xxiii, 7765.
"O humid eve of April." xv, 5202.
"O let the soul her slumbers break." vi, 1927.
"O lively, O most charming pug." xvi, 5478.
"O Mary! go and call." xviii, 6235.
"O memory, that which I gave thee." xxiii, 7733.
"O Mice, if here you come for food." ii, 549.
"O Mighty-Mouthed inventor of harmonies." xix, 6313.
"O queen awake to thy renown." xvi, 5341.
"O Rome my country." iii, 808.
"O saw ye not fair Ines." xviii, 6263.
"O sleep! it is a gentle thing." xvi, 5369.
"O thou Mæcenas who canst trace." iii, 965.
"O thou that swing'st upon the waving ear." x, 3407.
"O young Lochinvar." xv, 5046.
"Of all life's plagues." ii, 547.
"Of all the girls that are so smart." xxiv, 8152.
"Of all the thoughts of God." xxiii, 7872.
"Of Fate, of the Beloved, of Gardens, Flowers." iii, 968.
"Of Graces four, of Muses ten." ii, 546.
"Of Nelson and the North." xiv, 4687.
"Of summer I am very fond." xvi, 5475.
"Of the kiss heard Aucussin." v, 1571.
"Of us Tars 'tis reported." xiii, 4527.
"Oh Beauteous Southland, land of yellow air." xxvii, 9450.
"Oh, let him, who pants for glory's guerdon." iv, 1339.
"Oh, say can you see." xxvi, 8918.
"Oh soft embalmer of the still midnight." iv, 1410.
"Oh, that I had been nourished in these woods." viii, 2525.
"Oh, what is that country." xxv, 8481.
"Oh, where is the knight." v, 1661.
"Oh, World God, give me Wealth." xxvi, 9048.
"Oh, yet we trust that somehow good." xxiii, 7815.
"Old Tubal Cain was a Man." i, 49.
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"Once in Persia ruled a king." xviii, 6184.
"Once more among the old gigantic hills." xxv, 8517.
"Once more unto the breach." viii, 2606.
"Once upon a midnight dreary." xvii, 5786.
"One day when rains refreshed the earth." i, 117.
"One dazzling mass of solid snow." iii, 955.
"One great clime." xxi, 7260.
"One morn a Peri at the gate." xvi, 5486.
"One more unfortunate." xvi, 5572.
"Our bugles sang truce." xvii, 5835.
"Out and spake Sir Ingoldsby Bray." v, 1506.
"Out of my way! Off!" i, 229.
"Out of the city far away." xxvii, 9331.
"Out! out alas! what a scandal!" ii, 644.
"Over his keys the musing organist." iv, 1304.
"Pap's got his patent right." xxvi, 9104.
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"Pity would be no more." xiii, 4486.
"Poor Diophon of envy died." ii, 552.
"Poor Jenny wer her Roberd's bride." xxvi, 8945.
"Poor lone Hannah." xxvi, 9066.
"Pope Gregory sits in St. Peter's chair." v, 1509.
"Prince, what grief hath set the jaundice." i, 170.
"Pure spirit once a man." ii, 540.
"Queen Mary was much loved." xvi, 5478.
"Rash author, 'tis a vain, presumptuous crime." ix, 3145.
"Read in these roses." ix, 2906.
"Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow." xviii, 6169.
"See the Day Spring from afar." xv, 5002.
"See Mignonne! hath not the rose." vii, 2217.
"Seek a more profitable job." ii, 549.
"Seek not, for thou shalt not find." iii, 956.
"Setanta if bird nestling in the woods." iii, 1026.
"Shall I wasting in despair." x, 3220.
"She sits by the side of a turbulent stream." xxvi, 9053.
"Shepherd, that with thine amorous." ix, 3078.
"Shimei, whose youth did early." x, 3378.
"Since there's no hope, come, let us kiss." viii, 2783.
"Sing, Muse the Son of Maia and of Jove." i, 88.
"Singing through the forests." xxvii, 9316.
"Slow sinks, more lovely ere his race be run." ii, 676.
"So fallen, so lost, the light withdrawn." xvii, 5882.
"So that of thus that return was made." viii, 2491.
"Sober Eubulus, friends, lies here below." ii, 550.
"Solomon, where is thy throne." xv, 5246.
"Some of their chiefs were princes." x, 3378.
"Somewhat back from the village street." xx, 6725.
"Spanking Jack was so comely." xiii, 4528.
"Speak! speak! thou fearful guest." xvii, 5734.
"Stern daughter of the voice of God." xxiii, 8030.
"Still sing the mocking fairies." xxvii, 9218.
"Still sits the schoolhouse by the road." xxiii, 7775.
"Straight from this bath went Venus." ii, 551.
"Strong passions mean weak will." xvi, 5339.
"Sunset and evening star." xxii, 7596.
"Sweet Auburn! loveliest village." xiii, 4209.
"Sweet maid, if thou would charm my sight." vii, 2153.
"Sweet memory, wafted by thy gentle gale." xiii, 4545.
"Take it not till that Cadmus." ii, 543.
"Tell me now in what hidden way is." vii, 2157.
"Than old George Fletcher, on the British Coast." xiii, 4496.
"The Abbot arose and closed his book." xxii, 7437.
"The boatswain calls, the wind is fair." xiii, 4526.
Poetry, First lines of.
"The boy stood on the burning deck." xiv, 4700.
"The breaking waves dashed high." xx, 6825.
"The bride she is winsome and bonny." xv, 5065.
"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day." xii, 3941.
"The daughter of the Lesbian King." ii, 361.
"The day is cold and dark and dreary." xix, 6457.
"The days were evil." iv, 1142.
"The Devil returned to hell." xvii, 5869.
"The eyes that weep for pity of the heart." v, 1700.
"The forward youth that would appear." ix, 2850.
"The goddess Night arrives in all her glory." i, 18.
"The gray day's ending followed." xxv, 8665.
"The Great King Arthur made a sumptuous Feast." iv, 1163.
"The groves were God's first temples." xxiv, 8166.
"The harper Simylus the whole night through." ii, 545.
"The Hour approached and the Moon." iv, 1219.
"The Jackdaw sat on the Cardinal's chair." xxii, 7517.
"The just man's single-purposed mind." iii, 959.
"The land where I was born." v, 1694.
"The languid sunset mother of roses." i, 277.
"The lion had an enterprise in hand." ix, 3107.
"The lions of the hill are gone." iii, 1021.
"The little Tartar maiden." xxv, 8603.
"The little toy dog is covered." xxvi, 9091.
"The lost days of my life." xxiii, 7847.
"The melancholy days have come." xx, 6993.
"The merchant to secure his treasure." xi, 3592.
"The mighty Varuna who rules above." i, 12.
"The Miller was a stout carl." vi, 1800.
"The moon on the ocean was dimmed." xiii, 4530.
"The Muse disgusted at an age." x, 3438.
"The new moon hung in the sky." xxv, 8744.
"The night has a thousand eyes." xxv, 8581.
"The Night thou seest lie so gracefully," xiv, 4872.
"The nodding promontories." iii, 790.
"The old mayor climbed the belfry tower." xxiii, 8008.
"The Peacock to the queen of heaven." ix, 3106.
"The Phaëton who drove a load of hay." ix, 3108.
"The red rose whispers of passion." xxvii, 9450.
"The Revē was a slendrē colerik man." vi, 1801.
"The sea is calm to-night." xxiii, 7931.
"The seal is set." iii, 778.
"The shades of eve come slowly." xvi, 5450.
"The shadows lay along Broadway." xxi, 7104.

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"The sky is a drinking cup." xxvi, 8853.
"The sky was dark and gloomy." xxvii, 9208.
"The sun now rose." xvi, 5363.
"The story of 'Lorn Light." xviii, 6094.
"The traveler, he whom sea or mountain sunder." vi, 2073.
"The Wildgrave winds his bugle horn." xii, 4007.
"The wind one morning sprang up." xxiv, 8334.
"The world is very evil." v, 1614.
"The world must now two Venuses adore." ii, 545.
"The year has come." xxii, 7364.
"Then distant darkening on the sky." i, 325.
"Thence in his closed cloak." v, 1559.
"There came a youth upon the earth." iii, 711.
"There is a thing that I do want." xvi, 5480.
"There is mist on the mountain." xiv, 4597.
"There passed a weary time." xvi, 5365.
"There sat an old man." xxv, 8629.
"There sat an owl." xvi, 5600.
"There's no dew left." xxii, 7645.
"There stood in times of story a castle." xvi, 5305.
"There was a King." vii, 2155.
"There was also a Nonne." vi, 1789.
"There was a time when meadow." xvi, 5423.
"There was never a leaf." iv, 1310.
"These lame hexameters." i, 224.
"They bear the hero from the fight." xxiv, 8196.
"They come from mansions far up-town." xxvi, 8969.
"Think not, my friend, I mourn departed wealth." i, 31.
"This bath may boast the Graces' own to be." ii, 551.
"This here's what I does." xiii, 4529.
"This hermit good lives in that wood." xvi, 5375.
"This is the forest primeval." xx, 6844.
"This plot, which failed." x, 3376.
"This rudely sculptured Cup will show." ii, 548.
"This story of a phantom ship." xvi, 5361.
"This world is full of shadow chasers." ix, 3108.
"Thou hast a lapful of seed." xiii, 4487.
"Thou ling'ring star with lessening ray." xviii, 6308.
"Thou still unravished bride of quietness." iii, 744.
"Thou, too, hast traveled." xxii, 7507.
"Though private prayer be a brave design." x, 3360.
"Though rudely blows the wintry blast." xxvii, 9259.
"Three fishers went sailing out." xviii, 6131.
"Three turkeys fair their last have breathed. xvi, 5477.
"Thrice has the spring beheld thy faded fame." xii, 3888.
"Through haughty Rome's imperial street." iv, 1139.
"Thus, like the sad presaging raven." viii, 2495.
"Tired nature's sweet restorer." xi, 3707.
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"'Tis ecstasy languishing." xxv, 8732.
"'Tis God who pours the living glow." x, 3225.
"'Tis Spring, and the mist comes stealing." xxii, 7362.
"'Tis the middle watch." xxi, 7047.
"'Tis the morn." vii, 2183.
"To bear, to nurse, to rear." xxii, 7649.
"To draw to envy Shakespeare." viii, 2616.
"To drum beat and heart beat." xv, 4934.
"To Hades the country." i, 1.
"To him who in the love of Nature holds." xx, 6874.
"To Syria young Dunois will go." xxvi, 8920.
"To the Muses said Venus." ii, 549.
"To thy loved haunt return." xii, 3863.
"To tryst Love blindfold goes." xvi, 5341.
"To Yama, mighty king." i, 16.
"True Love we know is blind." iii, 967.
"Turn back, you wanton flyer." viii, 2790.
"'Twas at the royal feast." iii, 764.
"'Twas but a breath." xix, 6320.
"'Twas in the prime of summer time." xx, 6707.
"'Twas midnight in the desert." xxvii, 9129.
"'Twas morn, the rising splendor rolled." i, 82.
"'Twas on a summer's afternoon." xxi, 7320.
"'Twas on the night of Michaelmas." xiv, 4829.
"'Twas on the shores that round the coast." xviii 6119.
"'Twas the body of Judas." vii, 2428.
"Two ladies to the summit of my mind." v, 1699.
"Two shall be born the whole wide world apart." xxvi, 8812.
"Up from the South at break of day." xxi, 7305.
"Upon the Plymouth shore." xv, 4972.
"Victor in Drama, Victor in Romance." xix, 6313.
"Wall, no, I can't tell whar he lives." xxvii, 9119.
"We watched her breathing." xxiii, 8054.
"We worked through spring and winter." xxvi, 9025.
"Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower." xviii, 6312.
"Weeping he spake." iv, 1076.
"Whan that Aprille with his shourës." vi, 1785.
"What changes of our natures." xxvi, 8971.
"What, fly from love." ii, 549.
"What god shall we adore." i, 17.
"What has this bugbear death." iii, 936.
"What, is Antonio here!" viii, 2595.
"What is the sorriest thing that enters hell." xxiii, 7846.
"What joy hath yon glad wreath of flowers." vi, 2051.
"What makes the happiest life below." i, 110.
"What man with baseness so content." xvi, 5342.
"What strange wonder is this." iii, 1042.
"What though thy Muse." xxiv, 8289.
"What thinkest thou of him who calleth." iv, 1217.
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"When as in silks my Julia goes." xxiii, 7930.
"When chapman billies leave the street." xvi, 5511.
"When civil fury first grew high." x, 3339.
"When day declining sheds a milder gleam." xiii, 4540.
"When east winds blow unceasingly." xvi, 5263.
"When Eve had led her lord away." xix, 6346.
"When Freedom from her mountain height." xiv, 4901.
"When from the skies." xxii, 7365.
"When legislators keep the law." xix, 6352.
"When music, heavenly maid, was young." xi, 3836.
"When Percy wi' the Douglas met." vi, 1754.
"When round the lonely shore." xv, 5164.
"When skies are starless." xxvii, 9354.
"When the Count Garin doth know." v, 1573.
"When the hounds of spring." iii, 951.
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"Where is my chief, my master." iii, 1015.
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"Where the mummied kings of Egypt." xxv, 8507.
"Where the quiet-colored end of evening smiles." xxiii, 7912.
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"Which I wish to remark." xxii, 7365.
"While gray was the summer evening." xxv, 8696.
"While I stood." ii, 410.
"While others tippled." ii, 550.
"Who calls the broad Campagna drear." iii, 840.
"Who here has formed with faultless hand." ii, 552.
"Who is it in the press that calls on me." iii, 849.
"Who is your lady of love." xviii, 6218.
"Who reads this measure." i, 140.
"Who shall escape from before thy power." i, 65.
"Who sits above heaven's heights." x, 3225.
"Who so answers my questions." xxvi, 8967.
"Who? whence, this Bacchus?" ii, 550.
"Who will away to Athens." iii, 728.
"Who would list to the good lay." v, 1565.
"Why are those tears." x, 3486.
"Why Damon with the forward day." x, 3429.
"Why did you melt your waxen man." xvii, 5693.
"Why having won her do I woo." xvi, 5342.
"Why tremble, O youth." xiii, 4372.
"Wine and the bath and lawless love." ii, 551.
"Wine to the poet is a winged steed." ii, 550.
"With deep affection." xvii, 5632.
"With fierce noons beaming, moons of glory gleaming." xxviii, 9790.
"With him ther rode." vi, 1802.
"With him their was his sone." vi, 1787.
"With him ther was a Plowman." vi, 1799.
"With nose so long and mouth so wide." ii, 542.
"With their accustomed shouts." viii, 2461.
"With us ther was a Doctour." vi, 1797.
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"Word was brought to the Danish King." xxii, 7699.
"Worn and footsore was the Prophet." xix, 6397.
"Wynken, Blynken, and Nod one night." xxvi, 9092.
"Years, years ago." xvii, 5613.
"Ye banks and braes O'Bonie Doon," xxviii, 6309.
"Ye distant spires." xviii, 6015.
"Ye good men of the Commons." ii, 462.
"Ye Nymphs of Solyma." iv, 1107.
"Ye sons of freedom wake to glory." xxvi, 8919.
"Ye swains now hasten." xii, 3858.
"Yea, take thy fill of joy." iv, 1241.
"Yes, you may dye your hair." ii, 546.
"Yet are thy skies as blue, thy crags as wild." iii, 952.
"You bells in the steeple." xxii, 7646.
"You don't know Froissart now." vi, 1756.
"You have beheld a smiling rose." x, 3355.
"You lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier." xxi, 7308.
"You love?" xvi, 5340.
"You now salute me graciously." ii, 547.
"You saw yourself as you wished you were." xxiv, 8198.
"You that from the mother's side." iii, 923.
"You valiant and strong-hearted enemies." viii, 2778.
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"Young was the damsel under the green laurel." v, 1723.
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